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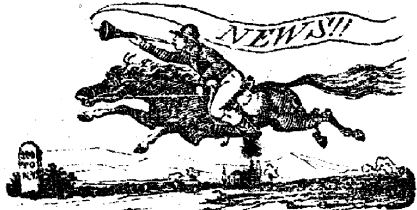
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NICARAGUA ISTHMIUS EXPRESS,
BETWEEN
VIRGIN BAY AND SAN JUAN DEL SUR.



Commencing on the 1st of FEBRUARY, 1856.

Trains will start DAILY from San Juan del Sur at 7, a. m., precisely, and from Virgin Bay at 2, p. m., precisely.

Price of Passage Ticket—TWO DOLLARS, (Nicaragua Currency).

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

All other freight at the rate of \$1, per cwt.

Passage Tickets and freight to be paid IN ADVANCE. Tickets to be given up at the Half-way House! SAN JUAN OFFICE—At the CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE. VIRGIN BAY OFFICE—At DON CLAUDIO CURELO'S STORE, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, where Tickets will be sold, and the letters and orders for freight received.

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

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

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 shall enter the State (during the continuance of

El Nicaraguense.

THE BANANA TREE.

A NEW MATERIAL FOR THE PAPER MANUFACTURER.—"Of the making of books," said Solomon, "there is no end." In our day the pithy observation of the wise man of the distant past, is oft repeated with added earnestness. The press fairly realises the idea of perpetual motion—and uneasiness has actually been felt in interested quarters, as to where the fodder for its capacious maw was to come from. It seems that the rag-gatherers experience a demand beyond their powers of supply. In this dilemma queries have been set on foot for a substitute in the manufacture of paper. The New York Herald, we believe, has offered \$5,000 to any one who will produce them such a substitute. We make our bid for the lure with the following translation of a French paper in the port folio of Mr. Fabens, our Director of Colonization. The matter is worth looking into. Should the writer be correct in his statements, we have another important branch of industry open to our colonists. Everywhere throughout the State are plantain (or banana) fields in profusion, and the question as to what becomes of the stocks after the fruit is plucked, like the interrogatory as to where all the shelved politicians and empty bottles go, has never been satisfactorily answered. We see by our last exchanges that two new paper mills have recently been established in California. So we have a Pacific as well as an Atlantic market open:

(Translation.)

Mr. Vidal de Lingendes, Cayenne, French Guiana:

MY DEAR FRIEND—I desire to call your attention to the Banana culture. With this plant so useful, but so little appreciated in Cayenne, I wish you to experiment, that in the end you may obtain a product which shall double its value. Here is the matter.

Up to the present time the entire available product of the banana tree has been its fruit, which at the rate of 50 centimes a bunch, gives some 700 francs to the hectare, (about two-thirds of an acre,) a sum insufficient to warrant this culture in the neighborhood of towns. But if, by a very simple and easy method, you can double its product and make it yield 1500 to 1600 francs to the hectare, then the question has quite another aspect, and the banana tree heretofore undervalued becomes lucrative and interesting.

It is proved conclusively by the experiments and report of M. Fremenditz, that the trunk of the banana tree contains in great quantity a fibre essentially fit for making paper and the exporting of which to Europe could be pursued on an immense scale.

Let us take a single hectare and see what it will produce. We will begin by setting out the slips in squares ten feet apart, two only in a hill, that

declaration of war with Costa Rica, everything and everybody has been on the *qui vive*. The lassitude and emai into which every one had fallen, induced by the enervating effects of a tropical climate and a tropical sun seems to have, (as if by magic) been shaken off, and in its place you see intensely eager and expectant faces awaiting with anxious impatience the arrival of each Atlantic and Pacific steamer, and welcoming with hearty acclamations, the reinforcements they may bring; or busily questioning each courier who arrives with despatches from the South as to the safety of Colonel Schlessinger and his little band of warriors, who by this time must have trodden the soil of the enemy, and as surely made it their own, for with us it is ever onward—there is no return. Even among the natives this feeling of exaltation, induced by the shadows of coming events, is largely felt. The red ribbon, the badge of war, has been by them pretty generally adopted, war matters and news are the subjects of general conversation and as an example of how far the electric current of the hour has revived the dormant spirit of chivalry in these descendants of the Spanish conquerors; I actually had the pleasure the other day of seeing a native officer, after giving his *espada* the benefit of a good polishing which it greatly required, go through the sword exercise at the expense of great mental excitement and intense personal perspiration. From that moment I have imbibed hopes of the regeneration of this people from the poco tiempoidness of ages. Since the day, too, of the declaration of war in the plaza a better feeling seems to have sprung up between the better and more wealthy classes of the citizens and the officers in garrison. Nightly, now, it is becoming the custom in little parties of four or five to visit the different residences of our prominent citizens, and there in conversation, in music or in song, pass the eventide away. This is as it should be, and provides for a want which has long been felt.—Many of our people, fresh from the luxuries and comforts of home, long for a few hours of retirement and relaxation, where, in the refining and humanizing presence of the ladies they may once more mentally picture the scenes they have left—it may be forever.

The course of General Walker in reference to Costa Rica and his honest, frank and manly manifesto seems to have been generally received with favor throughout the State, and I understand it has drawn to his standard many wavering adherents of other and hostile factions. When will they begin to learn that he is the chosen instrument of a manifest destiny, and that though by their puny efforts they may for a moment stem the current, it will eventually but render the torrent more dreadful in its ravages and engulf them in its onward course.

It is Passion Week, we are reminded (it's an impossibility to forget) of it by the incessant ringing of the bells, the bells, the bells, from morn till night from night till early morn, one continuous jingle and clank and toll, and each day a procession which is far more pleasant and lively, figures of saints, the host, gala dresses, silks and spangles and lace music and dark eyes, and unlimited sunshine. Who would not live in Granada?

The health of the city during the past week has greatly improved, though we have had a few deaths by fever. It is thought the Light Infantry Battalion will march for the seat of war on the arrival of reinforcements, owing to a large quantity of jerked beef having been ordered, also a number of haversacks. These, however, are merely camp rumors.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE GOLD MINES OF CHONTALES.

BY HON GEO. H CAMPBELL.

In accordance with instructions from the Office of Colonization.

Sir:—In order to carry out the objects set forth in your instructions, which I received on the 28th of November, 1855, I immediately embarked on board the schooner Sarah for Virgin Bay, where I procured some articles necessary for my expedition that could not be had in Granada. As soon as I had completed the object of the trip to Virgin Bay, I returned to Granada, and on the morning of the 7th of December, again embarked on the Sara, having with me the party which was to accompany me to Chontales. Besides myself, the party consisted of two gentlemen from New York, who were interested in gold mining at Libertad, a gentleman from Granada, who desired to see the mining country, a guide, two men who had been furnished by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, to aid in carrying out the objects of the expedition, and my servant.

We sailed on the evening of embarkation, and early the next day anchored in a fine bay near the mouth of the Santa Clara river. After some delay, a bongo came off to us from shore, and we succeeded in engaging it to take us to Santa Clara, the hacienda of Don Juan Sandoval, about two miles up the river. The distance from the port of Granada to the mouth of the Santa Clara is about thirty miles.

We had expected to find animals at Santa Clara, to take us to the mines, but Don Juan was unable to supply us, and we were obliged to send a courier to Juigalpa, fifteen miles distant, to procure them there. The estate of Don Juan Sandoval is a cattle range of about three thousand acres and has upon it at the present time about one thousand horned cattle and a few horses. The country here is what is generally termed broken, consisting of hills and valleys, bearing very much the appearance of the lower range of the Sierra Nevada in California. The valleys are covered with excellent grass in great abundance, and here the herds of Don Juan find good grazing during the entire year; the moisture of the atmosphere and the occasional showers during the dry season being invariably quite sufficient to prevent the country from becoming parched. The proprietor of the cattle estate estimates the value of the estate, not by the number of acres it consists of, but by the number of cattle upon it. The present price of cattle estate, in the District of Chontales, in which District Santa Clara is situated, is six dollars per head. The price always includes the dwelling house on an estate, any improvements that may have been made on the ground, and such personal chattles as are necessary to the business of cattle raising.

During my stay at Santa Clara we heard of a silver mine on the estate, but upon full inquiry found it had never been opened, and that it would be useless to visit it. Some specimens of ore, however, taken from the surface of a vein which crops out of the ground, about two miles distant from Don Juan's house, exhibited traces of silver, but not in much quantities.

On the morning of the 10th, our courier returned from Juigalpa, bringing with him a sufficient number of animals for our use, and in half an hour we were upon the road. Juigalpa was to be our stopping place that night, and we pushed along diligently, arriving about dark. The road from Santa Clara to

All the gold mines of Chontales, yet opened, are embraced in an area of not more than five miles, and are situate near the rivers Mica and Bola, which are branches of the Blewfields river. These rivers afford an abundance of water power, and upon them are situate the mills which serve to pulverize the ore of the district. These mills are all *arastras*, shallow tubs of about ten feet in diameter, with bottoms paved with stone, upon which sometimes two and sometimes four stones of three or four hundred pound weight each, are caused to revolve, somewhat in the manner of an upper mill stone. Into the irregularities and crevices of the pavement is put quicksilver, which readily amalgamates with gold whenever in contact with it, and into the tub is thrown the ore, after being broken into fragments the size of a hen's egg. I understand that the *arastras* in use at Libertad will pulverise about five tons of the ore daily. There are about a dozen of these *arastras* at work in Chontales, are propelled by water power and all situate on one or the other of the rivers above named. One belonging to Padre Soso, of Boaco is the best, and this is by no means a perfect machine.

It would be useless to name all the mines that have been "denounced" in the neighborhood of Libertad, as a description of one will answer very well for all. They are quartz veins of from six inches to four feet in thickness—very soft, being much decayed, and more friable than most of the quartz rock of California, North Carolina and Georgia.—This is quite apparent, not only from the appearance of the rock itself, but from the fact that a single *astras* can pulverise five tons daily. The vein of ore has consequently, to be raised to the surface at the highest point. The custom is to break out as much ore with an iron bar as a man can carry in a leathern bag, on his head, up a netched log set on end, to the surface, and then to pack it on a mule or an ox to the *astras* for reduction to powder.—By this slow process is done all the quartz mining in Chontales.

