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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 DOE CLAUDIO CURBELO'S STORE, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, where Tickets will be sold, and the letters and orders for freight received.

Under the belief that this Express will be an accommodation to the Isthmus public, the undersigned offer to carry the business on with promptness and dispatch, and most respectfully solicit the public patronage for this new enterprise.

H. GOTTEL & E. CARAZO.
Isthmus of Nicaragua, Jan. 15, '56. j19-tf

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

El Nicaraguense

THE ARMY OF NICARAGUA.

We observe in the message delivered by the President of San Salvador to the Camard, or Congress of the State, a passage in which he urges that body to look with some anxiety to Nicaragua, as this State has been increasing its regular army, and that without giving information of the reasons therefor to the adjoining States. The President of San Salvador is an intelligent officer and one anxious for the welfare of the brave and deserving Republic over which he presides, and therefore, we shall not feel offended at his suspicions, nor shall we criticise very seriously his error in writing such a sentence in an important State paper.

In the first place, Nicaragua is not increasing her army, and therefore the President had no real truthful cause of anxiety. Heretofore, and at all times, the standing army of this State, has varied from one thousand to fifteen hundred men, and in times of war, the number has been increased to twenty-five and forty hundred men. This must be known to the Executive of San Salvador. To-day the army under Gen. Walker does not consist of more than nine hundred men—less than it ever was before—and yet the President of San Salvador animadverted upon it as an undue enlargement. It has been the conceded privilege of this State to keep an army of fifteen hundred soldiers, and until another understanding is had, we cannot acknowledge the right of any one to take umbrage at the enlistment of that number of men. When, in the midst of profound peace, the Republic exceeds this limit, then it will be time for neighboring powers to forewarn themselves of the fact.

Further we cannot conceive on what ground the President of San Salvador expected from this State any explanation of her action in enlisting men in her army. In the law of nations, it is a well established fact that one power has a right to require of another, information as to any movement calculated to inspire anxiety; but nowhere is it laid down, or even intimated, that such other power must volunteer information as to its actions. There would be a singular complication of ministerial duties if it devolved upon the representatives of different States to be constantly laying before their respective auditors, elaborate statements of the movements of their home governments; and no person should better understand this difficulty than the author of the President's message of the Republic of San Salvador. But it is useless to dwell upon such a point, and we therefore ask the attention of the people of San Salvador to

THE ARMY.

General Commanding in Chief—William Walker.
Aid-de-Camps—Captain W. Alphonso Sutter,
Lieut. H. C. Huston, Lieut. J. F. Morgan.
Brigadier-General—C. C. Hornsby.
Adjutant-General (rank of Colonel)—Ph. R. Thompson.
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.—Lieut. De Witt Clinton.
Inspector General (rank of Colonel)—Bruno Natzmer.
Quarter Master General (rank of Colonel).—Thomas F. Fisher.
Interpreter (with the rank of Captain)—John M. Tejada.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Commissary General, (with the rank of Major)—W. K. Rogers.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-General (with the rank of Colonel)—Israel Moses.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Acting Pay Master General—Lieut. V. Hooff.

ORDINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Chief of Ordinance (with the rank of Captain)—Edward W. Rawle.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE FIRST LIGHT INFANTRY BATTALION.

H AD QUARTERS T GRANADA.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS OF THE BATTALION.

Colonel—D. B. Fry.
Major—John B. Markham.
Surgeon—C. W. Gay.
Adjutant—D. Barney Woolfe.
Commissary—W. H. Lyons.

COMPANY A.

Captain—Warren Raymond.
First Lieutenant—Wm. J. Lewis.
Second Lieutenant—Ghas. Tyler.
Company A has just been relieved from Castillo.

COMPANY B.

Captain—John W. Rider.
First Lieutenant—John M. Baldwin.
Second Lieutenant—Jno. B. Green.
Second Lieutenant—Wm. Rakestraw.
Company B is at present stationed at Castillo.

COMPANY C.

Captain—L. N. Walker.
First Lieutenant—Elisha Loury.
Second Lieutenant—R. A. Johnstone.

COMPANY D.

Captain—James Linton.
First Lieutenant—Stith.
Second Lieutenant—Stackhouse.
Company D is at present stationed at San Carlos.

COMPANY E.

Captain—Thomas P. Averett.
First Lieutenant—J. Jamison.
Second Lieutenant—H. Clay Hall.
The above company is stationed at Massaya.

ROUGH SKETCHES FROM MY HAMMOCK AND KNAPSACK,

OF CAMP LIFE IN NICARAGUA.

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

"Wake, Duncan, with thy knocking!
I would thou could'st."—Shakspeare's Macbeth.

A NIGHT IN LA CAMPAGNA.

NO. 5.

Hist! scat! there are those infernal Grimalkins at their nocturnal revels again, and as during their continuance I might as well endeavor take a trip to the moon, on the old and antiquated legendary contrivance, a broomstick, as endeavor to obtain that necessary solace of fatigued nature—sleep; I give it up in despair and rise from my—no, not bed of down—but a much harder contrivance of wood and bulls-hide, which reminds me at times of that ancient instrument of inquisition and torture, the rack, rather than an invention for the help and assistance of the drowsy god. But do not imagine for a moment that this is written by way of complaint, for we poor worshippers of Mars know not how soon the soft side of a plank or the mossy earth may be our resting place, to which our present lot is luxury, our cots, couches of eider. But it is necessary to understand why I rise at this late hour, between the hours of ten and midnight, when as the divine William says (of immortal memory,) "churchyards yawn, and graves," &c.—but no more on that subject, I prithee Hal, of late we've had enough on't, and it is a right grave subject to jest on, and not intending to include anything in this subject of a blue nature, I change it. Well, my chamber is of an ancient and crumbling nature, up three flights of old and battered steps, in their interminability something like Jacob's Ladder, with one end on the ground and the other, I was about to add heaven scarce knows where; the room is of a large and rambling sort, with a portion of three of its sides open to the winds of heaven, not windows but large gaps intended for the better transmission of sound—for know, gentle reader, that it is of all singular and out of the way places for a sleeping apartment, a church belfry, with three ancient bells of a green and verdigreased hue, without a doubt in the "days of auld Lang Syne" cast in Andalusia or Castile. Here with a taper, (no, no poetry, Corporal, if you please,) or to descend a step, a native dip of most attenuated proportions, at this late hour sits Corporal Pipeclay, puzzling his unhappy and disturbed brains as to what will most amuse his comrades at home, and his friends abroad, while underneath and through several large and unsightly and trap like cracks in the old and breaking floor, trodden by gen-

For El Nicaraguense. THE SOLDIER'S GRAVE.

BY CORPORAL PIPECLAY, CO. B. L. I. B.

Tread lightly, tread lightly, the dead rest below,
The bravest of heart and the loftiest of brow,
The soldier awakes to his duty no more,
And dimm'd is the gleam of the sabre he wore.
No more shall the bugle's note call him to arms,
No more shall disturb him the battle's alarms,
But comrades will cherish in story and song,
The mem'ry of brave ones, the staunch and the strong.

Plant the green willow and low let it bend,
O'er the grave of the fallen its deep shadows lend,
Fitting the gloom its dark foliage may cast
Like a pall o'er the memories of happy days past.
Where are the friends that so cherished his youth?
Where now the mother whose lessons were truth?
All have long miss'd from the family hearth,
The form that now moulders beneath the dark earth.

No gentle hand nurs'd him when dying he lay,
No sister to wipe the dread death damps away,
But soldiers and comrades gathered around,
And though of rough mood yet all hushed was each sound,
For they knew at the close of that long summer's day,
That the soul of their brother was summon'd away
Then came the coffin, and escort's lone tread,
And the brave and the honored now sleeps with the dead.

THE YOUNG MULETEERS OF GRANADA.

Oh, the joys of our evening posada,
Where, resting at close of day,
We, young Muleteers of Granada,
Set and sing the sunshine away;
So merry, that even the slumbers,
That round us hung, seem gone;
Till the lute's soft drowsy numbers
Again beguile them on.
Oh, the joys, &c.

Then as each to his lov'd Sultana
In sleep still breathes the sigh,
The name of some black-eyed Tirana
Escapes our lips as we lie.
Till with morning's rosy twinkle
Again we are up and gone—
While the mule-bell's drowsy tinkle
Beguiles the rough way on.

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our explanation, and inquire if they are satisfied ?

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

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

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

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

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

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

ST CHARLES HOTEL,
VIRGIN BAY,
W. & J. GARRARD, Proprietors.

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

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

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

F. H. SIMPSON, N. Y.
Refers to Dr. G. A. Gauffau, U. S. Consul
Realejo, Nicaragua. j12-tf

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. d15m3

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. tf

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

our explanation, and inquire if they are satisfied ?
It may not be improper in this connection, to call the attention of Central America to the above significant fact. Great anxiety has been expressed in all quarters, at the complexion of our military establishment; but we consider the above exposition of its strength, as the most convincing proof of the pacific intentions of Nicaragua. True, recruits are coming in very rapidly, but soldiers are frequently discharged, a great many die of disease, and scores are detached to labor on the public works. There is no mechanic in the army but such as choose to stay there in preference to hiring to the State for liberal wages; and in all the departments of labor, men are taken exclusively from the military establishment to fill the wants of the government. A double duty is thus found for what strength there is in the military establishment and for this reason the government is anxious to receive re-inforcements. Napoleon beautified and enriched France while he maintained her military strength, and so General Walker is attempting to do in Nicaragua. The State is far behind in all the accessories that contribute to internal wealth, and to create them is now the intention of the government. To this end labor is wanted and those who enlist in the army are the only persons to be relied on to do these works. The natives of the country are neither sufficiently industrious or energetic to fulfill the demands of the day, and they must therefore be temporarily superceded by more competent persons.

FROM HONDURAS.—We are in receipt of an extra from the office of the Official Bulletin of the above State, containing the Inaugural Address of Santos Guardiola, the newly elected President of Honduras. The document is conceived in the usual style of such communications, dealing altogether in generalities. President Guardiola, however, plainly avows the disgrace of the State from the many civil commotions that have marked its past history; and honestly confesses that such a condition of anarchy must eventually lead to a dissolution of the government, unless the evil is stopped. He proposes to do this, and also to foster all the interests of the State, while he wishes to encourage the improvements made by modern science in the works of utility. We cannot find a passage in the Inaugural calculated to inflame the people of Honduras against the Republic of Nicaragua; but on the contrary it is eminently pacific.

By private advices from Honduras, we learn, however, that the friends of Senr. Lindo, who was defeated in the contest for the Presidency by Guardiola, are much inflamed at the result of the election, which they attribute to fraud and there is already a strong tendency to another convulsion. The truth of the report we do not vouch for.