I took great pains to ascertain the amount of gold usually produced from any given quantity of rock, and in answer to my inquiries on this point, was sometimes amused with most extravagant stories of the immense richness of this or that mine. I carefully noted all the information gathered from a series of diligent inquiries, and deem it fully safe to set down the average amount of gold to the ton of ore, as at least two ounces. I desire it to be understood that I believe the rock, by proper working, will yield more than two ounces to the ton, and am fully convinced that the amount above named is about the average obtained from all the mines that are under operation, and obtained, too, by a manner of working which is unnecessarily wasteful.

Having found the quartz mines to fully sustain the report I had heard of them at Granada, I set about making inquiries for surface mining. A gentleman who had been a trader at Libertad, informed me that some years ago he purchased several ounces of coarse placer gold, which the peason who brought it in said he dug on the Bola river, some miles below the town. Another person had heard of placer diggings on the same river, above the town, but neither could inform me of the precise localities in which surface gold had been found. The river was too high to admit of a "prospect." I was satisfied from what I had seen of the quartz veins that there was surface gold in the neighborhood, and that the reports concerning placers on the Bola were not withi-

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this decree) and settle and make improvements upon the said tract, and the same to be located by the Director of Colonization hereafter to be named, and immediate possession given.

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

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

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

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

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

PATRICIO RIVAS,
President of the Republic

the trunks may be of good growth. This will give you 1800 trees to the hectare, which will produce 1800 bunches and at the price of 50 centime will give a result of 900 francs. Then by using the trunks, as described by Mr. Eremenditz you will find that each will produce 2 kilogrammes (4 pounds) of fibre suitable for the manufacture of paper. 1800 trunks will give over 3600 kilogrammes, or in round numbers 3½ tons—worth an average price of 250 francs a ton in the Havre market.

Now what is the work necessary to convert the trunk of the banana tree into material for paper making. It is, as you will see very easy and simply. Cut the trunk in two or three pieces, which press with a mill like those used in crushing the sugar cane. When the juice is extracted, boil the fibrous matter in kettles filled with water mixed with a small quantity of soda and lime. Then wash in tubs of clear water, taking care to heat it well in order to wash off any gum that may remain—finally dry it in the sun and pack it in bales. Such is the entire process which is both simple and economical.

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

BY CORPORAL PIPECLAY, U. S. A.

LIFE IN GRANADA—ITS SOCIETY—GARRISON ITEMS.

No. 7.

A star has risen in the western sky,
Whose light doth seem like Heavens beauteous eye,
And o'er the earth's quivering beams are thrown,
Like radiance from Aurora's dazzling throne.
No comet's wildness marks its wondrous birth,
Or lightning's gleam that flash and darken earth—
But brilliant as the noon-tide's fervent rays,
It shines with steady and increasing blaze!

E. J. C. Kewen.

Corporal Pipeclay has at length taken to himself a room-mate—a friend; one who disturbs not his papers, upset his ink, nor enrages him by entering during the small hours of morning persisting in singing "we went go home 'till day break," or other profane and bacchanal legends. A lady taking pity on his utter loneliness, has (do not smile I beg, dear reader, I do not at present require your congratulations,) presented him with a parrot, one of the most verdant hue. Not gifted with the power of speech, it is unable, like Poe, even to bore him with its eternal "nevermore" or like other birds of the same genus, but of larger growth, for evermore reminding me of the unlimited want of crackers; but yet it has faults, (and who has not?) and they are principally these: like the roosters of the country, it often mistakes the hour of midnight for daybreak and breaks my slumber by most discordant sounds, which I veritably believe the bird thinks renders me intense enjoyment from their continuity. And also in political opinions we have differences, as I have not the slightest mortal doubt, but it has continued imbibed from some family with whom it has had a temporary residence and the disadvantage of a mis-directed education, friendly opinions towards some of the leaders of the hostile factions; as at times it evinces the utmost hostility towards the red badge in my button hole, which I have recently assumed. These faults though, I have no doubt by close confinement to the monastic discipline and strict morals of the Corporal's chamber, will in time be eventually effaced and a healthier tone given to its general conduct.

Life in Granada, ever changing, ever gay. New faces arrive in myriads by every steamer, from the far sources of the Mississippi and the sunny regions of the Everglades—a panorama, if I may use the term, of stout and willing forms and stern hearts—who arrive, receive orders and depart. Since the

Lieutenant, of Co. C, has been appointed Adjutant of the Second Rifle Battalion under Col. Seltsinger, and nothing I have this week written, gives me greater pleasure to record. He is my friend and I am proud to rank him among the few I really respect and love. May he be as useful and as successful in his new field of activity, as what on the battle fields of Palo Alto or Cerro Gordo. As a comrade and a soldier I can not wish him more.

Several very agreeable reunions have been, within the last few evenings, given at the residence of Don Carlos Thomas, which is now also the temporary residence of Mrs. E. J. C. Kewen. This fact alone, from the fact of their being so little American female society in Granada, renders these little parties or *conversaciones* remarkably agreeable, and when diversified by the sweet voice of a lady, accompanied by that romantic instrument, the guitar, the charm is indeed complete, and the only regret that can mingle is that the evenings are so short. The field music of the Battalion with several amateur volunteers complimented the lady of Col. Thompson the other evening with a serenade which was politely & kindly responded to by the Colonel, in a manner which they will not soon forget.

In concluding this weeks *melange*, allow me to add to friends abroad who wish a home as beauteous as the sun ever shone on, with blue skies and wide spread lakes, and wavering forest trees, with fruits plenteous, and but too common, with the produce of the temperate mingled in friendly and rich profusion with those of the tropic. Such an one you will find in Nicaragua, with a government as paternal, as liberal and as free, as that under which you now reside, with cities sprinkled here and there, from which the accumulated rust and sloth of ages is already by the attrition of the Anglo-Saxon race, gradually being worn—to one and all who can truly appreciate the lesson given in the beautiful stanza of Byron, we would say come over and help us.

"He who has learnt the duty which he owes,
To friends and country and to pardon foes,
Who models his deportment as may best
Accord with brother, sire or stranger guest;
Who takes our laws and worship as they are,
Nor roars reform for senate, church and bar—
In practice, rather than in precept, wise,
Bids not his tongue, but heart, philosophy—
Such is the man the poet should rehearse.
As joint exemplar of his life and verse."

IMPORTATIONS.—A quantity of garden and other seeds, adapted to our soil and climate have been received at the Department of Colonization, where settlers may obtain samples at cost and charges.—

In the lot are several packages of Virginia Tobacco seed presented by Messrs. Green, Heat & Allen, Tobacco Merchants, San Francisco and forwarded without charge by Wells, Fargo & Co. Express.

Among the recent importations of articles of utility from the United States we note two grist mills, imported by Major Heiss, which are to be put in operation in this city immediately. Hurra for corn cakes and hominy! Where's John McBean? Progress is the word. En avant.

PERSONAL.—Senor Marchardo, of the Island of Cuba, whose arrival at Leon was chronicled by our correspondent on the 23d ult., we are pleased to see, has returned to Granada in excellent health. He reports everything quiet at Leon, and the people in high spirits at the news of war with our insolent neighbor Costa Rica. Senor Marchardo has suffered much for the cause of independence in Cuba, and has many warm friends and sympathizers here, both among the native and American population.

LONESOME.—The town looks dreary and lonesome since the departure of the troops for Costa Rica.—The Americans in town now number about four hundred and fifty men, of whom three hundred and over are attached to the army.

Juigalpa is over an uneven country, the hills being chiefly great masses of scoria or tufta, varied by occasional outcroppings of granite and sometimes slate of the talcosa sort. There are, however, fine valleys of agricultural land between these hills, nearly all of which have cattle grazing upon them, but not enough to keep down the grass. The grazing estates of San Eusebio and San Nicolas are the only ones on the route worthy of notice. On each of these there are some thousands of cattle. The distance from Santa Clara to Juigalpa is about fifteen miles, and the road is merely a bridle path, in some places very bad and difficult to travel over. A good wagon road could, however, be made over the entire distance without great cost.

Leaving Juigalpa early in the morning, we proceeded on our course to Libertad, and for several miles passed over a beautiful and fertile plain, upon which cattle were grazing; when we began to ascend the foot hills of the great chain of mountains that run through Chontales, and which may be regarded as the border of the mineral country. As we ascended we found the country to be bare of underwood, and the hills covered with grass to their very tops. I here began to look for indications of gold, though we were ten miles distant from what is known as the gold region, and at once observed the red earth and small angular pieces of quartz, etc., which are held to be sure indications of gold in California. As we proceeded onward, rising at every step, these and other "gold signs" continuously presented themselves to our view, and we became satisfied that we were passing over a golden country, though there were no appearances of "prospecting" ever having been done there, and notwithstanding that the inhabitants insisted that the gold region was much farther onward. I very much regretted my inability to make a thorough examination of some of the ravines in this vicinity, but night was coming on, we were wet to the skin by a driving rain, had no tools to work with, our animals were very much fatigued with the day's travel, and we had fully eight or ten miles of muddy trail before us, before we could hope to find shelter. We therefore proceeded on to Libertad, where we arrived a short time before dark, and here took up our quarters. The distance from Juigalpa to Libertad is about twenty miles, the road being a bridle path, generally pretty good but which could be much improved by a little care in the selection of a route which should not lead so immediately over the tops of hills as the present one does, and which is not all necessary, either on account of distance or any other account.