MASSAYA.—A gentleman from Massaya informs us that the garrison at that point is remarkably healthy, and in the enjoyment of excellent spirits. The town of Massaya is a very pretty place, the women good looking and the people friendly. Our friend met with a sad misfortune, or we might have had a further description of the place. He has foresworn riding mules since that eventful day.

COMPANY F.
Captain—J. Egbert Farnham.
First Lieutenant—Chas. W. Kruger.
Second Lieutenant—Julus Kie.
NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF OFFICERS.
Sergeant-Major—A. L. Webb.
Band Master—John W. De Frewer.

The Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Surgeon, and Quarter Master of the Battalion have not yet been appointed.

POSITION OF SAN SALVADOR.—In the Spanish department of El Nicaraguense we publish the fourth of a series of ably written articles, entitled "Crisis Politica," reviewing the past history of Central America, and fully approving the condition of the Republic of Nicaragua. These articles have been taken from "El Sol" the official bulletin of the San Salvador, and are most probably published by authority. Their pacific and rational nature should disarm the most timid of all anxiety concerning the position of San Salvador. Notwithstanding the inflammatory and libellous appeals of Cabañas—notwithstanding the temporary excitement of the people under those appeals, San Salvador still adheres to her ancient faith, and will be democratic despite the seductions of the enemies of Gen. Walker and his history in Nicaragua. Señor Cabañas has failed in his mischief, and he must hereafter descend from his position as one of the directors of democratic progress in Central America. Thus, we see that all disquietude concerning Honduras and San Salvador may be dismissed.

ATTEMPT TO SURPRESS A VOLCANOE.—On Saturday night, as the soldiers stationed in Massaya were reposing from the fatigues of the day, the volcano of Massaya, or as it is profoundly entitled by the natives the "Hell of Massaya," commenced a lively series of explosions. The sentinel concluding the Chamoristas were upon the town, fired off his musket to alarm the garrison, and Captain Averett promptly turned out the troops to suppress the disturbance. After a calm investigation into the cause of the alarm, it was concluded that the row was a little too strong to be muzzled by the troops stationed at that point, and consequently all hands retired to bed to await for reinforcements.

MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.—We understand that it is in contemplation as soon as the proper supply of horses can be obtained to mount two companies of men, armed with Sharp's rifles, sabres and revolvers to be employed as Rangers in the military service of the State. Rumor assigns Capt. L. N. Walker to the command of one company and Captain Waters to the other.

A curious case has just been decided by the Irish court of Queen's Bench, in which the question arose as to the legitimacy of children of a marriage where the father was a clergyman and he married himself. The marriage was held valid.

A French colony in the Crimea is one of the rumors of the day. Such an arrangement it is contended, would afford an outlet for the inflammable part of the Parisian population, and thus take away one element of revolution at home.

eration of bell ringers, from some remote period nearly reaching back to the Deluge, comes up the most unearthly screeches, howlings and yells from the abyss below, (an old crypt of the monastery) that I can only liken it to the revel of friends or the chase of the Black Hunter of the Hartz. But it's only cats! I know it, and knowing it, have no fear, but at the same time can gain no rest. Every few evenings they have meetings—at times convivial, at times diverging into strife—and when they do set to Babel is not to be compared to its horrors in the remotest degree; their concerts or soirees too, are equally disagreeable as the feline lady who sings falsetto, has a remarkably high and sharp voice and indulges princially in the minor scale, especially toward the conclusion of her solos.

If it was not merely that I have the fear of the guard house stocks, or some other previously unknown mode of military punishment before my eyes, I should certainly procure a box of crackers or improvise a miniature bombshell and launch it with all its destructive principles through one of the aforesaid cracks into the middle of the festive circle, (this evening I have reason to believe from the sounds that it is a pacific meeting—a sort of concert) but fears of becoming an incendiary prevent me.

Ah, now there is quiet—the lady presiding, a great, gaunt grey Tabby (I saw her this morning) with a most venerable look, has dismissed the meeting, and all is quiet again except the solitary tread of the vigilant sentry beneath my window, or the sharp click of his musket lock as he sturdily call his challenge, "Who comes there," and yet I cannot rest but restlessly throw down my pen, and gazing at the strip of blue sky like a wall of deep azure through one of the apertures near my chamber roof, I see a bright particular star or planet, I know not which, (it may be for ought I know—I am no fatalist—the star of my destiny) shining peacefully and so serenely and bright in the summer's sky. A gentle breeze is wafting to my aching brow sweet scents of flowers and fruits as beauteous as the sun e'er shone on or the tropics grew, and all speak of tranquil, quiet and security. That the future may be as fraught with the blessings of peace, as the past has been with the dread and fearful attendants of war—that our fellow men, east, west, north or sunny south, with willing hearts, sturdy hands and honest manly brows will come over and help us, and make the woods and vallies re-echo with the stroke of the axe, the click of the mill, the whistle of the locomotive and the dear and ever hallowed and home-like sounds of the farm and farm yard, and that our swords may be laid aside to an honorable repose, (by the bye, I was thinking today that mine would make a better series of carving knives than pruning hooks,) is the heartfelt and honest wish of your friend Corporal Pipeclay.

WYOMING.—We have on file a beautiful piece of original poetry over the above signature which shall appear next week. The author is requested to occupy his odd hours in conferring similar favors on El Nicaraguense.

A LIBERAL SALARY.—The first Presbyterian church of New Orleans have made overtures to the Rev. Dr. N. L. Rice, of St. Louis, Missouri, to become their pastor, with the promise of \$7000 salary.

Oh, the joys of our of merry posada,
Where resting at close of day,
We young Muleteers of Granada,
Thus sing the gay moments away.
GRANADA, 19th February.

NEW ORLEANS PAPERS.—By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that an agency for the sale of New Orleans papers has been established in this city, where the Weekly Crescent and also the True Delta can be purchased or subscribed for. The New Orleans Delta will always be found at the office of El Nicaraguense. It is to be hoped in time, this agency will grow into a regular Literary Depot, where all kinds of books, papers, and stationary can be applied.

The monster concert which took place in the Paris Crystal Palace was truly a great affair; 740 vocal and 510 instrumental performers took part in it, making 1250 in all. There were 400 sopranos and contraltos, (100 of these were boys,) 150 tenors and 170 bases. The orchestra was composed of 140 violins, 50 violas, 50 violoncellos, 50 bases, 30 harps, and 130 wind instruments, kettle-drums, etc.; the whole under the direction of Hect. Berlioz. The prayer from Moses in Egypt was given, accompanied by full orchestra and thirty harps.

According to the forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the imports into the United States for the year ending June 30th, 1855, were \$261,468,520—while the exports were \$275,156,846; being an excess of exports of over thirteen millions. Of the exports, over twenty-eight millions were of foreign production. Such an excess of exports is a very favorable indication. More than half the exports, and three-fourths of the imports, are credited to New York and Massachusetts.

The finances of the editor of the Elkton (Ky.) Banner, are in a desperate condition. In an appeal to the subscribers to pay up, he says: "Friends, we are almost penniless—Job's turkey was a millionaire compared with our present depressed treasury! Today, if the price of salt was two cents a barrel full, we could'nt buy enough to pickle a jay bird."

PROFITS OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.—The profits of the last year of several of the leading papers of New York are given as follows, by the Mirror.—Where it got its information from it does not say: Tribune, \$95,000; Herald, \$75,000; Journal of Commerce, \$50,000; Courier and Enquirer, \$50,000; Commercial Advertiser, \$25,000.

The Tribune speaking of the enormous city expenses of new York, says: "The amount of money wanted to grease the machinery of government for 1856 is nearly six and a half millions of dollars, or more than ten dollars per head for every man, woman and child in the city.

Gun-barrels have lately been found on the field of Hubbardton battle, in Vermont—some of which, after being buried more than 75 years, contained catridges that exploded with considerable violence when the barrel was heated in the fire.

The packet-ship John E. Thayer, Captain Sampson, lately made the passage from New York to Liverpool in fourteen days.

El Nicaraguense.

NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE.

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, March 9.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

It is reported that there is a petition circulating among the merchants of London, Glasgow, Manchester and Liverpool addressed to Lord Clarendon, and praying his Lordship to take some active steps with a view of preventing any excesses by foreigners who may wish to wage war against the Republics of Central America.

Such a petition indicates singular ignorance of the state of affairs in this portion of the American continent. What signs have there been at any time on the part of any foreigners to commit excesses in Central America? If this petition has any reference to events in Nicaragua, we can say, without the hazard of contradiction, that war has never been carried on in this region so strictly in accordance with the laws of civilized nations as since the advent of the Americans. At least this can be said of the Americans themselves and of the party over whom they have exercised most influence.

If those British merchants, instead of circulating such ridiculous petitions, were to urge Lord Clarendon to settle the Mosquito question and make a treaty of friendship and commerce with Nicaragua, they would do much more to advance their true interests. The present movement in Nicaragua—or if the other States will have it so, in Central America—is calculated to advance the commerce not only of Great Britain, but of the world at large. A firm and stable government here necessarily advances the prosperity of Manchester and Liverpool.

Besides, what evidence is there that any foreigners in Central America desire to wage war with any body—least of all to wage a war of excesses and criminality? Nicaragua can clear her skirts of any such aspersion. Have we not supplicated our neighbors for peace? Have we not almost on bended knees asked for rest and quiet in order that our resources might be developed and our commerce extended? Circulars have been sent to all the Central American States requesting, almost begging, them to enter into treaties with us; but as yet they have not condescended to answer them.

There is, however, a limit to our patience; there is a point beyond which our humility cannot go.—The Governments of these States may find that scorn will be repaid with a sting. But if we be forced into a war—if against our will the neighboring States drive us to the last resort, the British merchants will find that Nicaraguan armies can teach a lesson of moderation and subordination to the established laws of civilized warfare. They will find that in Central America, as elsewhere, Anglo-Danish arts are the surest guides and firmest supporters of Anglo-Danish arms. Our race have ever been the archi-

JOURNEYS AND ADVENTURES OF "WE THREE."

We three—three is a goodly number, recommended highly by the schools; three cannot always agree, therefore there is room for discussion; two may quarrel, the third arbitrates, or assists the right; so we three started on Sunday morning, leaving the plaza to the sound of martial music, en route for Masaya. Of the road and dust we have nothing to say, suffice it, that we arrived.

Our host received us with a degree of impatient haste, that betokened some extreme anxiety; it was Sunday, and after an apology for not furnishing dinner at his own *casa*, out of respect for the day of rest, and directing us to a neighbor, who with less scruples, having an eye to the dime's bit host could not expect, we were hurried off by our amiable and sanctimonious friend to a cock-pit, with the announcement that we might expect music. The Don (our host) took a fine cock under one arm and a package of slashes under the other, and marshalled, we three, to an adobe house, where two cocks were in the death scene, "going it to kill," to the music of two fiddles and a shrill clarinet. We were "in at the death." Under favor of the Don, choice seats were furnished us—a front standee with liberty of the ring. After witnessing the futile efforts of the Don to match his brag bird against the field, we vamosed, and were speedily occupied with a dinner, in lieu of that which our cock-fighting friend could not get up—on a Sunday.