Libertad is regarded as the centre of the mining region of Chontales, and here I remained from the 13th until 21st of December, making such observations from time to time as circumstances would permit. As it rained nearly all the time during our stay, it was with great difficulty that I could procure guides to point out to me some of the localities which I most desired to visit. I however, fortunately made the acquaintance of Don Ramon Tolero, who was one of the party that first discovered the gold mines of Chontales, and to him am indebted for much information concerning them. These mines were discovered by Don Ramon and some companions some seven years ago, and were worked with success down to the time of the breaking out of the late revolution when Don Ramon and his workmen were pressed into military service. During the revolution but little was done at mining, and it was only very lately that operations have again been commenced. Each "mine" consists of an excavation made in the earth near the vein of auriferous quartz, and in several instances these excavations are quite insufficient to lay enough of the vein bare to exhibit the quality of the "lead" with any considerable certainty. All the gold is very fine, and it is quite equally distributed throughout the rock, as is the usual case with fine gold in quartz veins. This fact is an important one, inasmuch as it is a sure proof to the experienced miner that he may invest money in the working of such a vein with a certainty that it will yield an equal average and not "run out."

out foundation; yet it was impossible to produce any further proofs than these reports, and I set about examining the dry ravines. Having selected a spot where I deemed it advisable to "sink a hole," I began a search for proper tools to work with, but could not procure either a pick, a shovel, a spade or a washing pan in all the town of Libertad; and as an addition to these annoying circumstances, the inhabitants insisted that no gold would be found where I desired to dig. I, however, succeeded in procuring a pointed iron bar and a horn spoon that would contain about a pint of earth, and with these went to work in a spot where the bed rock could be more easily reached than elsewhere. *Scraping up a spoonful of earth from the ledge, I washed it, and the result was about three cents worth of fine gold, a "prospect" sufficiently rich to satisfy me that the ravines of Libertad can be wrought to good advantage, as any one acquainted with placer mining will at once see from the result of my experiment.*

The District of Chontales is not only a gold country, but is also rich in mines of silver. All the gold mines before referred to contain more or less silver; but in the immediate vicinity of Libertad is a mine belonging to the Padre Sosa, and which is now being wrought by an intelligent French miner lately from San Salvador. Much of the ore contains sixty to seventy per cent. of silver, as well as considerable gold. There are no furnaces at the mine, nor other conveniences for reducing the ore, but it is of such excellent quality that the operator intends to send it to Europe for reduction, believing it will pay him well to do so, as it can there be done in a proper and economical manner, which is not the case at the mine. There are also mines of silver at Bacao, Juigalpa, and at points nearer the Lake, which are reputed to be very rich. As I had not an opportunity of visiting these mines, and know of them only by report, I do not deem it advisable to set forth the rumors that reached me, from time to time of their great wealth. That they are, however, worthy the attention of the enterprising miner is beyond a question.

Having concluded my observations at Libertad, on the 21st of December, we procured animals and took up our line of march for Granada, stopping that night at Juigalpa. The next day we reached the hacienda San Lorenzo, and we remained over night. The distance from Juigalpa to San Lorenzo is said to be 24 miles, but it is probably not more than 20 and the road is mainly over a level plain, covered with rich grass, upon which we saw many rich cattle grazing. From San Lorenzo we proceeded to the Malacotey river, and remained over night at a point about five miles beyond El Paso. The ground from San Lorenzo to Malacotey is covered with a heavy growth of timber, much of it Brazil wood. Its proximity to the Lake must render it exceedingly valuable at no distant day. The valley of the Malacotey is also heavily timbered, not only with Brazil wood, but great trees of mahogany, and other trees which would make excellent timber. There are a few clearings on the banks of the river, and in them I observed the finest plantain patches, cane and corn fields that I have met with anywhere in the State;—cane such as a Louisiana planter never dreamed of, and such corn as would be a marvel in Kentucky. The distance traveled this day was about twenty-five miles, over a road generally level and good.

We left the Malacotey at 4 o'clock, A. M., on the morning of the 24th, and arrived at El Paso a little after sunrise. About an hour's time was consumed in crossing in a bongo, and swimming over our animals, when we were again on the road, and in a short time heard the welcome roar of the surf on the shore of Lake Nicaragua. Our route lay down the shore, between the beach and the border of the little Lake Granada, until near the city, when it bore off to the right, and in a short time our day's work and our journey was ended. The distance traveled was about twenty miles.

The last day's travel was to me one of continued interest and novelty. Notwithstanding it missed

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when we left the Maluco, and we were wet to the skin, objects of interest presented themselves in such variety that we forgot our discomfort and rode on merrily through the plantain and corn fields, and among the great trees, from the branches of which hands of chattering monkeys would look down upon us with apparent wonder. In the branches of a tree with many trunks, of the banyan species, several of these animals had congregated, and seemed to be deliberating on some important matter, as we passed under them. Fellows were searching the beach for their breakfast, and from time to time large alligators would slide lazily into the water as they became alarmed at our approach. The whole was new and strange, and as our journey was about to end, we forgot the hardships and the inconvenience we had encountered, and almost regretted that we were not to continue our adventure.

The road from the Maluco to Granada is nearly level, and is a good bridle path. With a very trifling expense, it might be made a good wagon road. Such is indeed the case from Granada to Juigalpa.

My conclusions are, finally, that the District of Chontales, which I was especially directed to examine, is rich in mines of gold and silver; that the entire hilly region is a gold country, and that silver mines exist not only in the gold country proper, but in the region bordering Lake Nicaragua; that enterprise and capital are only wanted, not only to develop these resources, but to exhibit agricultural wealth that will astonish those who are not familiar with the luxuriant growth of vegetation that exists in some parts of this District, and which can only be borne by a most fertile soil.

Having as fully complied with your instructions as it was possible for me to do, I respectfully present this report of my proceedings.

Geo. H. CAMPBELL.

To Hon. J. W. Fabens, Director of Colonization, Granada, Dec. 28th, 1855.

El Nicaraguense.

NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE.

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, March 22

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY,

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY

J. W. Gray appointed Second Lieutenant in the First Rifle Battalion.

N. C. Beckwith appointed Captain.

TWO LINES OF POLICY.

The politics of the Republic of Nicaragua present two policies, either one of which the State may adopt with interest to her wealth and general prosperity. She has, also, the alternative of rejecting both, and modeling a policy peculiarly her own; but as we do not intend to discuss the latter proposition in the present article, we shall confine ourselves to the exposition of the two distinctive features which suggest themselves to the consideration of every public man in the State—an American and an European policy.

In view of the position taken by the United States, in rejecting the Minister of Nicaragua and refusing to recognize the government of this Republic, the feasibility of an American policy is shut out from discussion. As long as the United States continues to treat us as she has commenced, this government

now offers better inducements to Europeans, than the United States has presented within twenty years. It is a new country, with a soil unsurpassed, forests of cedar, mahogany, rose-wood, and other valuable kinds of wood, superior water powers, favorably situated, with cheap living and labor. All her thousand resources are to be developed, all her means of wealth promoted. Fortunes are to be made in every branch of enterprise, and the earliest beginner must realize the richest. The State is full of sleeping energies which only require the galvanic influence of life to quicken them into powerful action. The wealth and force of Europe, now pent up for employment, can here find a vent—the ill-paid thousands of the world, working for hard task-masters, can acquire in Nicaragua independence, homes and competencies.

The ship canal that should connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans need no longer be shut up, because the capitalists of the United States are not able or willing to undertake the work; but we can throw the contract into the hands of those most anxious to accomplish the undertaking. We are no longer bound down to the American policy but may contract with any nation, fearless of having our rights subverted either by force or intrigue. The United States has forced us into this position, and if it should benefit Nicaragua at her expense, she has no one else to blame than Mr. Marcy and those who follow his opinions.

EXCITING NEWS—CHONTALES.

Extraordinary Gold Washings Discovered—Great Success of the Miners—Average of ten dollars a day to the Miner.

We have news of the most cheering and interesting character from the mining party who left here on the 8th inst. It appears by statements of Don Carlos Hoffman, who arrived yesterday from the mines, that the party at first prospected in Rio Mico, where gold has long been known to exist, but the result did not quite meet their anticipations. They then proceeded to the river Bola, where they put the "Long Tom" in operation and in the first three days took out the value of \$500. Much of the gold is coarse, and several lumps have been taken out weighing about a half ounce each. The party are in high spirits with the prospects before them. The average yield during the time they have been at work has exceeded \$10 a day to the man. Provisions of all kinds are abundant except groceries and flour.

We learn also that Major Heiss, well known to the mining community of the United States, as the partner of Commodore Stockton, in the famous Whitehall gold mines of Virginia, has made an assay of red dirt obtained from the Colonization Department and is satisfied from the extraordinary richness of the same, that the above statement of the success of the mines in Chontales is not exaggerated. This dirt was brought over from Chontales by Judge Campbell and was taken out near the head waters of the Rio Mico.

SICKNESS OF GEN. WALKER.

The city has worn a thoughtful look since Thursday morning. On Wednesday night Gen. Walker complained somewhat of indisposition, but his usual good health and great care of himself induced the belief that he would soon be well. In the morning, however, it was reported that he was worse, and instantly a general feeling of uneasiness seized upon every one. No person could escape the solemn impression—for the welfare of all was too deeply linked with that of the Commander-in-Chief, to feel quiet when he was sick. Never did the genius of a single man impress itself so thoroughly as then—never did the mysterious influence of a human mind manifest its power more completely. All other thought was

HOLY WEEK IN GRANADA.

Since Sunday last the city of Granada has been in a state of great religious enthusiasm. The Holy Week with all its imposing ceremonies, its grand and solemn memories, its infinite commemorations, has been upon us. The faith of the people, weak in all things but their religion, shows itself firm and steadfast in this, and it is impossible to doubt the strong assent of devotion which actuates the crowds of men, women and children who have crowded to the Parochial church during the past few days.

On Sunday last, the entrance of Jesus into Jerusalem was commemorated. At the church of the Altaba a temporary shrine of palms was erected, within which as placed the figure of the Son of God. In front of the shrine or tent, was a long row of palms, between which the people formed in procession. At eleven o'clock, Father Vijil, accompanied by the officers of the church and the dignitaries of the city, passed into the shrine, and after the proper ceremonies, an ass richly caparisoned was led forth and the figure of Christ mounted upon it. The procession then marched through the streets to the Parochial church where the crowd was dismissed.

On Tuesday and Wednesday other processions were formed and the figure of Christ was carried through the streets, accompanied by figures of the Virgin Mary and San Sebastian. This was to commemorate his humiliation, when the Jews crowned him with thorns, and mocked him as King of the Jews.

On Thursday, Jueves Santo, the Parochial church was lighted up and ornamented in the most appropriate manner, and during the day the ceremony of Christ's Trial was rehearsed. President Rivas and Minister Ferrer were present on the occasion, and had seats arranged near the oratory from which Father Vijil delivered his eloquent discourse. In the right aisle of the church was erected a niche of palms, profusely ornamented with fruits and flowers, representing the scene when Jesus was taken down from the cross and laid at the feet of the Virgin Mary. On the left of the church was another niche similarly constructed and ornamented, representing the garden of Gethsemane. Into both of these, the people crowded to kiss the consecrated image.—At night, the scene was brilliant in the extreme.—The church was illuminated with innumerable candles, and the devout ceremonies continued until 12 o'clock, when a procession was formed and marched to the church of San Sebastian. From the time of early night lighting until the hour of twelve, the congregation continued to increase until soon the whole paved space in front of the church, was involved with men, women and children. The scene was romantic, to see a thousand women crowded together in the front of the church waiting patiently the hour when the procession would form. The night was lovely as a full moon could make it, and every thing was beautiful and sublime.