A bottle of choice brandy, carefully carried and daintily handled over the dusty road, to garnish our dinner and cheer our friends in Masaya, was nowhere to be found, so we washed down our dinner with *tiste* and praised the virtues of sobriety. We afterwards discovered that our host, with prudent and paternal care had carefully locked up the aforesaid choice brandy in his own closet. This came to our knowledge late in the day, when the Don asked us to join in a drink out of our own bottle to which with a patronizing air, highly comical under the circumstances, he had invited the Captain in command at Masaya. As the liquor soon proved too potent for the Don, we were relieved of his extreme kindness before sundown, and retired at an early hour with high hopes for the morrow. Alas, for all human expectations—man is but the creature of circumstances, we three were human.

It was perhaps about the hour of one in the morning when, we three, found ourselves bolt upright; one (we know it personally) with hair erect and ears pricked; another with a pro-di-gious oath of astonishment; the third unfortunately for our picture, it was dark, Rembrandt would have won immortality with a portrayal of his features—language is inadequate.

Don C. had his whole stud of cocks in our sleeping room, and each individual cock opened with an infernally early salutation to the morn, as we supposed, but to our discomfiture there was no morn, not the slightest aurora "tipped the east with golden wings." The cocks were woefully out of time and beautifully in tune. We were astounded. At the head and foot of our bed we discovered two staunch roosters, and

We left Tipitapa in disgust as solitary as we had entered, and to quote the language of Stephens, "there had been none to welcome us, and there were none to bid us farewell." In a few moments we reached the Panaloyal river, and had just stripped ourselves and stood on the bank in *puris naturalibus* when we discovered a native who informed us with a broad grin, that the water was only breast high and the stream fordable. This was comfortable; we resumed our dresses in solemn silence all and rode over quite dry, disappointed in an opportunity to enjoy a swim on horseback.

We now struck off fairly upon our journey, knowing nothing of what was before and regretting nothing we had left behind, except that, one of we three, was heard muttering sundry protests at the appropriation of our choice brandy by the cock-fighting Don.

RAISING THE FLAG.

Forever float, that standard sheet,
Where'er breathes the foe to fall before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us."

From as symmetrical a pole as the primeval forests of the north could furnish, in the centre of our beautiful plaza, floats for the first time, the flag of Nicaragua.

Amid the ringing of bells, booming of cannon and the stirring strains of martial music, its graceful folds were first thrown to the breeze, on the afternoon of Sunday last. The interesting ceremony was entrusted to the officer of the day, Capt. J. Egbert Farnham, Co. F, Infantry Battalion, and was witnessed by the greater part of the soldiers and citizens of Granada. At a given signal, the guards presented arms, the bells rang, the cannons boomed, the bands struck up and—our flag was there. After a salute of twenty-one guns was fired and the guard marched to their posts, three hearty, home-fashioned cheers were given for Gen. Walker, and the public ceremonies were ended. The boys, however, were not content with the demonstration given, so, gathering around the flag-staff and producing the *creature*, they peechified and drank toasts under the new flag until the sun-set and it was hauled down.

Company F, of the Infantry Battalion, seemed to monopolize the duties on this pleasant occasion, Capt. Farnham being officer of the day, Lieut. Kiel officer of the guard, and Private Frank Anderson the first to run up the flag.

The pole was made from the main mast and boom of the schooner *Esperanza*, and was fashioned into shape by ———, painted by E. Lauth and Wm. Quail, and rigged by the officer of the day.

The following members of the army manned the guns at the firing of the salute.

Brass Piece—Sergeant Kulley, Corporal Carrol, Private Shed, of Co. C, and Joseph Loyd, of the Ordinance Department.

Iron Piece—Corporal Malcolm, and Privates Chas. Brown, James Lee and John Harris.

The unsophisticated natives were in a state of profound ignorance of the use for which the flag-staff was destined; and from the day it was first laid upon the block of the carpenter until the hour when the

DEPARTMENT OF MATAGALPA.

Eight weeks ago the most perplexing source of anxiety to the public, outside of the government, was the reported difficulties with the Indians of the department of Matagalpa. They had quit work and threatened to fight the American soldiers stationed in the town of Matagalpa. Gen. Walker withdrew the Americans and garrisoned the post with natives, at the suggestion of persons conversant with the character of the Indians; but this gave greater dissatisfaction, for the native soldiers committed all kinds of depredations on the people they were sent to protect. Petitions were forwarded to have the native troops replaced by Americans; but the Commander-in-Chief had matured his plan of actions and before the messenger of the Indians had left the city of Granada, a courier was on the road to Matagalpa with orders to the commander of the troops in that department to withdraw altogether from the district.

This occurred some six weeks since, and by the policy of the commander to leave the Indians to themselves, they have been relieved from the arbitrariness of the American and the rascality of the native soldiers; they are no longer subject to insult from the military and peace is the result. A pious Father of the Church, who had been sent into the department to talk with the Indians, has just returned and speaks in highest praise of the policy at present adopted.—The Indians have returned to their work, the fields are again in cultivation, and contentment is on the face of every one.

The most eminent legislators have sought in vain for means to pacify and reclaim the Indians from their wild and predatory character; but they have never found in books the method to be adopted. No given rules will do for the emergency of an Indian discontent, but all occasions must furnish their own peculiar resorts. The character of the tribes must be understood; the real ground of complaint, the hidden cause, investigated; the nature of their desires rightly understood, and then the State can hope to perfect a lasting compact. Such has been the case in this instance. The measures adopted by the commander will preserve the peace of that department unbroken. The Indians have been left to themselves, as are the people of other portions of the State, and in the employment of uninterrupted tranquility, they will rest contented with the government.

The policy of conciliation has not been adopted through any uneasiness at the consequence of a revolt by the Indians; but as a matter of justice to a simple and laboring people. The department of Matagalpa numbers but a feeble population, unarmed and unaccustomed to war, and therefore all idea of force from that direction must be excluded. The government only seeks to extend the shield of its protection over all its subjects, and although the business of the nation has been of most engrossing interest, occupying the attention of the Cabinet almost exclusively, yet sufficient time has been allowed to investigate the affairs of the Indians of Matagalpa and adopt a policy suited to the occasion.

It was important, in another light, that peace

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 THE CAPTAIN OF THE PORT.

GRANADA, March 8, 1856.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 1—Steamer San Carlos, Slocum, from Virgin Bay; with mails, express, government stores and merchandise.
1—Schr Sarah, Green, from San Carlos.
2—Two bungoes with merchandise to owners.
4—Yacht Gen. Walker, Kennedy, from Virgin Bay; with mails, &c.

SAILED.

MARCH 1—Yacht Gen. Walker, Kennedy, for Virgin Bay; with merchandise and Government stores.
1—Steamer San Carlos, ———, for Virgin Bay; with Government stores and merchandise.
4—Schr Sarah, Green, with mining and exploring party to Chontales.

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

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

G. H. WINES & CO. will dispatch their EXPRESS, as above, on Monday, Jan. 14th, connecting 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 Nina Reinas.

Refer to { Don PATRICIO RIVAS, Plaza, Granada.
feb9-tf { C. MORGAN, New York.
{ C. K. GARRISON, San Francisco.

LARGE SALE OF MERCHANDIZE.

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 Merchandize, 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.

something better than this. If without the harshness of Clive or the stern rapacity of Hastings, this Western India can have its lands made more valuable and its trade more extensive, surely English merchants will not be among the last to reap the advantages of the change.—Every new want created in Central America by the presence of its adopted citizens enlarges the market of Manchester, and freights more deeply the ships of Liverpool. Why then should their merchants fight against fate? Why should they attempt to arrest events which the necessities of the world require.

THE ORDINANCE DEPARTMENT.—The superintendence of Captain Edward W. Rawle is fast bringing the Ordinance Department into a most effective usefulness. A large detail of men is constantly employed in moulding ball, making cartridges, and arranging the necessary appliances of those death-dealing instruments, the cannon, in the department. Interminable accessions of sabres, guns, and the other et ceteras of that department are being made, and that branch of the army will soon be thoroughly equipped.

ON THE WRONG TRACK.—The Alta California says that no notice of the death of Judge G. H. Campbell, of this State, was made in El Nicaraguense and thereupon writes a lecture to the editor of this paper on the impropriety of not publishing such important facts to the world. The Alta will please turn over the files of our paper, and it will then discover not only the announcement of Judge Campbell's decease, but also a very happy obituary notice of the lamented dead.

CLEARING AWAY.—The abutment of the old church at the corner of the square by the State House, which has heretofore blocked up half the street leading out in a southeasterly direction from the plaza, is being torn down and the street will soon be opened for public convenience. Heretofore, it had furnished protection for half the nuisance in town.

RECRUITING.—General Order No. 41 of the Army authorizes the Captains of the different military companies to recruit their complement of men up to fifty men, eight non-commissioned officers, and two musicians, making a total of sixty men in each company.

HARBOR MASTER.—We have too long neglected to notice the appointment of Mr. H. A. Carpenter as the Captain of the Port of Granada. As it is never too late, however, to do a good action, we make the announcement and acknowledge our fault at the same time.

RECOVERED.—Col. B. D. Fry, commander of this Department, who has been sick for a short time, we are glad to note is almost entirely recovered. During the illness of Col. Fry, Major J. B. Markham has been in command.

RESIGNED.—We regret to learn that Second Lieutenant Jas. E. Kerrigan, of Co. C, First Rifle Battalion, has been forced by his private engagements, to resign his commission in the army, and will probably leave for the east on the next steamer.

on porches about the room was an array of birds each crowing as chanticleers ne'er crowed before.—Our curses were not loud but deep, and in the midst of the din we heard the sleepy grunt of our host—evidently disturbed, rather by the exclamations of we three, than by any effort of the cock family.—Morning did at last arrive and with it our host turned out, and the ruling passion still predominating, exclaimed as he pointed to his stud still crowing lustily, "muchos buenos gallos para combatir."

Poco tiempo, we three have discovered, is one of the most valuable expressions in the Spanish language. We expected after our early call, to have started for Tipitapa before sunrise. We had be-spoken coffee and eggs the night before, and at 5 o'clock aroused the inn-keeper—neighbor to our host, to insure the viands. The sun arose, as it always has, and we think always will, in a great heat, but the coffee was not forthcoming—poco tiempo was all the satisfaction we could get, and when that very indefinite period of time did arrive, we found by our chronometers, useless in a poco tiempo land, that it was after seven o'clock—and no eggs. So swallowing a decoction of fluid without name, unless we choose to believe the assurances of the inn-keeper, that it was coffee—a mooted point—we started; our host, Don C. in company. We continued at a rapid pace, and after accomplishing a league, another equally indefinite expression, which to a traveler is as valuable as poco tiempo, Don C. commanded a halt and with many words and indescribable gestures wished us a pleasant trip and waived his adieus. So we travelled on towards Tipitapa. A few hour's ride brought us to San Brano, a town not laid down in the map, doubtless named in honor of Sam Branan, the renowned chairman of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee. The town is highly honored by its patronym. Sam will not gain any laurels therefrom. Here we took the breakfast bespoken at Masaya.