At twelve, exactly, the signal of departure was announced, and the procession formed and marched away through the streets and after a while returned to the Parochial church.

Yesterday the trial, condemnation and burial of Christ took place, when the images in the churches and many of the public places in the city were shrouded in mourning. The solemnities were most impressive during the entire day, and few could withhold the meed of acknowledgment that the religious principles of this people are most scrupulously upheld.

To-morrow a procession in commemoration of the Resurrection will take place, when the plaza and the Parochial church will be the scene of many interesting ceremonies. To-morrow, the feast of Easter takes place, and is considered the most important of all the public days known to the Roman Calendar.

During Thursday, Friday and a great portion of Saturday, no work was done. The bells of the

DUTY OF THE NATIVE CITIZENS OF GRANADA

There is considerable complaint that servants cannot be had, and that the price of market produce is daily being increased. The demand for neither of these articles has been augmented sufficiently to impress such changes, and it becomes the duty of every one to cast about for a reason and a remedy for the evil. In a land of such abundance, to be without a cheap supply, both of market produce and of house servants, is an evil to be seriously deplored, for it is evidence of internal decay. The people must be too lazy to produce the necessities of home consumption or they are actuated by a deep distrust of the existing order of things. In either case, we are deeply concerned that a change for the better should take place; and the slightest consideration on the part of the native residents of Granada should induce their co-operation in the reform.

Distrust of the existing order of government is an absurdity that all should unite to denounce. Every man who feels an interest in the early restoration of quiet and contentment, should make no allowance in his speech, of the probable recurrence of anarchy.—It may be delicate, but it is not politic, to allow the impression to go abroad among the people of Central America, that the Americans will eventually relinquish the country. The history of three centuries contains no single fact to warrant the belief—where have we ever planted that we did not reap? If any Centro-American can point to an example, whether we contended with England, France, Spain or Mexico, in which the banner of our race retreated from the uttermost limit of its claim, we must yield to him the right to doubt; but, until he does, we say there is not the faintest shadow of a ground on which to base such a conclusion. Therefore, we do not feel disposed to continue the existing vague inquietude through any admission of over-strained delicacy—the permanence of the government is equal to the permanence of the Americans, and nothing but an earthquake can move the latter from their position.

It is not idle, then, to be obstinately discontented and perverse. Why not act philosophically, and accept with grace a conclusion they cannot forego.—The Americans are easily pleased, and the smallest advance from the natives would be received and turned to a mutual advantage. Mingling together, the difference of races would soon be forgotten, and we should have a pleasant society. At present, there is but slight communion, and the ladies of the city attribute the fault to the Americans; but we can assure them the culpability rests with their native gallants. The members of the army are at present led to the commission of many indiscretions, for want of places of resort, and we can assure the ladies of Granada that they can break the chain of these defections, if they have a mind. And our word for it, they will have no cause to regret their civility.

We are told that the present desertion of the city is attributable to the fear of the lower classes, that the army of Costa Rica will march upon this city and destroy it. Such reports as these are spread through the city, and the credulity of the simple-minded folk most outrageously imposed upon. It is the duty of every intelligent citizen to denounce such falsehoods. All should explain the absurdity of the attempt—the enemies of Nicaragua cannot hold their own, much less successfully invade her capital. The people who fly from Granada, therefore, through fear of an enemy, fly from shadows. There is no danger hanging over this city, either from foreign foes or local traitors, of which the General is not advised; and our scanty garrison attests the feeling of security he entertains against commotion. We hope all uneasiness will soon be banished from the community, and every one return with a contented mind, to work.

ANOTHER NEW FEATURE.—Mr. Mullaon, a gentle-

At BEGORINI'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 22, 1856.

ARRIVALS.

March 16.—Steamer San Carlos, Slocum, from Virgin Bay with freight.

18.—Steamer San Carlos, Slocum, from Virgin Bay with dispatches.

18.—Yacht Gen. Walker, Kennedy, from Virgin Bay, with passengers.

20.—Yacht Gen. Walker, Kennedy from Virgin Bay.

SAILED.

March 16.—Steamer San Carlos, Slocum, for Virgin Bay, with passengers and merchandise.

19.—Steamer San Carlos, Slocum, for Virgin Bay.

18.—Yacht Gen. Walker, Kennedy, for Virgin Bay.

20.—Yacht Gen. Walker, Kennedy, for Virgin Bay, with passengers, &c.

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.

Refer to { Don PATRICKO RIVAS, Plaza, Granada
C. MORGAN, New York.
feb9-11 { C. K. GARIBAY, San Francisco.

LARGE SALE OF MERCHANDISE.

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

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF

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

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

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

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

must withhold all correspondence with that State. She has shot the door in our face, and it would be the lowest self-degradation if we should knock before some atonement is manifested. The United States has, of her own act, excluded the American policy from consideration by the statesmen of Nicaragua, and we are therefore left to consider the only one now open to the pursuit of the Republic.

Hitherto, it has been the avowed intention of this government to exclude Europeans from acquiring a footing in this country. A strong and just jealousy has always been felt, that if English capitalists were once allowed a foothold in the Republic, it would be followed up by aggressions from English diplomatists, until at last the State would become an appendage of Great Britain. The present condition of Mexico justifies the ancient jealousy of this people, for Mexico, through her national debt, is now so thoroughly subject to the interference and intrigue of English capital and ambition, that the nation cannot act without being propelled by this secret influence. It is a condition of servitude the most galling, and at the same time the most enduring; for all attempts to throw it off, are characterized as acts of bad faith and repudiation. The slavery of debt overshadows all the energies of the Mexican Republic, until it has been cast, that unfortunate State will continue in its present unsettled condition. The same unhappy consequences would have befallen this country but for the prudent jealousy of its early statesmen. Of all the offers and attempts at negotiation, for the purpose of opening a ship canal between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific ocean, it has been especially provided that Americans should control the work—but once has it been allowed to England the privilege of engaging in the enterprise.

Nicaragua has always been American—has always acted up to the Monroe doctrine—Englishmen have never been favorites in this State. The weakness of the government was the principal argument in favor of this restrictive policy; and so long as Nicaragua felt herself unable to repel foreign aggressions, so long she had no alternative but to guard against foreign interference. To-day, however, she is a new State. Civil war has ceased to divide her powers, and she can now concentrate her energies to repel aggressions from without. She can, therefore, solicit the aid of foreign capital without fearing the power of foreign bayonets. She need be jealous no longer, for the power of the State stands to protect her rights and dignity.

The policy, therefore, of inviting the capitalists of Europe to engage in constructing great works of internal improvement as the State most needs, assumes a paramount interest, and becomes the most important civil question to be decided by the government. We require a ship canal and certain railroads—we must have quartz machines and saw mills—all of which the State is too poor to build, and we must therefore solicit the aid of foreigners. If we can negotiate more favorably with London than New York, shall we decline to do so in favor of those who treat us with insult—if we can trade cheaper in Liverpool than Boston, why should we not go direct to Europe? What claim have the commission merchants in the United States on us, that we should buy of them rather than of the original sellers? The coffee, sugar, cotton, cacao, indigo and rice which we export, does not require re-shipment, but may be sent direct to the manufacturer. The merchants of Hamburg, of Antwerp, of Bordeaux, and Liverpool will buy as readily from us as from the merchant in New York, and thereby we should save the costs and commissions which are now the profit of the United States. Favorable treaties can be made with European powers, and a direct communication had with the commercial and manufacturing cities of such States. We thereby, not only buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market, but we create a strong friendship in the midst of that hive from which has emigrated the crowd of industrious people who have populated the United States. The tide may be divided, and Central America receive the diversion. Nicaragua

lost in the consideration of one subject, and that subject was felt to contain the fate of a nation. But with the characteristic will of the American people, every man ultimately made up his mind that the General would soon be up; in three days, said the people, he will be able to attend to business. And the prophetic knowledge of three hundred men did not falsify its intuition. To-day General Walker is almost wholly recovered. Providence afflicted him but for a time, that the army might know how essential he was to its safety. Thursday and Friday the doors of the General's quarters were closed, that the utmost quiet might be maintained. Col. Moses, the head of the Medical Department of the Army, was unremitting in his attentions to the patient.

FROM THE ARMY.

The latest news from the army of invasion against Costa Rica, under Colonel Schlessinger, informs us of the successful advance of the troops beyond Tapao. No signs of resistance had been manifested, and no difficulty was apprehended in the re-capture of Guanacoste. The army of Costa Rica has continued to retreat into the interior of that State ever since the forces of Nicaragua made their appearance. The forces under Colonel Schlessinger are in the enjoyment of remarkable health and feel confident of victory. They are all mounted on good horses captured from the enemy. The movements of the army of invasion depend so much upon circumstances, that it is impossible to conjecture where they will proceed from Guanacoste. Reinforcements will soon be forwarded, and it is intimated that the Commander-in-Chief will soon take the field in person.

LIGHT INFANTRY BATTALION.—It is probable this battalion, under command of Col. B. D. Fry, will leave for Costa Rica during the coming week. The General is crowding his troops with such rapidity upon the enemy that the Republic of Costa Rica will scarcely have time to call upon the militia before her cities are over-run with Americans. It is reported that many of the wealthy planters of that country are already shipping their property out of the country.

SERMON OF FATHER VIJIL.—An effort is being made to have the Sermon which was delivered on Thursday, by Father Vijil, printed in a pamphlet for general circulation. It was an effort of great talent, and richly deserves to be printed both in Spanish and English and disseminated throughout the State.

PERSONAL.—We were gratified on Friday evening at receiving a visit from Mr. George Wilkes, a gentleman of world-wide literary reputation. He is in excellent health and will probably remain in this State several months. Mr. Wilkes is at present connected with the New York Herald.

THE MAIL.—Owing to the tardiness of the steamships from California and New York, we are enabled to publish another paper prior to the departure of the mail. The Post office and Express will close as soon as the steamer arrives from Virgin Bay.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE ARMY OF INVASION.—The Rifle Battalion under command of Col. M. B. Skerrett, has been ordered to this city en route to join the Army at present invading Costa Rica.

REMOVAL OF ARMY HEAD QUARTERS.—It is reported, though we are not officially advised of the fact, that the head quarters of the army are to be removed to Rivas during the continuance of the war.