Our friend, he of the fighting cocks, had directed us to call on Don Hilario Gregorio in the town of San Brano, so on entering the place, we rode up to the best looking edifice in view and were received by an elderly female who claimed the name indicated.—This claim we afterwards discovered, from a neighbor on whom we called, was a very pleasant fiction on the part of the old lady, designing to secure our patronage, for we had without reflection suggested breakfast before asking for the Don. This affair we put down as a trick upon travelers, and entered it as a good joke—the sequel proved that the whole statement was a sell, for no one in the town of San Brano knew such an individual as Don Hilario. *Vox practeria nihil.*

Tipitapa! a wo'e begone, god-forsaken place; we searched an hour for its Alcalde—none could be found—we verily believe him a myth. We rode about the solitary streets from house to house looking for fodder for our animals—at last we found a house where they promised sacata. O, goddy land of promise! let the travelers who have the comfort of their beasts at heart, as all travelers should, never rely on promises. We three did, and swung asleep in hammocks thinking the animals busy at fodder, to awake hours after to the reality, our beasts stood beneath a roof piled with fodder just out of their reach—they had not touched a morsel.

national ensign waved from its graceful apex, the most ridiculously absurd stories were circulated and believed, respecting it. Hundreds of the people of Granada believed that it was for a gallows on which half of the natives would be strung up; while, as many believed it was for a whipping post, at which the Chamoristas were to be thrashed for their contumacy in not giving over their opinions. Happily, however, all these errors have exploded, and the old women who started them—are now at fault in one more of their inflammatory reports about the Americans.

The ensign of Nicaragua consists of three stripes, two of sky-blue, with a white stripe in the centre. In the midst of the white is a circular device of the seal of State and the representation of seven volcanoes, in token of the volcanic range of Nicaragua.

SUPPER TO THE OFFICERS.—On Tuesday evening at the invitation of Mr. William Bowen (a merchant who has recently opened a wholesale and retail store for the sale of wines, liquors, tobacco, flour, etc., adjoining the Walker house on the plaza,) a large party of officers and civilians met at Mr. Woods, the Granada House, to partake of a supper. An excellent supper, well flanked by the wines of Germany, France and Spain, supported by flasks of right good Cogniac was spread, to which the following officers and gentlemen sat down, and of which they heartily partook: Mr. William Bowen, Capt. Farnham, Lieutenants De Witt Clinton, Morgan, Jamieson, (from Masaya,) Lowry, Kruger, Adjutant Wolie, Doctors Gray and Devall, Capt. Drinker and others. After the feast of reason, came the flow of soul; toasts national, patriotic and convivial were drunk and ably responded to, among which I may notice General Walker, The State in which we Live, The Land of our Adoption, The Army, The Ladies, Our Host, &c. During the evening the Band Master of the Battalion, J. W. De Frewer and Mr. George Flynn, musician of Co. E, who had kindly volunteered their services, agreeably diversified the proceedings of the evening by playing the various national airs of many countries, and performing a quickstep entirely new, and dedicated to General Walker, composed by Mr. Flynn. Songs were beautifully executed by Captain Drinker and Mr. De Frewer, while the able and witty remarks of Captain Farnham of Co. F, who was unanimously elected to the chair, were listened to with rapt attention, and greeted with many a round of applause; the meeting did not break up until a late hour, and the only quotation applicable to that dispersal, that we now remember are those few lines of Robert Burns:

We are nae fou,
We're nae that fou,
But just a drappie in our 'ee,
The cock may craw, the day may daw,
But we will taste the Barley Bree.

MEXICO.—As was stated in a paragraph in El Nicaraguense some two weeks ago, another revolution has occurred in Mexico, and is likely to be successful. President Comonfort reduced the army and attempted to interfere with the Church, when a pronouncement took place and Haro y Tarnatiz, a devoted adherent of Santa Anna's will no doubt make his point of establishing a monarchy in that ill-starred country.

should be preserved in that department. Some of the best land in the State lays in Matagalpa, and the crowd of emigrants constantly crowding to Nicaragua, makes it necessary that they should have free passage to all parts of the country in pursuit of proper places to settle. Under the present policy, parties of two and three may pass through any section of the country with absolute security. Thus one by one the elements of discord are being allayed, and the wizard force of a new genius is impressing all the affairs of the Republic with a calm and serene expression.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—Dates up to the 20th ult., have been received from California. A large number of emigrants were ready to sail for Nicaragua, but owing to some misunderstanding with the government, they did not get a passage down. The seizure of the Company's steamers will probably obviate this difficulty in future. Lient. Jones, who went to California as a recruiting officer, returned on the steamer. He organized a fine Company but owing to the difficulty referred to above, could not bring his men down.

A severe earthquake had visited the city and frightened the people into a prayerful mood, in many cases. The scenes on the occasion were exceedingly ludicrous. The shock was felt throughout the State. The Legislature was still in session, but nothing had been done. A resolution to adjourn on the 15th of March, had been lost.

PROMOTION.—The only promotion in the army during the week past was that of Wm. McDonald as Second Lieutenant in Co. A, First Light Infantry Battalion.

OBITUARY.

JAMES BATCHELOR NORRIS, son of Julius and PRISCILLA NORRIS, was born at Laurel Hill, Jefferson country, Mississippi, U. S., 21st March, 1854, died in the city of Granada, Feb. 28th 1856, aged one year eleven months and seven days.

Death found strange beauty on that polish'd brow,
And dashed it out. There was a tint of rose
On cheek and lip. He touched the veins with ice,
And the rose faded.

Forth from those blue eyes
There spake a wishful tenderness, a doubt
Whether to grieve or sleep, which innocence
Alone may were. With ruthless haste he bound
The silken fringes of those curtaining lids
Forever.

There had been a mourning sound,
With which the babe would claim its mother's ear,
Charming her even to tears. The spoiler set
The seal of silence.

But there beam'd a smile,
So fir'd, so holy, from that cherub brow,
Death gazed, and left it there. He dar'd not steal
The signet-ring of heaven.

NEW ORLEANS PAPERS.

CHAS. A. BACHMANN,
SOLE AGENT FOR NICARAGUA.

THE following Papers can be had on application at the Office of the "El Nicaraguense."
New Orleans Weekly True Delta;
California True Delta;
New Orleans Weekly Crescent;
Daily Crescent;
JOHN TABOR,
Agent for Granada.
Grenada, March 8, 1856.

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.

WALKER HOUSE,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE PLAZA.

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

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.

GRANADA HOTEL, WOOD & CO. Proprietors.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is fitted up and catered for on the American principle, and visitors to and residents in Granada will find there all the advantages of an Atlantic Hotel. Boarding and Lodging by the day or week, or board without lodging. A stock of the best Wines, Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. Granada, March 1.

\$50 Reward.
DESERTED from the service of the Republic of Nicaragua **JAMES RITCHIE**, a private of Co. C, First Light Infantry Battalion, age 28, height 5 feet 8 3/4 inches, hair dark brown, eyes brown, occupation a baker. A Reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid to any person who will deliver the said Deserter Ritchie to any Commanding Officer of a post in the Republic. Dated at Head Quarters, Granada, Feb. 21st, 1856. Approved and ordered to be published. WM. WALKER, General Commander in Chief. L. NORVELL WALKER, Captain Co. C, First Light Infantry Battalion.

\$500 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to any one giving information that will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons that set fire to and burned the schooner ESPERANZA, on the night of 25th February last. Apply to Col. THOMAS F. FISHER, Quarter Master General, Nicaragua Army. Granada, March 1—If any person should

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, 1856. **Wanted, 20000 to 30000** A GOOD BLACKSMITH and HORSE SHOER. Apply to Col. THOMAS F. FISHER, Quarter Master General. feb23tf

El Nicaraguense,

SALE CADA SABADO, POR
JOSE T. MALE & Cia.
 PROPIETARIOS Y PUBLICADORES.

TERMINOS DE SUSCRICION:
 Por una copia, el año, \$10 00
 Por una copia suelta, 20

TERMINOS ADVERTIENDO:
 Per una cuartillo de ocho lineas, primera
 insercion, \$2 50
 Cada insercion consequente, 1 50

EL TRABAJO DE CADA DESCRIPCION será ejecutado con limpieza y despachado en las terminos mas razonables, en la oficina del Nicaraguense, asia la parte, Nordeste de la plaza, (directamente opuesto ala casa de Cabildo.)

AGENTES.
 En la Bahía de la Virgin... W. & J. GARRARD
 En San Juan del Norte... W. N. WOOD & SON.
 En Punta Arenas,..... Don DIONISIO TIRON.

Remitido.

Después de una guerra á muerte que durante diez y ocho meses se hicieron los dos partidos en que la República de Nicaragua se dividiera en el infausto Mayo de 1854; después de una serie no interrumpida de acontecimientos aciagos que en sus consecuencias han pesado sobre los infortunados Nicaraguenses; y después que el tesoro público y el de los particulares se agotaron quedando aun comprometidos; muy natural será que la nueva administracion planteada á virtud del convenio de 23 de Octubre del año pasado, tropezaba con mil y mil escollos que debieran entorpecer la marcha progresiva de un país casi moribundo en todos sus elementos de vida. Mas en tan difícil conflicto. ¿Que partido debía tomar el Supremo mandatario? El que sugiere la sana razon y la esperiencia en casos semejantes: en efecto, el primer paso que dió fué inspirar confianza á todos los pueblos sin atender á su color político, pues uno y otro partido han sido protegidos en sus vidas y propiedades: uno y otro han sido nombrados para obtener destinos públicos; y uno y otro forman hoy la gran familia Nicaraguense. Muy fácil es concebir los saludables efectos que hova producido al país tan paternal conducta, pues vemos á los pueblos reposar en paz y quietud, y que apesar de la exaltacion de los espíritus inquietos que viven siempre de la discordia y se alimentan con la maldad, no se miran ya blandir mas espadas entre unos mismos hermanos: naménos oyen el terrible estruendo del cañon ni el silvido de las balas. Por dó quiera se vé renacida la confianza, restablecido el orden,

OFICIAL.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES DEL GOBIERNO SUPREMO DEL ESTADO DE HONDURAS.
 Comayagua febrero 18 de 1856.