CROWDED.—The Parochial church last evening, during the Sermon of Father Vijil, contained at least three thousand persons, of whom two thousand, at the lowest calculation, were women. The sight was truly beautiful.

churches were made fast, the animals turned out to graze, and the fires in the kitchens extinguished. No work was done by the laborer or his master, but every one gave up his time to the service and honor of the crucified Son of God.

EXPRESS OFFICE.—Mr. Ruggles is reducing the Express business in this State to a degree of order quite convenient to the public. The office of Wines & Co.'s Express is fast being filled up with mahogany desks, counters, shelves, drawers, pigeon holes, etc., until it wears the appearance of a San Francisco establishment. The discharge of business, too, is done in a manner quite as rapid and complete, considering the means, as is exhibited anywhere, and could faithful agents be found throughout the State, the office would become of inconceivable benefit to the people. But in many places the agents will not attend to their duties, and much fault is thus unjustly thrown upon the shoulders of Mr. Ruggles. He hopes, however, to arrange these deficiencies, hereafter, when every thing will move on like clock work.

REAL ESTATE.—The plan of the lower portion of the city, extending from the present town to the beach, having been laid off, a healthy demand has sprung up for lots near the levee and on the principal streets. The Director of Colonization, however, has not allowed of anything like speculation on these new lots, but has held them at a regular government price, which allows all to enter the market and purchase property. Persons are also restricted in the number of lots they are allowed to purchase, which when considered with the price, is the only equitable policy to be pursued in distributing the benefit of the purchase between the public and the buyer. Lots are held at from fifty to three hundred dollars.

ADJOURNED TO THIS CITY.—The Commission appointed to wind up the affairs of the late Accessory Transit Company, having closed all the evidence in the case that could be obtained at Virgin Bay, has finally adjourned to this city, and hereafter the sessions of the Commission will be held at Granada. Messrs. Randolph and Kewen are at present in this city, and will probably resume the sessions of the Commission next week.

THE CABINET.—Since the accession of General Jerez to the Cabinet of the President, the government is constituted as follows:
Secretary of State.—Don Sebastian Salinas.
Secretary of War.—Don Maximo Jerez.
Minister of Hacienda.—Don Fernan Ferrer.
Minister of Public Credit.—Don Francisco Baca.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—Capt. Hardy, of the Nicaragua Navy, while inspecting his pistol last Sunday evening, accidentally discharged one of the loads, the ball from which took effect in his left arm, inflicting a serious flesh wound. Capt. Hardy left on the steamer the same night for Virgin Bay.

COURT MARTIAL.—The Court Martial convened in this city last Saturday, adjourned on Monday, after trying two privates for sleeping on their posts. One of the parties was acquitted and the other convicted; but the sentence of the latter, on the recommendation of the Court, was remitted by the General.

MISFORTUNE TO SENOR RAMIREZ.—On Sunday night last, Senor Norberto Ramirez, while coming to this city from Leon, was thrown from his horse and in the fall his leg was fractured near the thigh. He is now in this city, and will soon be able to attend to his business.

NOW OPENED.—Mr. Kingsland has just opened a new stock of Family Goods, Clothing and Crockery in the corner building formerly occupied as the Colonization office. His assortment is probably the best in town, and has excited quite a demand.

man of wealth and enterprise, has just arrived in Granada with his family and a number of laborers, and intends opening an extensive wagon and carriage establishment. He has all the material ready with him, together with several light vehicles, which will soon be in readiness for use. The want of such an establishment has been most seriously felt in this city, since the advent of the Americans, and we take great pleasure in chronicling the fact that the want will soon be supplied. So soon as Mr. Malbone can arrange his establishment, we may expect to see a new feature introduced in Granada.

SANITARY.—An order has been issued by the Prefect of the city that all the proprietors must whitewash their houses, in order to disinfect the atmosphere. The order is not only a good sanitary regulation, but it is desirable as a matter of appearance. The city of Granada, ragged with war, required renovation, and the health of the city needed some purification from the taint left by the late sickly season.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF GEORGE H. HUTCHENS, Esq.—Among the unpleasant duties of the week, we are called on to announce the death of Mr. GEO. H. HUTCHENS, of New York. Mr. Hutchens came to Granada by the last steamer, but was unfortunately seized with fever on the 12th instant, and notwithstanding the continual attention of kind friends, and the best medical advice, expired at noon on Thursday last. Mr. H. was one of the most promising merchants of New York, and ranked high among that special class which has raised the mercantile credit of that city to its present honorable eminence. He entered into business for himself at the age of nineteen, and at the time of his death was a leading partner in the well known firm of Chas. I. Kane & Co., of Nos. 31 and 33 Pine street. Mr. H. came to Nicaragua with a large invoice of goods, and also with the view of making a proposition to the Government for a line of propellers between New York and Greytown; and his death is therefore to be regretted as a loss to this country, as well as to his native city.

Nearly all the prominent residents of Granada, Spanish, Foreign and American, attended at his funeral and his body covered with the American flag and adorned with masonic symbols, was buried before the grand altar, in the San Franciscan church. Officers of the army deposited him in his resting place, and Col. Fry, who is at the head of this department, read the burial service.

Mr. H. was about 37 years of age, at the time of his death, and leaves a wife and two children to deplore his loss.

Died at Granada, Sunday the 16th of March, 1856: **GEORGE ALEXANDER BESCHOR**, born at Schneberg, Saxony, 25th of April, 1838, aged 17 years 10 months and 21 days.

The most heartfelt and sincere thanks, both in his and our name, are hereby offered to all the gentlemen, who so kindly assisted in giving him the last honors and proved their friendship and esteem by attendance upon this mournful occasion.

G. PR. BESCHOR AND FAMILY.
 H. WIEDERMANN AND FAMILY.

Granada, March 18th 1856.

DIED.—In this city, on Friday, March 21st, THOS. W. MARTIN, from Carlisle, Penn. aged 28 years.

His parents are now living in Carlisle, and it will doubtless be a matter of solace to them that the deceased received through his short sickness of four days, all the attention which kind and constant friends could bestow, and that in the final testimonial which the living show to the dead, he received the honors of a good and brave man's burial.

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

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 needed by the market.

The Bar will always be supplied with the choicest Liquors and Cigars.

Meals at all hours. Boarders by the week at a moderate charge.

G. E. BROCKWAY & A. MINER.

Granada, Feb. 9—1m.

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.

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.

Granada, March 8, 1856.

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 23, 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. THOS. F. FISHER,
 Quartermaster General, Nicaraguan Army.

Granada, March 1—1f

Parte Española.

Sábado, Marzo 22 1856.

SALE CADA SABADO, POR
JOSE R. MALE & Cia.
PROPRIETARIOS Y PUBLICADORES.

TERMINOS DE SUSCRIPCION:

Por una copia, el año,\$10 00
Por una copia suelta, 20

TERMINOS ADVERTIENDO:

Por una cuartillo de ocho líneas, primera
insercion,\$2 50
Cada insercion consecuente, 1 50

El TRABAJO DE CADA DESCRIPCION será
ejecutado con limpieza y despachado en los términos
mas razonables, en la oficina del Nicaraguense, ácia
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.

DE OFICIO

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO JENERAL.

Granada, Marzo 18 de 1856.

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

EL GOBIERNO.

Deseando organizar plenamente el Minis-
terio, para que los asuntos públicos marchen
con la rapidez y el acierto que exige la situa-
cion; en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA.

1.º Nómbranse Ministros interinos del
Departamento de Relaciones y Gobernacion
al Sr. Ldo. D. Sebastian Salinas, del de Guer-
ra al Sr. Jeneral Dr. D. Máximo Jerez, del
de Hacienda al Sr. Ldo. D. Fermín Ferrer;
y mientras este último vuelve al ejercicio
del de Crédito público, lo ejercerá el señor
Ldo. D. Francisco Baca.

2.º El Sr. Ministro Jeneral lo comuni-
cará á quienes corresponda; Granada. Mar-
zo 18 de 1856.—Rivas.

Y de órden Suprema lo comunico á V. pa-
ra su intelijencia, publicacion y circulacion
en los pueblos de su mando.—**FERRER.**

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.

El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el decre-
to que sigue.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.

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

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

Considerando que la República no debe
permanecer por mas tiempo sin el funciona-
rio que segun la constitucion vijente de 838
debe ejercer el P. E., ni mas de un año sin
las Cámaras Lejislativas: que las circunstan-
cias que le han obligado á un réjimen excep-
cional no obsta á que en el entretanto se llame
al pueblo para que ejerza su soberanía
en el acto sagrado de eleccion y en el augus-
to de instalacion de los SS PP. de la mis-
ma República: siendo conforme el espíritu
del tratado de 23 de Octubre del año próxi-
mo pasado: que al procederse á elecciones
sea con arreglo á la referida Constitucion:
teniendo á la vista el artículo 63 de la carta
fundamental por el que aun sin necesidad
de convocatoria son válidos los actos de elec-
cion periódica Constitucional: habiéndolo
trascurrido ya algunos períodos sin verificarse
dichos actos: de conformidad con el dictá-
men del Consejo pleno de Ministros y en
uso de sus facultades

DECRETA.

Art. 1.º Se convoca al pueblo de la Re-
pública para que con arreglo á la ley de 19
de Diciembre de 838 proceda á la eleccion
de todos los Diputados, Senadores y Supre-
mo Director, con las modificaciones que es-
presan los artículos 2.º y 3.º

Art. 2.º Las elecciones primarias se ve-
rificarán el segundo domingo del mes de
Abril próximo: las de distritos el tercer do-
mingo del mismo mes y las de departamen-
tos el primer domingo de Mayo siguiente,
debiéndose organizar los respectivos direc-
torios segun el art. 62 de la citada ley de
Diciembre.

Art. 3.º Los Diputados y Senadores o-
lectos se reunirán en Juntas preparatorias
en la ciudad de Managua el día 25 de Mayo
próximo, haciendo la calificación de ley.

Art. 4.º El Gobierno cuidará de que los
actos electorales se practiquen con toda li-
bertad, y las Cámaras lejislativas ejerzan con
la misma sus altas funciones.

Art. 5.º El Secretario del despacho de
Relaciones y Gobernacion es encargado del
exacto cumplimiento del presente decreto,
que se imprimirá circulará y publicará con
la debida solemnidad en todos los pueblos
de la República.—Dado en Granada á 19 de
Marzo de 1856.—*Patricio Rivas.*—Al Sr.
Ministro de Relaciones y Gobernacion Ldo.
D. Sebastian Salinas.

Y de suprema órden lo inserto á V. para
su intelijencia publicacion y circulacion en
los pueblos de su mando esperando recibo.

Salinas.

LOS AMERICANOS

Y LOS

CENTRO-AMERICANOS.

Llamados los americanos á Nicaragua por
el partido democrático de esta pública
para ayudar al pueblo á sacudir el yugo de
una aristocracia ambiciosa, egoista, ego-
ra que jamás supo hacer otra cosa que go-
tarle tiránicamente, hacerle retroceder y
fomentar las discordias civiles que tantos
males han atraído sobre estas desventuradas
rejonas, los americanos no han de permitir
hasta aquí la alta mision que les confía este
pueblo jeneroso y magnánimo en los acia-
gos días de la tribulacion... Los america-
nos, pueblo pacífico, emprendedor, industrio-
so, eminentemente progresista y amante de
la libertad, están pues llamados á jenerar
este pais introduciendo en él los adelantos
industriales, las instituciones políticas y el
espíritu de asociacion y de empresa: que tan-
tos prodijios han obrado en el Norte de Ame-
rica y en los estados de Tejas y California
después de su incorporacion á los Estados-
Unidos.

En efecto ¿qué eran esos países antes de
la mencionada época? Vastos desiertos igno-
rados, sin comercio, sin industria, sin rela-
ciones con el mundo civilizado. Y hoy ¿qué
son? Tejas es un estado próspero y rico, con
una agricultura opulenta y un comercio flo-
reciente, estendido por medio de las gran-
des rios navegables, que ántes no arribaban
sino las piraguas de algunas tribus salvajes.
Y California, ese inmenso é inagotable de-
pósito de los tesoros del mundo de colon, el
punto de concurrencia abierto á la emigra-
cion y á las especulaciones de todas las na-
ciones de la tierra, á quienes enriquece, en-
riqueciéndose á sí misma en cambio de los
tesoros que ofrece al comercio de ambos
mandos.

Si pues los americanos llevan á tolar par-
tes las artes, la industria, la riqueza la civi-
lizacion, la paz y el órden social basado en
el Santo principio de la Libertad, está en los
intereses de esta República, y en los demas
Estados de Centro-América el estrechar mas
y mas los vínculos de union con el gran
pueblo americano, para neutralizar las cau-
sas funestas de inveterados males y enveje-
cidos abusos que los llevan á su ruina inevi-
table, poniéndolos á merced de enemigos
domésticos que esperan un momento favo-
rable para atacarlos, como ha sucedido no

ciento por uno, os dará gloria y prosperidad
y hará que nuevas poblaciones agrícolas é
industriales se identifiquen con vosotros for-
mando así una fuerte cadena de intereses co-
munes. Esta es la obra santa de la actual ci-
vilizacion, despojada del antiguo ropaje del
fanatismo, la supersticion el egoismo, la o-
presion, y el furtivo aparato de los tronos,
y revestido con las galas sencillas del pro-
greso social, fundado en la libertad y la ver-
dadera democracia, que une á los hombres
como hermanos, sean cuales fueren sus cre-
encias y nacionalidades, cual miembros de
una sola familia, que es la humanidad.

Vuestra causa ¡oh Nicaraguenses! es la
causa comun de los hombres libres, de to-
dos los países. No lo dudeis, ellos simpati-
zan con vosotros, por que en todas parte hay
opresores y tiranos que se llaman legitimis-
tas; y así como de Nueva-York y de Nueva-
Orleans, de Cuba y de California vendrán
de todas partes los hijos de la libertad, á en-
grosar vuestras falanjes y sostener la causa
santa de vuestra independencia nacional, por
que aquí, á la sombra de vuestras leyes pro-
tectoras, hallarán una nueva patria los opri-
midos de todas las naciones. No temais pues
esas vanas amenazas con que se pretende in-
timidaros, La guerra exterior para la cual
debeis viros como un solo hombre, será un
mal pasajero, merced á las sabias medidas
que adopta vuestro gobierno, y á la acerta-
da distribucion de tropas por todo el estado.
Bienes inmensos serán el resultado del pre-
sente órden de cosas, una vez consolidado
vuestro Gobierno, y los enemigos del progre-
so nicaraguense sucumbirán ante los sagra-
dos nombres de LIBERTAD, IGUALDAD Y
FRATERNIDAD.—**Un Cubano.**

REMITIDO.

Sres. Redactores del Nicaraguense.

Estimaré á Vdes. se sirvan dar cabida en
sus apreciables columnas al siguiente remi-
tido; á cuyo favor viviremos eternamente a-
gradecidos.—Somos de Vdes. atentos y segu-
ros servidores, Q. B. S. M.

Desde fines de Octubre próximo pasado
la paz reinaba en Nicaragua; y por consi-
guiente sus habitantes gozabamos de quietud,
de tranquilidad. El propietario empre-
dia sus negocios con ventaja: el labrador sa-
caba el fruto de la tierra con provecho: cada
ciudadano tenia garantías en su vida, en su
hacienda, y hac a uso de sus derechos sin

para ambas Repúblicas: pues ella fué brus-
camente intimada por el Gobernador de a-
quel puerto á que desocupase en el acto sus
territorios. ¡Que política tan extravagante!
¡Que hecho tan escandaloso! ¡Que proceder
tan extraño! Es menester que nuestros ami-
gos del Norte-americanos hijos adoptivos de
Nicaragua vayan á darles algunas lecciones
de cortesania á esos hermanitos que no se
han podido civilizar todavía, y á quienes les
es desconocida la ciencia de la diplomacia.

Nuestro Gobierno no ha podido mirar con
indiferencia semejante ultraje atentatorio á
su dignidad y á sus fueros patrios; y se vió
obligado á vindicar su honor y á defender
sus derechos, declarando la guerra al Go-
bierno de Costa-Rica en Decreto de 11 del
corriente. ¿Qué razon tenia el Presidente
Mora para desconocer al Gobierno nuestro
sean cuales fuesen sus funcionarios? Somos
libres é independientes, y podemos llamar á
que nos manden los que mas de nuestra vo-
luntad sean, sin tener que contar para esto
con ningún Gobierno ni ciudadano de otros
Estados? Somos independientes, repetimos,
y no tienen que entrometerse en los cam-
bios que de Gobernantes hagamos.—Si nues-
tra bienandanza tanto les interesa como ellos
dicen, ¿porqué no vinieron á hacer una me-
diacion pacífica cuando nos destrozabamos
unos con otros hermanos? Mejor es y mas
verdaderos amigos nuestros son los Norte-
americanos, que renunciando de sus dere-
chos patrios, vinieron á poner termino á
nuestras desgracias trayendonos la paz. Ellos
han ayudado á dar perfecta seguridad al Go-
bierno que dejaron establecido los que ántes
luchaban y á garantizar á todos los adictos
á uno y otro bando beligerantes, obedecien-
do y haciendo obedeceer el tratado de paz y
amistad celebrado por los dos Jenerales de
los Ejércitos enemigos, facultados competen-
temente por sus respectivos Gobiernos, quie-
nes lo ratificaron y cumplieron en todas sus
partes.

Mil y mil embustes y falsedades contra
nuestros aliados vierten de sus labios y di-
bujan con su pluma los enemigos de nuestra
marcha de civilizacion, de nuestra indepen-
dencia, de nuestra libertad. Pero en vano se
esfuerzan para llevar al cabo sus indignas
miras. Nuestra causa esta sentada ya sobre
bases de bronce: nada tenemos; y lejos de
eso, enorgullecidos, les harémos entender
que sus invectivas son insignificantes: ellos
serán escarnimentados si no se arrepienten,
vuelven en si y reconocen su deber.

Los demócratas Nicaraguenses.

POESIA.

DEDICADA AL BELLO SECO NICARAGUENSE.

GLOSA.

La mujer es lomejor.

Corre el hombre en este mundo
De pasiones ajitado,
Como corre el mal airado

"El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua, á sus habitantes. En uso de sus facultades

DECRETA.

Art. 1.º El 22 del corriente pasará el S. P. E. en visita al Departamento Occidental.

Art. 2.º El Ministro de Relaciones y Gobernacion es encargado del cumplimiento del presente decreto Dado en Granada, á 19 de Marzo de 1856.—*Patricio Rivas.*

Y de Suprema orden lo traslado á V. para su inteligencia y efectos; suscribiéndome su atento servidor.—*Salinas.*

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION

Granada Marzo 19 de 1856.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de

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

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

Habiendo decretado en esta fecha su traslacion al Departamento Occidental en clase de visita: en uso de sus facultades.

DECRETA.

Art. 1.º Durante la ausencia del S. P. E. queda facultado el Sr. Jeneral en Jefe del Ejército de la República para la conservacion del orden y seguridad en los departamentos de Oriente y Mediodia; poniendo en ejecucion todos los medios que conduzcan al objeto.

Art. 2.º En consecuencia: las autoridades civiles y de Hacienda de los mismos departamentos obedecerán sus órdenes.— Dado en Granada á 19 de Marzo de 1856.—*Patricio Rivas.*

Y de suprema orden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y demas efectos, suscribiéndome su atento servidor.—*Salinas*

Tenemos el gusto de comunicar que el 19 del corriente se instaló el Consejo pleno de Ministros compuesto de los Sres. Salinas, Jerez, Ferrer y Baca; el primero de Relaciones; el segundo de Guerra; el tercero de Hacienda y el cuarto de Crédito público: y que este Consejo de acuerdo con el honorable Sr. Presidente de la República ha acordado la convocatoria del pueblo á elecciones de Supremas Autoridades de la misma República, y dictar medidas de paz y de fraternidad con todas las Secciones de Centro América, hermanos y amigos naturales de la de Nicaragua.—Dios protegerá estos designios loables de los hombres que hoy rijen los destinos de la Patria,

El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua.

A SUS HABITANTES.

El Gobierno de Costa-Rica ha declarado la guerra á Nicaragua sin motivo alguno, y es necesario defendernos. He hecho cuanto he podido por conservar la paz y las mejores relaciones de amistad con todas las Secciones de Centro-América; pero los hombres insensibles á los sufrimientos del pueblo; los que no temen oír los clamores de la humanidad, quieren todavía multiplicar las escenas de sangre y esterminio entre nosotros.