Señor.
 Las Cámaras Legislativas en uso de sus soberanas facultades, se han servido declarar Presidente Constitucional del Estado al Sr. don Santos Guardiola Benemérito de la patria y Jeneral de Division. En consecuencia tomó posesion del Supremo Poder Ejecutivo el dia 17 del corriente, y me hago el honor de porticipar á U. este plausible suceso para que se digne elevarlo al conocimiento del Supremo Gobierno de esa República; asegurándole que el mio desea leal y sinceramente la felicidad del pueblo Nicaraguense.—Con toda consideracion me repito de VS. atento y obediente servidor
 —José Meza.

Al Señor Ministro de Relaciones exteriores del Supremo Gobierno de la República de Nicaragua.
 Conforme—Ministerio General de la República de Nicaragua.

SANTOS GUARDIOLA BENEMERITO DE LA PATRIA, JENERAL DE DIVISION Y PRESIDENTE DEL ESTADO A SUS HABITANTES.

Conciudadanos.

EL voto libre y espontáneo de vuestros Representantes me ha elevado inmerecidamente al rango de Supremo Mandatario, encomendándome el Gobierno constitucional del Estado, para procurar por cuantos medios esten á mi alcance vuestro bien y prosperidad. Penosa y difícil es esta gran mision, pero al mismo tiempo es la mas honorífica y la que satisfará mejor los sentimientos de mi corazon, correspondiendo dignamente á la confianza con que me habeis acreditado. Notoria es la postracion del país por las inmensas desgracias que ha sufrido, y habiéndose encaminado al desorden revolucionario en épocas pasadas hasta la disolucion y la anarquía; no puedo ménos ahora que retroceder por si mismo, y establecer una nueva senda de orden y regularidad—Así lo indica el curso natural de los sucesos—Así lo enseña la historia y la esperiencia de todas las naciones, y así lo demuestran tambien los principios generales. Por razon y por conven-

ciso repito, señalar oportunamente el mal para que así sea innecesario su remedio.

Si la union general de todas las Repúblicas del centro es á no dudarle el principal valuarte de su defensa y el mas grande poder con que garantizarse puede su existencia, la union y la concordia de los hondureños entre sí, es tambien indispensable en esta vez para su conservacion política, y para concurrir á llenar su deber en la causa comun, cual corresponde de acuerdo con el pronunciamiento de la nacion centro-americana.

Cultivaré con utilidad recíproca la fraternal correspondencia que felizmente existe entre este Estado y las Repúblicas vecinas, y promoveré en todo lo posible las amistosas relaciones que convengan con las potencias extranjeras.

Tendré un particular cuidado por el adelanto de la ilustracion, y le daré todo el impulso que sea compatible con las facultades del Gobierno—Todos los ramos de progreso y de industria serán tomados en mi consideracion y protegidos para la dicha jeneral—Mas para esto, necesario y si se quiere, exijo en nombre de la patria la comun cooperacion de todos mis conciudadanos, ciertos de que en mi carácter gubernativo, solo encontrarán un leal y firme propósito de contribuir á la mejora del país.

Comayagua, febrero 17 de 1856.
 SANTOS GUARDIOLA.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES.
 Granada, marzo 3 de 1856

Al Señor Ministro de Relaciones exteriores del Supremo Gobierno del Estado de Honduras.

Tengo orden del Señor Presidente para contestar á VS. su atenta comunicacion de 18 del ppdo. diciendo: que le ha sido mui satisfatorio saber por ella que el Señor Jeneral de Division y Benemérito de la patria don Santos Guardiola ha sido exaltado á la silla Presidencial de ese Estado por elecciones que las Cámaras Legislativas verificaron en su persona usando de sus facultades soberanas; que acepta los buenos deseos que por el órgano de VS. manifiesta ese alto funcionario en favor de la felicidad de Nicaragua, y que los corresponde cordialmente haciendo solemnes votos por que la actual Administracion de Honduras logre

para cumplir un deber, pero no fallece; y mis principios, sellan con mi sangre el tiempo de la libertad.

Loor eterno á nuestro Gobierno y al ilustre Walker, que han sabido cumplir con su deber al travez de tantas dificultades, y que como marinos diestros en medio de un Oceano borrascoso, han podido con sus luces y circunspeccion, salvar la nave de la Patria.

Nuestros enemigos trabajan sin cesar por atraernos para sí, con objeto de que nosotros mismos trabajemos nuestros grillos para aprisionarnos ellos: el siglo de las luces ha difundido sus rayos, y este nos ilumina sus miras nuestro derechos y deberes.

Soldados amigos: si la hora suena, volad á sostener con migo á nuestros libertadores y no á engrosar las filas de nuestros opresores que por mi parte os ofrezco morir al lado del ilustre Jeneral sosteniendo á nuestro libre Gobierno.
 M. M.

N.º 176.
 REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO JENERAL.

Granada, febrero 29 de 1856.
 Señor 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.

Por cuanto por decreto de 18 del mes corriente se ha declarado revocadas y anuladas las concesiones á la Compañía del canal marítimo atlántico pacífico fecha 22 de setiembre de 1849, la modificacion de 11 de abril de 1850, á de la Compañía acesoria de tránsito fecha 29 de agosto de 1851. con las actas de reincorporacion fecha 9 de marzo de 1850. . Por tanto, estando disueltas y abolidas dichas Compañías, y queriendo remplazarlas para procurar la continuacion del tránsito por este istmo; en uso de sus facultades

DECETA LAS PROPOSICIONES SIGUIENTES:

1.º La República de Nicaragua cede al Señor Edmond Randolph y sus socios el derecho y privilegio esclusivo por el término de 25 años de la fecha de este convenio, para trasportar al travez de su territorio por una sola ruta, pasajeros y cargas, del puerto de San Juan del Norte en Nicaragua ó de algun otro punto mas practicable del atlántico al puerto de San Juan del Sur ó cualquier otro punto mas practicable del pacífico. a la opocion

vapores y buques de los cesionarios el derecho de entrar, salir y tránsito los puertos, rios y aguas sobre el atlántico, el pacífico y las interiores—El uso de todo esto será libre de todo derecho ó impuesto de cualquiera clase; y se les concede á los cesionarios el uso de algunas tierras baldías en las inmediaciones de los puertos, rios y lagos del tránsito que les sean necesarias con el fin de establecer casas de trabajo, esclaciones, oficinas &c. para fomentarlo, no debiendo exceder de diez acres el terreno que seodé, ni ocupar los puntos militares, sin previo consentimiento del Gobierno.

5.º La República estipula que todos los buques y vapores de los cesionarios y todas las mercancías, terrenos, malas, manufacturas ó alguna otra propiedad de los cesionarios, ó de otras personas transportadas por la dicha ruta de un mar al otro al extranjero, serán libres y exentos de toda clase de derechos ó impuestos, serán seguros y protegidos contra toda detencion ó interrupcion por parte del Gobierno.

6.º Los cesionarios son obligados á obtener del Gobierno una partente para cava buque que la compañía ocupe en las aguas del territorio de la República y a presentar cada año una lista de todas las embarcaciones ocupadas en la navegacion de la ruta, con expresion de sus nombres, capacidad &c. debiendo el Gobierno dar una certificacion del registro separado de cada buque firmada por el oficial ó empleado correspondiente. cuya certificacion le servirá de suficiente pasaporte en los puertos donde toque.

Los cesionarios convienen en establecer dentro de seis meses de la fecha de este convenio, una línea mensual de vapores oceanicos entre la ciudad de Nueva York y el puerto de San Juan del Norte en Nicaragua, ó cualquiera otro punto que los cesionarios quieran adoptar sobre el atlántico. y la ciudad de San Francisco y el puerto de San Juan del Sur, ú otro de los del pacífico que los cesionarios adopten; como tambien á mantener durante el tiempo de esta concesion su tráfico. con excepcion de los peligros ordinarios de mar y navegacion; y en caso que la línea sea interrumpida por algun desastre inprevisto, los cesionarios están obligados á reorganizar la línea tan pronto como sea posible; mas si á juicio del

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armonizados los sentimientos, reanim el espíritu empresedor. Cada cual es un centinela del Gobierno, por que todos á una voz quieren paz, por que la paz es el mejor bien que los pueblos deben desear, por que con la paz hay asociacion, hay trabajo, hay riqueza, en una palabra hay cuantos bienes puede apetecer el hombre en la vida para llamarse feliz. *Se continuará.*

Triunfo de la Razon.

El señor Presbítero don Juan Manuel Loredó ha regresado de Matagalpa en donde desempeñó á entera satisfacion del Gobierno la comision con que fué investido para calmar la exaltacion que se advertia en los indijenas de aquel Departamento.

El señor Comisionado trató de inquirir á fondo los motivos del disgusto, y fué informado de que no habia nada que pareciése desobediencia al Gobierno: que todo el alboroto provenia del modo con que aquellos habitantes habian sido tratados por algunos empleados, por que sus hábitos tienen algo de original; y mas atienden á la voz suave de un ministro del culto, que al ruido de las armas; agregándose á esto, los indisponian; y valiéndose de su credulidad é inocencia les hacian creer, que las tropas del *Jeneral Walker les arrebatarian sus mugeres y les comerian sus hijos*, con mil y mil otras groceras imposturas, sugeridas por la maledicencia.

Cuando el Padre Loredó se puso al corriente de estos manejos, empleó los medios de la razon para disuadirlos; y habiéndolo conseguido, se retiró lleno de la satisfacion que naturalmente causa el ejercicio de las acciones virtuosas, dejando á todos contentos y sumisos al Gobierno, sin abrigar la mas pequeña desconfianza, y convensidos de la maldad con que se les seducia.

Tributamos al Sr. Presbítero Loredó las mas expresivas gracias por el buen éxito de su comision. ¡El cielo premie sus virtudes, colmándolo de bendiciones por haber conjurado la tormenta que los vapores revolucionarios querian levantar en Matagalpa.¡

AVISO IMPORTANTE!

EN CASA DE TELLER EN LA PLAZA.

EL QUE QUIERA hallana toda clase de **ROPAS**; HECHAS; como CAMESAS finos; PANTALONES; SOMBREROS; BOTAS; BOTINES; Y un sur fin de COSAS para los Caballeros y Señoras de la moda; CHALECOS, ZAPATOS, finos y ordinarios; LEVAS, fraques de paño fino; Todo lo qual se vende á precios cómodos. Granada, Marzo 8, 1856.

cimiento, debo seguir estas verdades: debo darles impulso con mi autoridad, y debo cifrar en su desarrollo las mas venturosas y lisonjeras esperanzas. Al obrar de este modo, cumplo con migo mismo, lleno los deberes que se me han impuesto, y sobre todo, me hago la honra de secundar el grito unánime de mis conciudadanos que anhelan, incesantemente por la paz, y desean establecer su existencia política sobre bases mas sólidas, mas análogas y mas convenientes. Satamente instruido por nuestras frecuentes revoluciones, y siendo muchas veces testigo ocular de los males que han causado, ni dé ocasion á tan funestos estravios—La primera necesidad del pueblo hondureño es la paz, y sin este grande elemento de prosperidad, sin este fuerte cimiento de sustentacion política, no puede existir por mucho tiempo su Gobierno, ni conservarse feliz la sociedad.

Estoi íntimamente persuadido de que mi administracion jirará libre y espedita, procurando el bien comun, sin que puedan oponersele objeciones revolucionarias, sino es que la necesidad de la defensa me estreche á aceptar la guerra.—Pero así como estoi dispuesto á observar inalterable esta conducta, protesto no consentir jamás en que se ultraje el decoro nacional, y en que se pierda nuestra independencia—Defenderé constantemente estos derechos sagrados por que así lo previene mi deber, y lo demanda el honor y la conservacion de la patria.

Vigilaré con imparcial diligencia por el sostenimiento del orden para evitar los trastornos interiores: haré respetar las garantías de los ciudadanos con el imperio de la Constitucion sin separarme un momento del sendero que me traza y de las obligaciones que me imponen—En todo caso, la lei será el centro de mis acciones, y el único poder con que reprimira y castigue á sus infractores—No puedo concebir que en presencia de todas nuestras desgracias y del inminente peligro que nos rodea, haya todavia quien pretenda prolongarlas con anárquicas ideas y péfidos objetos; mas no obstante, me es preciso hacer, á mi pesar esta advertencia para prevenir en tiempo á mis conciudadanos, exitándolos á que se fijen en sus verdaderos intereses: me es pre-

afianzar de una manera estable su paz y ventura interiores y exteriores. Y yo al sepresar á VS. estos conceptos que se dignará elevarlos al conocimiento de Sr. Presidente, me doi la honra de suscribirme su atento servidor.

EERMIN FERRE?

COPIA DE UNA PROCLAMA QUE EL CORONEL MENDEZ VA A DAR A LUZ EN ESTA IMPRENTA—ES COMO SIGUE.

"EL CORONEL MENDEZ á sus amigos los Leoneses."

Camaradas:

Debeis estar impuestos de mi decision en sostener siempre vuestros sagrados principios liberales, pues desde el lugar donde existia tranquilo, volé dejandolo todo, cuando supe la lucha sangrienta, pero justa, que tenias emprendida contra el tirano que os oprimia: volé, no á ser un espectador de vuestras desgracias, sino á mezclar mi sangre con la vuestra y á participar en todas partes de vuestros trabajos.

El Dios incomprendible y bondadoso, ha querido que aquellos amigos que nosotros mismos llamamos en nuestra defensa (los valientes americanos) viniesen á dar fin á nuestra contienda de sangre, todo debido á la pericia y valor del digno Jefe que los rige. Ellos nos han dado la paz que disfrutamos: ellos el placer que gustamos de estar en el regazo de nuestras esposas y el de tener en los nuestros á nuestros hijos: ellos nos tienen la cabeza sobre los hombros; ellos nos han brindado con su valor un nuevo suelo en que vivir, y ellos en fin, tienen la frente de la Patria coronada de laureles y humillado con su denuedo, el orgullo aristócrata á los piés de la ilustre democracia. A estos hombres pues, a quienes se lo debemos todo; á estos Jenerosos y valientes, liberales é intrépidos; á estos es, á los que pretenden hoy algunos malvados, cobardes y llenos de sed de mando, echar encima á vosotros mismos, creyendos sin aquellos sentimientos que honrran á los mejores hombres, la gratitud. Con migo nada lograrán, porque yo seré firme, como no dudo lo seran vosotros, en seguir defendiendo la democracia; yo no moviendo, como el mísero servil, por ilusiones y dinero: mis sentimientos son firmes como el éje del mundo, que rola

de los cesionarios, y el derecho y privilegio esclusivo de navegar por buques de vapor en todos los rios, lagos y aguas niteriores de la República, durante el termino de los 25 años referidos—Los cesionarios dentro de un mes de la fecha de este convenio, designarán al Gobierno de la República la ruta que ellos elejirán, describiendo la misma para los nombres de los puntos por donde ella parará y si en algun tiempo quicieren ellos abandonar la que halyan designado, y adoptar otra ó hacer un cambio material de la misma, podran efectuarlo, obteniendo previamente el consentimiento del Gobierno.

2.º Los cesionarios, en consideracion á los privilegios que se les han concedido, se obligan á pagar al Gobierno de Nicaragua un peso por cada pasajero por ellos transportado al traves del territorio de la República—El pago será hecho en la misma República de Nicaragua en el lugar y de la manera que el Gobierno determine—El Gobierno tiene el derecho de examinar por medio de las personas que designe los libros que se manejen ya sea dentro ó fuera de la República pudiendo ejecutar este acto cualquiera de sus agentes ó empleados ordinarios.

3.º Todos los artículos que los cesionarios necesiten para el uso de la ruta que adopten con objeto de transporte de pasajeros y cargas, tales como carbon, maquinas, vívires, instrumentos útiles y todos los otros materiales indispensables para el objeto. serán admitidos dentro de la República libres de toda clase de derechos, y pueden ser descargados en cualquiera de sus puertos ú otros puntos de su territorio que los sesionarios elejirán, dando noticia en este caso á los empleados correspondientes del Gobierno con una lista de los objetos introducidos, pero los cesionarios no tendrán derecho á importar en el territorio de la República mercancías ú otro art. de comercio para venta ó cambio, sin pagar los derechos establecidos por la lei, y son tambien prohibidos de introduccion artículos ó materiales que sean monopolizados ó prohibidos por la República, sinó es que sean para el uso de la ruta y para ser empleados en el transporte de pasajeros y cargas.

4.º La República concede á todos los

Gobierno la compañía no pudiese cumplir sus conpromisos por incapacidad, tiene derecho, previas las averiguaciones del caso. para anular ó suspender las concesiones de este contrato.

9.º Los cesionarios están obligados á conducir en sus vapores á los empleados del Gobierno, la correspondencia del país que vaya ó venga, lo mismo que sus tropas cuando lo necesite, sin exijir por ello indemnizacion alguna:

10.º La República conviene en proteger y defender á los cesionarios en el pleno goce de los derechos y privilegios concedidos en este decreto, y tambien se obliga á no contratar ó ceder á ningun Gobierno, individuo ó compañía el derecho de trasportar pasajeros ó cargas al traves de su territorio ni el de navegar por vapores en algunos de sus rios ó lagos, durante este convenio.

Comuníquese á quienes corresponde.

Dado en Granada, á 19 de febrero de 1856.—Patricio Rivas—Al Señor Ministro jeneral."

Y de órden suprema lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, circulacion y publicacion en los pueblos de su mando, esperando recibo—D. U. L.

EERRER.

I.º

SEÑOR MINISTRO JENERAL DEL SUPREMO GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA.

D. U. L.

Leon, febrero 9 de 1856.

Prefectura y Subdelegacion de hacienda del departamento Occidental.

Por las copias autorizadas que bajo los números 1.º 2.º y 3.º tengo el honor de dirigir á US., para conocimiento del señor Presidente de la República, se informará del procedimiento ejecutado por el Gobernador del distrito de Chinandega contra el señor don Leocadeo Llona, que ingresó á la Villa del Viejo, suplicando al señor Ministro que de la resolucion que se dicte á este respecto, se sirva dar conocimiento oportunamente á su muy atento servidor.—*I. Montalvan.*

\$500 ALBRICIAS.—La suma arriba espresada se paga á cualquiera que de una informacion oportuna y convincente delá persona ó personas que incendiaron la Goleta ESPERANZA, en la noche del 25 de Febero ultimo.

Dirijase al despacho del Coronel TOMAS F. FISHER, Guarda Maestre General.

Granada, Marzo 1.

Sábado, Marzo 8, 1856.

DE COMO QUERIENDO CHASQUEAR UN SOBRIÑO A SU FIC, SUCEDIÓ PRECISAMENTE LO CONTRARIO, CON GRAN CONTENTAMIENTO DEL PRIMERO.

Es cerca de media noche. Dos hombres se estan paseando por el balcón de una casa del muelle Voltaire en Faris; el mas jóven de ellos escucha con visible impaciencia los períodos de su interlocutor, y logra con dificultad ahogar un bostezo irrespetuoso. El segundo personaje no tarda en cono er que está predicando en el desierto. En efecto, se detiene el jóven para contar las ventanas del Louvre y las girándulas de gas que se reflejan en las aguas del Sena. Terminando su calculo y viendo que las amonestaciones siguen su curso, se pone á escuchar el ruido del rio al pasar por debajo de los arcos de bronce del puente de los Santos Padres, y finalmente parece absorto en la contemplacion de un magnifico efecto de luna en las olas.

Conclusion! dijo de repente el sermone-ro; Pablo, es menester que te cases sin demora.

Está U. soñando, querido tío? exclamó el jóven volviéndose hacia su interlocutor. Gracias á Dios que ya me escuchas, dijo entonces el tío á su sobrino. Vamos adentro; me atormenta mi reumatismo y podio jugarme una mala pasada.

Nuestro banquero rayaba en los cincuenta. La vida sedentaria que entonces hacia habia aumentado su capital primitivo y desarrollado por demás su abdomen. El uno y el otro seguian las leyes de una progresion geométrica creciente que era necesario contener, so pena de alcanzar el guarismo de la fortuna de Rothschild y de morir de un ataque apoplético.

Mr. Bruno (que así se llamaba el banquero) resolvió aceptar 800,000 francos que se le ofrecian en cambio de su clientela, y comprar en las cercanias de Ingouville las tierras y la quinta de Rocheblanche, deliciosamente situada, en donde podria entregarse al ejercicio de la caza y combatir los progresos de la obesidad.

Quedábale sin embargo un negocio importante por concluir antes de llevar á cabo sus proyectos de retirarse á buen vivir. Las amonestaciones que acaba de dirigir á Pablo no eran otra cosa que un prelude indispensable para llegar á esta terrible conclusion: "Es menester que te cases."

Tutor de su sobrino, Mr. Bruno habia escrito su nombre en la lista de los socios de la casa de banco.

Habido visto Pablo que en el espacio de cuatro años se habia duplicado su pequeña herencia, se mostraba sumamente atento

Entonces, Señor sobrino, se servirá Ud, explicarme los motivos de su negativa. Mas tarde los conocerá Ud, por ahora, no puedo revelar un secreto que no es exclusivamente mio.

El secreto que me ocultas, caballero, lo conozco!

Ud, tartamudeó Pablo, en cuyo rostro se traslució no poca emociion.

Yo mismo; y sin mas rodeos es este: ama Ud, á la baronesa de Aurillac.

Dios! Como se hace...

Que tengo tan buenos informes? No me conviene decirlo a Ud, señor sobrino. Hace seis semanas que encontré Ud, por primera vez á esa baronesa.

Es verdad.

No descanzó U. hasta que se hizo presentarse en sus salones.

Lo confieso.