Con pretexto de que las fuerzas americanas vienen á comprimir y dominar el país; con este pretexto se procura el aniquilamiento total de Nicaragua, perpetuando las usurpaciones territoriales, y estableciendo bajo la influencia de los antiguos refractarios de la independencia, un Gobierno opresivo y tiránico. Yo os protesto, y os hablo con el corazon en las manos: que con la cooperacion de los Americanos de Nicaragua, se presenta á los amantes de la Libertad y del progreso, el mas brillante teatro de honor y de gloria; y que muy léjos de venir á oprimir, existen aqui para ayudaros á cimentar las instituciones liberales.

Pero, ¿le es acaso necesario al Gobierno hacer semejante protesta? ¿Al Gobierno de un país, que aunque pequeño, ha consignado recuerdos y monumentos de su firme adhesion á la independencia é integridad nacional, que las ha defendido con todos sus esfuerzos, y que por ellas ha derramado la sangre de sus mas caros hijos? Nicaragua puede preciarse de haber acreditado su civismo con hechos positivos y recientes que han pasado á presencia de sus hermanos. Y entonces ¿porqué se finje ahora que los Nicaraguenses consentan en su degradacion?

Los que se oponen torpemente á la marcha progresiva del siglo, los que han querido colocar á los pueblos en la horrorosa alternativa de ser sacrificados en defensa de sus instituciones, ó ser verdugos de ellas, esos son los que trabajan en los Estados con la mira de precipitar á sus Gobiernos contra nosotros; pero yo emplearé los medios convenientes á fin de patentizarles la verdad, y que no crean las mentiras y calumnias de los enemigos de Nicaragua.

COMPATRIOTAS.—Para establecer una paz duradera, y mantener en todo evento la dignidad de Nicaragua, lleno de confianza, cuento con vuestra cooperacion. No debo reconocer entre vosotros acepciones ni partidos. Soy el Jefe de una sola familia. Estais convocados hoy para elegir las Supremas Autoridades que deben reir la República. Preparaos para llenar dignamente tan importantes objetos.—*Patricio Rivas.*

Granada Marzo 18 de 1856.

ha mucho en Yucatan, ó de cualquier poder extranjero que intente dominarlos y despojarlos de su nacionalidad.

La verdad es ¡oh pueblos de Centro-América! que los Norte-Americanos han enseñado y están enseñando á ser libres á los pueblos de la Europa y de la América, y que así en mi pobre entender, vosotros ganarais mucho en todos sentidos, uniéndoos de corazon, amalgamándoos, ó identificándoos si fuese posible con los nobles Washington, con ese pueblo eminente y progresista que hará valer para vosotros, para ellos mismos y para el mundo entero, los inmensos tesoros de todos los países.

El Ser Supremo que es el privilejiado; que yacen sepultado en torno de vuestro hermoso lago y de vuestro rio majestuoso, por que parece que una maldicion del Cielo os ha condenado hasta aquí á ser pobres y miserables en medio de la opulencia misma, en espacion de vuestros errores y funestos estravíos, y sobre todo, de las iniquidades de vuestros antepasados, que despues de desolar la tierra do quiera que llegaban sus huestes sanguinarias en vez de atraer á los extranjeros para poblarla y enriquecerla de nuevo, repelían y perseguían de muerte al que osaba acercarse á estas desventuradas comarcas.

Por el sistema contrario, es decir, atrayendo á los extranjeros ofreciéndoles paz, y seguridad en sus intereses, derechos y garantías sociales, y la facultad de adorar al Ser Supremo segun les dicte su corazon, por el sistema contrario, digo. Los Estados Unidos del Norte de América; se han levantado como por encanto á la cumbre de la prosperidad; y la inmigracion extranjera se cuenta muy apróximadamente por mil hombres diarios en dicho país, ha poblado aquellos estados con una rapidez asombrosa, de que no hay ejemplo ni en la historia antigua ni moderna.

Seguid, pues. ¡oh nobles nicaraguenses! la obra comenzada por una sabia inspiracion del Jenio de la Libertad, y no temais las amenazas de los hombres injustos y animados por miras mezquinas, y ajitados por pasiones destructoras, quisieran sumiros de nuevo en la anarquía, y precipitaros en el furor de los partidos políticos que por tanto tiempo os han dividido y desgarrado el seno de esta infortunada República. Seguid repartiéndo vuestras feraces tierras á los extranjeros que vengan á cultivarlas, que esta es retribuirá

ser por ello moleestado ni inquietado; El Gobierno se ha interesado sin emitir medios que estuviesen á su alcance por afianzar ese precioso don de que tantos beneficios derrama sobre los que lo disfrutan, en cambio de los innumerables males que nos causó la guerra fratricida que destruyó y aniquiló á nuestra naciente República. Ya no se hacia mencion de partidos políticos, y el que contra este precepto del Gobierno faltaba, era severamente escarmentado. Nada, en fin, teniamos que desear los Nicaraguenses en época tan laudable y feliz, solo que para siempre se fijará sobre nosotros esa aureola respaldante de paz, de gloria, de felicidad: ¡Ah! pero ésta ya no existe: se deshizo

como el polvo: que el viento desminuza: huyó de entre nosotros como la fortuna huye de quien no tiene suerte para conseguirla: la vimos, pero no la gozamos; ó la comenzamos á gozar pero no la concluimos.

Hoy aparece nuestro Nicaragua como un nuevo teatro de guerra: pero de una guerra que sin razon justificable se le hace, solamente por que algunos hijos de Centro-América creen que la política de esta República pueda estenderse sobre las demas secciones, cosa que no les puede bien acomodar, porque á ser cierto, esos monopolios de mando y de comercio en ciertas y determinadas familias y otros tantos rastrosos intereses, desaparecerian. Y si algunos hijos de Nicaragua hay que se han conspirado contra su Gobierno yóndose á ayudar á fomentar, ó fomentando aquí mismo la tea de la discordia, contra su patria, es por que son de aquellos hijos espúreos que no escuchan la razon ni se guian por ella: hombres llenos de capricho que no se conforman con que hallan sucumbido para siempre los sucios manejos políticos de la administracion relegada; pasiones, quieren volver á entronizar á sus despotas funcionarios.

El Gobierno de Nicaragua nunca pensó, segun bien lo entendemos, hacerle la guerra á ninguno de los Estados; en prueba de lo cual hemos presenciado los hechos de procurar la firme armonía y amistosas relaciones con los Gobiernos de Centro-América, y aun mas: como estaba informado de las hostiles preparaciones que el de Costa-Rica tomaba para invadir este territorio, nombró y envió sus Comisionados á aquella República para que arreglasen pacíficamente las cuestiones pendientes entre ámbos países; Y ¿cuál fué el resultado de esta comision? Que se regresó del puerto de Puntarenas sin haber siquiera tenido la ocasion de hacer sus proposiciones de amistad y demas objetos benéficos

Cuando brama el aquilon.
Y si nada en la tormenta
Calmar sus afectos puede,
Y á la mujer solo cede,
La mujer es lo mejor.

¿Ves cuanta flor peregrina
Ostenta la primavera,
En el bosque y la pradera
Con inefable primor?
Si á una bella la comparas
El conjunto al contemplar
Siempre, siempre has de exclamar:
La mujer es lo mejor.

¿Ves ese cielo estrellado
Cuánto brilla y resplandece;
Bellezas cuántas ofrece
De los astros el fulgor?
Aunque admires su escelencia
Y su brillo sin segundo,
De cuanto hay bello en el mundo
La mujer es lo mejor.

Si os del hombre fiel amiga,
Si sabe ser buena esposa,
Y tierna madre amorosa,
Es ángel de bendicion.

Así en ella el hombre cifra
Su honor, su dichosa calma,
De la familia es el alma,
La mujer es lo mejor.

Si en la virtud encumbrada;
Entre desdichas y afanes,
Del mundo á los huracanes
No cede puro su honor:
Si en el cifra solamente
Su bien mayor en la vida,
Y su gloria esclarecida,
La mujer es lo mejor.

Si tiene una alma elevada,
Un corazon generoso,
Y un carácter bondadoso
Que el tiempo nunca alteró:
Y para mí, cual mi amiga,
De afectos tiene un tesoro,
Ay! yo á la mujer adoro,
La mujer es lo mejor.

Si triste el hombre angustiado,
Sumido en amargo duelo,
No encuentra humanal consuelo
En el lecho del dolor,
Y piadosa una mujer
Le prodiga su asistencia,
Llena de benevolencia,
La mujer es lo mejor.

En fin si forma otros seres
Valerosos, decididos,
De amor á la patria henchidos,
Llenos de virtud y honor.
Entónces ay! para el hombre,
Es cual iris de bonanza,
Cual jenio de bienandanza,
La mujer es lo mejor.

¡Tierna flor, centro del alma,
Sensible, anjélico ser,
Siempre admiro en tí mujer,
La bondad, la compasion!
Y pues contemplo afectuoso
Las dotes que tu alma encierra,
Siempre diré que en la tierra
La mujer es lo mejor.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO GENERAL.

Granada, febrero 19 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 modificación de 11 de Abril de 1850, la de la Compañía accesoria de tránsito fecha 29 de Agosto de 1851, con las actas de reincorporación fecha 9 de Marzo de 1850. Por tanto, estando disueltas y abolidas dichas Compañías, y queriendo remplazarlas para procurar la continuación del tránsito por este istmo; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA LAS PROPOSICIONES SIGUIENTES:

1.ª 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 transportar al través 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, á la opción de los cesionarios, y el derecho y privilegio esclusivo de navegar por buques de vapor en todos los rios, lagos y aguas interiores de la República durante el término 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 pasará y si en algun tiempo quisieren ellos abandonar la que hayan designado, y adoptar otra ó hacer un cambio material de la misma, podrán efectuarlo, obteniendo previamente el consentimiento del Gobierno.

2.ª Los cesionarios, en consideración 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 través 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.

San Juan del Sur, ú otro de los del pacífico que los cesionarios adopten; como tambien á mantener durante el tiempo de esta concesión su tráfico, con excepcion de los peligros ordinarios de mar y navegacion; y en caso que la línea sea interrumpida por algun desastre imprevisto, los cesionarios están obligados á reorganizar la línea tan pronto como sea posible; mas si á juicio del Gobierno la compañía no pudiese cumplir sus compromisos por incapacidad, tiene derecho, previas las averiguaciones del caso, para anular ó suspender las concesiones de este contrato.

8.ª Los cesionarios están obligados á conducir en sus vapores á los empleados del Gobierno, la correspondencia del pais que vaya ó venga, lo mismo que sus tropas cuando lo necesite; sin exigir por ello indemnizacion alguna.

9.ª 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 través 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 general."