Agradecida por vuestras constantes atenciones, no tardó la dama en permitirnos las visitas de la mañana. Desde entonces, le comunicó á U. todos sus secretos. Le insinuó á U. que graves consideraciones políticas exijan que recibiese á muy poca gente; le confesó U. que un pleito con coaterales hambrientos ponía en cierto modo bajo secuestro la mejor parte de su fortuna...

Y qué sé yo mas? Semejantes cuentos son completamente inverosímiles sin embargo, hace ocho dias tuvo U. la imprudencia de prestar diez mil escudos á esa mujer, cuya solvenia me parece mas que dudosa. No titubiaría en confesarle cuanto tengo! dijo Pablo herido hasta lo vivo por las sospechas que se quieran inspirar.

En eso consiste precisamente tu inbecilidad. Eres un loco! exclamó Mr. Bruno. Afirma la noble baronesa que ha colocado en una compañía de seguros los pocos fondos disponibles que le quedaban, y es muy natural que haya recurrido á tí para verificar el primer pago del palacio que acaba de comprar en la calle de los Santos Padres.

Por manera, tío mio, que me habeis hecho espiar, dijo Pablo en tono de vituperio.

Cierto que sí señor sobrino. Pero no mas interrupciones, que aun no he acabado. Esta mañana, tu ilustre baronesa manifestó el deseo de ir al Havre. Este deseo era una orden para tí... y, siempre porque la dama tiene colocados sus fondos en una compañía de seguros, te propones sacar de mis cajas otros cinco mil francos para costear los gastos de su excursion de placer.

Ni una palabra os he dicho aun sobre el particular! exclamó Pablo, cada vez mas sorprendido.

El tío Bruno se acercó á una de sus cajas fuertes, la abrió tocando un resorte oculto, y sacó de ella cinco billetes de Banco, que entregó á su sobrino, prosiguiendo en estos términos:

Tengo la costumbre de no contrariar las inclinaciones de nadie. Mi misma hija, antes de contraer segundo matrimonio,

"ya un destino está unido irrevocablemente con el de la baronesa; me sería imposible amar á otra mujer."—PABLO.

Mi tío! exclamó el tío al terminar la lectura de esta carta, y pronto al parador del ferro-carril!

Sin embargo, nuestros enamorados llegaron al punto de su destino. Dos dias despues de la llegada de Pablo y de la baronesa, hubo un gran baile en Frascati. Ya se habian refugiado los pelucones al rededor de las mesas de juego y la orquesta tocaba una contradanza de Musard, cuando las bailaroras se miraron de repente con cierta inquietud llenas de celos. Apoyada en el brazo de Pablo, Mme, de Aurillac entraba en el salón. Todos los hombres la acogieron con un murmullo de asombro y la proclamaron reina del baile. Es menester confesar que la baronesa estaba encantadora.

Pablo y su compañera aun no se habian presentado en la sociedad de los bañistas; quisieron ver primero al Havre y sus cercanias. La víspera se habian ensillado en el patio del hotel dos magníficos caballos ingleses, y Mme. de Aurillac, graciosamente vestida de amazona y acompañada de Pablo, habia echado su corcel á galope al rededor del puerto y en la playa. Sabieron en seguida al cabo de la Heve y bajaron en direccion á Ingouville por estensas avenidas bordeadas de elevados álamos y álamos. Habian dejado ya atras á Ingouville y estaban enfrente de la quinta de Rocheblanche. Comovió desde luego á la amazona el aspecto pintoresco del punto; y echando en seguida al jóven una de esas miradas que nunca dejan de producir efecto, añadió con voz conmovida:

He soñado amenudo que habitaba en un sitio como este, lejos del tumulto de las grandes ciudades, lejos de las intrigas del mundo. Veia desde mi ventana el mar, cuya inmensidad hacia pensar en Dios. En torno de mi retiro, grandes árboles como los de ese hermoso parque me enviaban su frescor con mil cantos de pajariños.

Y en ese delicioso retiro vivia U. sola, señora? preguntó su compañero.

No siempre, contestó aquella. Un hombre cuya ternura habia sometido á las pruebas mas duras, me acompañaba algunas veces bajo las bóvedas de los árboles del parque, que cobijaban con su sombra nuestras largas pláticas. Mecíase nuestra barquilla en las olas de la mar, y toda la naturaleza celebraba con su sonrisa nuestra felicidad... ¿No es verdad, amigo mio, que era encantador mi sueño?

Oh! lo realizaré! lo realizaré! exclamó Pablo,

Una hora despues, se presentó al correspondiente que le habia indicado su tío, anunciando Mr. Febvrel que cuando mas tarde dentro de cuarenta y ocho horas necesitaba 250,000 francos que aun le quedaban en

puedo permitir ignorar U; y es que le amo á U. y que soy digna de su amor.

Como resistir á semejantes palabras? Confundió Pablo en protestas de amor y adhesion. ¿No era este el mejor camino que podia seguir?

Durante las veinte y cuatro horas que transcurrieron antes de que se presentasen en el baile, ni la mas leve nube se interpuso entre los dos amantes. En el rostro de Pablo brillaba el contento cuando entró con la varonesa en los salones de Frascati.

Luego que los vió, un personaje de notable obesidad, que hacia media hora estaba sentado á una mesa de whist, se levantó de repente y dijo á su compañero:

Diablos! ya es tiempo que me eclipso. Temo que me reconozca, apesar de la venda negra con que tengo cubierto un ojo. Vamos, mi viejo Febvrel, sigue representando tu papel.

Apresurose á salir el tío Bruno, y el correspondiente aprovechó la primera oportunidad en que Pablo no servia de caballero á Mme. de Aurillac, para llevarse al jóven á uno de los salones que no llenaba la multitud.

Aquí tiene U. los 250,000 francos, dijo, pre-entándole una cartera.

Esto es maravilloso! exclamó Pablo. Debí U. recibir la orden de pagar por el telégrafo eléctrico.

Sin duda contestó Febvrel. Ah! jóven, hai quien se queja amargamente de las locuras de U. Pero me complazco en creer que escuchará U. el lenguaje de la sana razon, que se casará U. con su prima...

Nun! exclamó Pablo con fuerza.

Hum! Quizá cambie U. pronto de parecer. La suma contenida en esa cartera ha llegado tarde; se le ha anticipado á U. otro comprador.

¿Que dice U?

Y es evidente la persona á quien Mme. de Aurillac da una cita todas las noches. Vamos! moderése U!... Su astuta varonesa tenia dos cuerdas en su arco. Le engañan á U., querido, le engañan á U.

Caballero! exclamó Pablo, cojiendo con violencia el brazo de Mr. Febvrel.

Vive Dios... que si le miento á U. en lo mas mínimo, mañana nos batirenos hasta la muerte. Queda este convenido. Ahora ¿quiere U.irme?

Escuchó, murmuró el jóven.

Dentro de poco, la señora va á fingir jaqueca ú otra indisposicion, á fin de tener un pretexto para salir del baile. Cabalmente mire U. prosiguió Mr. Febvrel, que acababa de volver con Pablo al salon principal, no la ve U. apoyarse en el brazo de su bailarador? Se lleva la mano á la frente; le busca á U. con su mirada antes de desmayarse... Comedia, mera mojiganga!... Estése U. aquí, qué diablos! necesita U. pruebas para confundirlos. Ya se aleja; muy bien! Dentro de diez minutos la encontraremos en el jardín del hotel. Allí se

Apenas habia pronunciado estas palabras cuando una luz, tan rápida como resplandeciente, surcó toda la extension del jardín. Lanzábase á las armas agitadas de los tifos serpientes de fuego, que corrian por el césped inmediato y se enroscaban en torno de las columnas del pabellon. Humináronse de repente como por encanto las cercanias, y Pablo no pudo contener un grito de sorpresa.

Llevo Mme. de Aurillac hacia una especie de cobertizo construido á poca distancia y cuyos pilares estaban adornados con guirnaldas de verdura. Debajo del cobertizo estaba alumbrada con una multitud de luces una mesa ricamente servida, á la cual acababa de sentarse el tío Bruno para hacer los honores de una cena espicada á un gran número de convidados, entre los cuales figuraban el correspondiente y uno de los principales escribanos del Havre.

El novio de la baronesa estuvo por creer que era juguete de un sueño.

Ah! ah! es usted señor sobrino? le dijo el banquero. Venga usted acá, que le quiero echar un buen sermón!

Ya sabia usted, mi determinacion, tío mio, y me dejó usted libre de ejecutarla.

Si, lo mismo me dejaria libre á un loco para correr al rio. Y mis proyectos, caballero, se figuraba U. que habia de renunciar á ellos? De engañese U. La señora baronesa ha tenido la bondad de comprenderme; sabe que le tengo destinada á usted mi hija, y le ruego acepte una de mis mas hermosas propiedades de estas cercanias, en recompensa del consentimiento que da á este matrimonio. Le pertenece desde hoy la quinta de Rocheblanche, con la condicion de darme en ella un aljamiento cualquiera, y el derecho de azar en sus tierras.

No se lo habia dicho á usted? murmuró el correspondiente al oido del jóven.

La compañera de Pablo leia mientras tanto con toda calma el título de propiedad que acababa de entregarle el tío Bruno.

Conqué, señora, la conducta de U. no era sino una odiosa perfidia! exclamó el jóven, cuya voz se estremecia de indignacion. Tambien ha aceptado U. como recompensa.

Dispénsame U. caballero; su tío de U. le dirige la palabra, interrumpió la baronesa sin manifestar la mas minima turbacion.

Ni mas ni menos, muchacho, dijo Mr. Bruno; trátese de estan par buenamente tu firma en este papel. Es tu contrato matrimonial con tu prima. Despacha, que me muero de hambre!

Antes la muerte! exclamó Pablo rechazando con desesperacion el contrato que le presentaban.

Esta trágica exclamacion, una ruidosa alegría hizo resonar todos los ecos del jardín.

El jóven, que se veia indignamente burlado, quiso hacer nuevos cargos á Mme. de Aurillac; pero está tom la pluma que le presentaba el escribano, firmó el contrato.

con el precioso tío á quien debia su fortuna. Hacia sin embargo un mes que parecia decidido á administrar personalmente sus fondos, y se emancipaba hasta el punto de recordar que era mayor de edad cuando se le podia alguna explicacion acerca de ciertas sumas considerables sacadas de la cuenta de tutela. Pero en esas discusiones suscitadas por su tío, nunca salia Pablo de los límites del respeto.

Siéntate, dijo Mr. Bruno á Pablo, viendo que se quedaban en pié cerca de la ventana. El matrimonio de que te voy á hablar es un negocio magnifico para tí.

Le agradezco á Ud., tío mio, el cuidado que se toma por mis intereses; sin embargo. Silencio! Me parece que podrias oirme antes de entrar en el capítulo de las observaciones.

Le escucho á Ud. dijo Pablo, tomando el emplante de una victima que va al sacrificio.

Cuando me decidí sacarte de Dieppe para traerte á Paris, continuó el tío Bruno, acababa de casar mi hija con uno de los comerciantes mas ricos de Marsella, noble por mas señas, el conde de Montbrueil, que no desdenaba rehacer, por medio de una industria honrosa, la fortuna de sus antepasados destruida por la tormenta revolucionaria. Una muerte prematura disolvió ese matrimonio. Tu prima queda pues libre, es mui hermosa y no tiene hijos; duplico con tu favor su dote primitiva, y serás mi yerno.

Ni conozco á mi prima! exclamó Pablo sobrecojido.

Cierto que no la conoces. Desde sus mas tiernos años tuve que encerrarla en su colegio, porque además de ser viudo estaba constantemente viajando. Pero poco importa, te aseguro que es mui jóven y hermosa.

¿Y quien le asegura á Ud, querido tío, que yo le agrada?

Quisiera ver ¡vive Dios! que no se enamoras locamente de tu persona!

Pero sin embargo...

Vamos, calla! prosiguió Mr. Bruno; ya sé que eres modesto. Has de convenir sin embargo en que hasta ahora no has podido quejarte mucho de los rigores del bello sexo! ¿No eres acaso el primero de nuestros leones? En todas partes te citan como un tipo de elegancia. ¿Donde encontrarías facciones mas nobles que las tuyas, un porte mas majestuoso, una barba mas negra y mejor añilada? Mala peste! ni al Apolo de Belvedere le aconsejaria que compitiese contigo! Queda pues convenido que te cases con mi hija.

No, tío, dijo Pablo con firmeza, Esté Ud. persuadido de que siento profundamente no poder acceder á su deseo.

¿Qué significa ese lenguaje, caballero?

Significa, querido tío, que en la imposibilidad de hacer feliz á vuestra hija, soy me resta rogar á Ud. elija para ella otro partido.

quiere estar segura del afecto de su futuro marido. Ya puedes ir con la señora de Aurillac; y, si no te basta el dinero que tienes en tu cartera, dirijete á Febvre, mi corresponsal en el Havre. Tengo á tu disposición el resto de tu fortuna. Tanto peor para tí si te dejás engañar por una intrigante!

Ah! querido tío, es la mujer mas noble, mas llena de cualidades adorables. . .

Y la mas diestra para hacer ver visiones á un tonto, sobre todo cuando estan poco perspicaz como mi señor sobrino.

Ah! exclamó Pablo furioso, me dareis una esplicacion de esas palabras!

Poco á poco! Si vendrás ahora á desafiarme? . . .

Antes de llegar á estremo con un tío que te quiere, te ruego te informes de cierto individuo que estaba ayer á solas con Mme. de Aurillac, y á quien hubieras visto echar á correr á tu llegada si no te cegase el amor.

Una palidez repentina cubrió el rostro del jóven. Habia creído ver en efecto, la víspera, la sombra de una persona debajo de una de las ventanas del salon de la baronesa. Antes que sospechar una traicion, habia dudado del testimonio de sus ojos; pero el di-curso de su tío acababa de asaltar cruelmente su confianza. Y sin averiguar como habia podido saber tantos pormenores, exclamó:

¡Desgraciada, oh si, desgraciada de ella si me engañase. . . La mataría! . . .

Y salió precipitadamente del gabinete de su tío.

Bien! mui bien! exclamó el tío Bruno cuando estuvo solo y riendo á carcajadas; aun no ha llegado al término de sus trabajos! Y ella ¿como saldra del paso? Vaya, el enamorado tendrá la culpa y habrá de comprar mui caro su perdón. Poco importa, mi amable sobrino se casará con mi hija!

En la mañana siguiente, el tren del ferro-carril del Havre llevaba á Mme. de Aurillac y al sobrino de Mr. Bruno.

Es probable que la baronesa se hubiera justificado, porque el banquero recibió una carta concebida en estos términos:

"Ya se lo habia dicho á U. querido tío: es la mas noble y virtuoso de las mujeres! Ha convenido en la visita del mencionado personaje y en su fuga á mi llegada. Pero me ha dado á entender que motivos graves le impedian enteramente de las relaciones que existen entre ella y el hombre á quien recibe de un modo tan extraño. No me queda duda de que todo esto son causa las razones políticas de que me ha hablado, ó quizá el eterno pleito que me insistiese todavia despues de esa confesion tan franca, me preguntó con arrogancia si yo separaba el amor de la estimación, y si le hacia el insulto de sospechar de ella. Me arrojé entonces á sus piés, la supliqué que me perdonase mi locura, y la acompañé á los baños de mar. No me acuse U. de ingratitude, siento que

las cajas de Bruno,

Pero antes de la visita de Pablo, el corresponsal del Havre acababa de recibir otra, la del tío Bruno en persona. Por poco se encuentra cara á cara el banquero y su sobrino.

Cree U. que su tutor aprobará el uso que va U. á hacer de este dinero? preguntó Mr. Febvre al jóven.

Estoi fuera de tutela, respondió Pablo.

Sin duda; pero no queda U. esento de las consideraciones que debe á su tío. Soi uno de sus antiguos amigos y me tomo la libertad de hacer á U. algunas observaciones. Si son exactas mis noticias, quiere U. comprar la quinta de Rocheblanche, para ofrecerla en seguida á una mujer que le engaña á U.

Caballero. . . .

Permitame U.; tengo pruebas. Ayer Mme. de Aurillac dió una cita en el pabellon situado al estremo del jardin del hotel en que U. se ha hospedado.

Es imposible. Dejé á la baronesa á las nueve, y se retiró entonces á su aposento. Sin duda; pero una escalera escusada le permitió salir de él sin ser vista.

¡Calumnia!

Quizá esta esquela escrita por ella le convencerá á U., dijo el corresponsal entregando á Pablo un papel abierto. El jóven conoció la letra de la baronesa, y leyó consternado las siguientes líneas:

"Nos ha seguido U., está mui bien. Podremos vernos hoy y los dias siguientes, de nueve á diez de la noche. Viva U. oenlto hasta nueva orden—VARONESA DE AURILLAC."

Cinco minutos despues, Pablo, pálido de furor y devorada el alma por todas las serpientes de los celos, entraba en el aposento de su novia, cuya traicion se hacia evidente.

Dios mio! qué miradas de Othello me lanza usted! dijo la varonesa, dando algunos pasos hácia él. Si irá U. á tratarme como á la pobre Desdemona? Estoi segura de que sabe U. de mi paseo nocturno al pabellon del jardin. . . .

Si, señora, merced á esta esquela! dijo el jóven concentrando su ira.

Mire U. que imprudencia cometí! . . . Esta es mi firma; lo confieso con toda humildad, y espero que pronuncie U. mi sentencia.

Justifíquese U., señora; oh! justifíquese U. dijo Pablo juntando las manos y en tono de súplica.

Si exige U. que le dé la llave del enigma respondió la varonesa, será menester que se despida U. para siempre de mí, porque considéro como un ultraje las sospechas de U. Ya por segunda vez me juzga U. por apariencias engañosas. Ordene U. caballero, estoi pronta para darle á U. todos los pormenores que me pida.

No! no! nada quiero saber! exclamó el jóven haciendo pedazos el escrito acusador.

Sin embargo, dijo la varonesa con tranquilidad y suave sonrisa; hai una cosa que no

le debe entregar el titulo de propiedad de la quinta.

Infamias exclamó Pablo. Miente U. caballero. Le repito á U. que mient!

Y corriendo donde estaba Mme. de Aurillac, se apresuró á sostenerla y á llevarla al hotel.

Me siento mal., amigo mio, dijo la baronesa cayendo en un sillón. He ido al baile únicamente por complacerle á U., porque esta mañana recibí de Paris una carta muy extraña. El que me vendió la casa de la calle de los Santos Padres duda ahora de mi solvencia y me amenaza con un pleito si á vuelta de correo no le remito el resto de la suma que le debo. Y me es imposible realizar tan pronto 250.000 francos.

Permitame U. que se los brinde, dijo Pablo, poniendo su cartera encima de un belador inmediato.

?Será verdad? exclamó Mme. de Aurillac, e. cuyos ojos brilló la alegría.

Pero entonces, continuó Pablo con voz temblorosa, es menester renunciar á la compra de la quinta de Rocheblanche.

Ahora sobre todo que queda U. arruinado, amigo mio, dijo la baronesa. Tranquílese usted, la quinta será mia esta misma noche.

Ah! luego era verdad, exclamó el jóven con desesperacion.

Y sin responder á esta exclamacion, Mme. de Aurillac se levantó de su asiento y dijo con sangre fria:

Espero, caballero, que será usted bastante cortés para acompañarme al pabellon misterioso, que tanta inquietud le inspira. Dará U. el brazo por última vez á la varonesa de Aurillac, "Aun no se ha cumplido el mas doloroso de vuestros sacrificios."

Pecho al agua! dijo para sí el sobrino del banquero, siempre me quedará el recurso de levantarle la tapa de los sesos.

Bajaron al jardin. A medida que se acercaban al pabellon, experimentaba la jóven ligeras estremecimientos, que se comunicaban al brazo de su caballero como otras tantas chispas eléctricas.

Preguntábase Pablo á sí mismo el sentido de estas palabras. "Aun no se ha cumplido el mas doloroso de vuestros sacrificios!" Pablo no pudo resistir por mas tiempo á la lucha mortal de la duda y de la esperanza. Habian llegado debajo de una bóveda de árboles, en donde reinaba el silencio. Ningun testigo podia oírlos.

Piedad! señora, exclamó; me muero si sigo U. rodeándose de misterio. Un espíritu infernal, celoso de mi dicha, trata constantemente de denigrarla á U. á mis ojos, y da á vuestros pasos una interpretación perversa. Oh! si aun debe durar la prueba á que le place á U. someterme, ya me siento sin fuerza para vencer los celos que me corren el alma.

Pablo, respondió Mme. de Aurillac elevando la voz, será menester repetirle á U. que le amo y que soy digna de su amor?

y la ofreció en seguida á Pablo.

A U. le toca ahora, caballero, dijo sonriéndose.

Pablo creyó que se iba á morir, de gozo al leer estas palabras al pié del contrato del escribanó: "CLEMENCIA BRUNO, condesa. viuda de Montbreuil."

Vamos, prosiguió la graciosa jóven, veo que perdona U. á la baronesa de Aurillac el que haya tomado este pseudónimo para saber hasta qué punto seria amada su prima de U.

Harto tiempo hace vive Dios! dijo entonces Mr. Bruno, que los bribones de los sobrinos chasquean á los tios; justo es que los tios chasquen á su vez.

Ah! querido suegro, ¡jalá fuesen cono este todos los chacos! respondió Pablo cubriendo de besos la mano de su prima. —EUGENIO DE MERCIORT.

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