Y de orden suprema lo inserta á V. para su inteligencia, circulacion y publicacion en los pueblos de su mando esperando recibo—D. U. L. FERRER.

Acepto los términos de los decretos de la República de Nicaragua fecha 19 de Febrero de 1856. garantizando á mí y mis asignatarios el privilegio de trasportar pasajeros y bagaje al través del istmo por el término de veinte y cinco años.

Firmado, *Edmundo Randolph.*

AL PUEBLO NICARAGUENSE.

Libertad, igualdad, fraternidad!

Cerca de cinco años hace que la tiranía descargando su mano de hierro sobre la infortunada Cuba, cúpome en suerte el ser una de sus primeras victimas. Proscrito por aquel execrable gobierno, perseguido á muerte por mi carácter independiente y mi amor acendrado á la libertad, permaneci siete meses en los campos de Cuba, hasta que malogradas todas nuestras esperanzas con la derrota de todas nuestras partidas locales y espedicionarias, y la muerte del padre de nuestra revolucion el inmortal Narciso López, me vi forzado á abandonar el suelo patrio, y con el todo cuanto hay mas caro para el corazon de todos los hombres. Sin patria, sin amigos, privado de mis mas caras afecciones, desde entonces

la educacion no ha pulido sus asperezas. De consiguiente para que el pueblo adquiriera el carácter moral y las dotes sublimes que forman el ornato y la gloria de la humanidad, sea la educacion pública y privada el objeto de nuestros mas fervientes anhelos: procurémoslos y promover la reforma de envejecidas costumbres, hábitos perniciosos, y costumbres destructoras de todo buen progreso social. Que desaparezca, si es posible, esa nube de ignorancia y esos errores funestos que ofuscan el horizonte de esta hermosa república, fin de que el pueblo de Nicaragua esté convenientemente preparado para la nueva era de rejenecacion que le aguarda, y no esté á merced de ambiciosos demagogos que despojan de sus derechos naturales, que hacen el instrumento ciego de sus pasiones políticas, y por la discordia y la guerra civil le conducen á su ruina inevitable. Entonces, y solo entonces, con la conciencia de sus derechos y deberes, la ley mandada, el orden público será respetado en todas partes, y la sedicion reprimida. Entonces, y solo entonces podrá congregarse el pueblo nicaraguense con verdadero espíritu democrático para discutir y promover los intereses comunes, y los empleos públicos no serán el patrimonio, ni el privilegio esclusivo de ninguna clase de la sociedad, concediéndose ni ya al rango, ni al nacimiento, ni á la riqueza, y si solo á la virtud acrisolada al mérito esclarecido, á los talentos útiles, y al puro y acendrado patriotismo. Entonces y solo entonces podrá Nicaragua afianzar su libertad al azar paz y ventura, riqueza y prosperidad á la sombra de leyes justas establecidas libremente por el voto unánime de sus propios hijos, y de consiguiente compatibles con el interés jeneral.

¡Union nicaraguenses! Olvidad lo pasado si quieris conservar lo presente y lo porvenir.... No mas partidos encarnizados en una lucha fratricida.... No mas discordias entre vosotros de todo bien social.... Harto tiempo habéis sufrido los horrores de la guerra civil....

Una gran parte de vuestra ciudad, ántes rica, floreciente, llena de vida y animacion, está hoy reducida á un monton de miserios escombros, en cuyas ruinas solitarias yacen como en un vasto sepulcro, muchos de vuestros mejores hijos. ¿Y cuál ha sido la causa de tan tristes desastres? ¿Por ventura fué algun poder extraño el que inflamó entre vosotros la tea de la discordia, el que incendió vuestros edificios, el que taló vuestros campos, el que desoló y saqueó una parte considerable de vuestra capital, el que lanzó en

ella pesa la responsabilidad, y á su cargo deben quedar los efectos. Mas podemos decir que los ciudadanos pacíficos no tienen que temer daño alguno. Los soldados de Nicaragua vienen á rejenerar, no á destruir; y al paso que se hará guerra enérgica al Gobierno de Costa-Rica, las propiedades particulares se estimarán sagrada, y la libertad personal se protegerá como inviolable. Pero los agitadores que han puesto esta guerra en planta han de dar oportuna cuenta de sus hechos ante una autoridad nueva y distinta de las que hasta ahora han conocido de sus delitos.

Se ha indicado vagamente que los Americanos, á quienes el enemigo coja en el campo de batalla, serán sumariamente ejecutados. Preciso es que nos neguemos á creer que esto sea cierto: pero aseguramos al ejército que el Jeneral esté determinado á adoptar terrible represalias, en caso de que proceder tan inhumano se ponga en planta. Las represalias convertirían todo el Estado en una horca. Pero no tenemos contiñencias tan improbable y solo aludimos á ella como uno de tantos rumores.

VARIEDADES.

Un Tigre que devoro dos Frailes y dos Hombres mas.

Hay un recuerdo horrible de un suceso acaecido en el convento de San Francisco de esta ciudad. Es este uno de aquellos sucesos que costaria trabajo creerlo si no existiesen las personas que fueron testigos oculares en ellos, y si no existiera ademas la notoriedad pública que es mas atendible todavia. El suceso que vamos á referir es conocido de todos, pero nosotros lo hemos tomado aqui de un actor en él, del Sr. Iriando, senador por esta providencia.

El 10 de Abril de 1825, un lego, del convento de San Francisco, debía profesar á las 9 ó 10 de la mañana, y al efecto se habia confesado y comulgado una hora ántes y hacia oracion en la Iglesia hasta que se llegara el momento de pronunciar sus votos. Creyendo ya ganada la hora se levantó del altar donde estaba orando y se dirigió á la sacristia. Mas cuál fué su sorpresa y horror cuando al abrir la puerta de la sacristia se encuentra frente á frente con un tigre de desmesurado tamaño!... El pobre lego dió un grito de espanto y de horror y trató de volver á la Iglesia huyendo de costumbre y se arrojó sobre su victima. De un solo manotón hace volar el cráneo del desgraciado lego, y clava sus garras en el rostro y pecho de la victima, que se convierte en cadáver ántes de un muerto. Los sesos y la sangre, del infeliz que habia corrido á mares, quedaban estampados en la puerta de la sacristia, corriendo parte de esa sangre, hasta

bridad ha dado al convento de San Francisco.

Hemos visitado todos los lugares de esta trágica escena y hemos visto con horror que aun existen las manchas de sangre del lego, en la puerta de la sacristia, de un color pardusco y ya casi imperceptibles por el trascurso de los años. Se ha querido dejar alli esas manchas de sangre, en recuerdo y testimonio de aquel tristísimo suceso!...*El Mercurio.*

EL COMERCIO CRISTIANO.—Ayer se han rematado, en pública subasta, al mejor postor, un Santo Cristo, un San José y una Virgen. La adjudicacion se hizo por seis pesos. Las imágenes rematadas habian recibido ya el culto de su dueño: y debemos suponer que estaban benditas por la Iglesia.

Entre los curiosos que presenciaban esta escena hubo uno á quien le ocurrió preguntar si aquellas imágenes se venderian porque no sabian hacer milagros, á lo cual contestó otro al parecer bien informado, que habian pertenecido á una pobre mujer que tuvo que hacer con la justicia y que un subdelegado se los quitó y los mandó á la vendita para pagar cierta suma. Nosotros no aseguramos sino el hecho del remate que se efectuó en pleno sol, y á la vista de un concurso numeroso.

Este hecho da lugar á reflexiones que nosotros no queremos hacer, por que está visto que ciertas gentes dan mas valor á las palabras que á los hechos.—*Mercurio.*

AVISOS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. A. Ruggles Agente.

En Casa de la Niña Yrene. Don Patricio Rivas, Plaza de Granada

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3. Todos los artículos que los cesionarios necesitan para el uso de la ruta que adopten con objeto de transporte de pasajeros y cargas, tales como carbon, máquinas, víveres, 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 u otros puntos de su territorio que los cesionarios elegirán 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 u otro art. de comercio para venta ó cambio, sin pagar los derechos establecidos por la ley, y son tambien prohibidos de introducir artículos ó materiales que sean monopolizados ó prohibidos por la República, sino es que sean para el uso de la ruta y para ser empleados en el transporte de pasajeros y cargas.

4. La República concede á todos los vapores y buques de los cesionarios el derecho de entrar, salir y tr nsitar los puertos, rios y aguas sobre el atl ntico, el pacifico y las interiores.—El uso de todo esto ser  libre de todo derecho ó impuesto de cualquiera clase; y se les concede á los cesionarios el uso de algunas tierras baldias en las inmediaciones de los puertos, rios y lagos del tr nsito que les sean necesarias con el fin de establecer cas s de trabajo, estaciones, oficinas & para fomentarlo, no debiendo exceder de diez acres el terreno que se d , ni ocupar los puntos militares, sin previo consentimiento del Gobierno.

5. La Rep blica 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, ser n libres y exentos de toda clase de derechos ó impuestos, ser n seguros y protegidos contra toda detencion ó interrupcion por parte del Gobierno.

6. Los cesionarios son obligados   obtener del Gobierno una patente para cada buque que la compa a ocupe en las aguas del territorio de la Rep blica y   presentar cada a o 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   empleado correspondiente, cuya certificacion le servir  de suficiente pasaporte en los puertos donde toque.

7. Los cesionarios convienen en establecer dentro de seis meses de la fecha de este convenio, una l nea mensual de vapores oceanicos entre la ciudad de Nueva York y el puerto de San Juan del Norte en Nicaragua,   cualquiera otro punto que los cesionarios quieran adoptar sobre el atl ntico, y la ciudad de San Francisco y el puerto de

he vagado incierto por playas extranjeras, como la nave   merced del huracan. Sin poder por ahora hacer nada en favor del sue- lo que me vi  nacer, pobre y desvalido. yo he venido como el n ufrago impelido por la tempestad,   acogerme   la proteccion de la rep blica nicaraguense, y   ofrecerla mis d biles servicios como amigo fiel de la libertad, como partidario ac rrimo de los sagrados derechos del hombre.

!Nobles hijos de Nicaragua!

Yo me congratulo con vosotros por los triunfos que habeis obtenido contra el partido lejitimista, que hollando la libertad se convirti  en tirano de la patria y opresor de sus hermanos. . . . Si; yo me congratulo con vosotros   nombre del progreso y la libertad, por la eleccion de vuestro digno Jefe, en Jefe, que cual Jenio tutelar de esta naciente rep blica vino   poner t rmino   la opresion de aristocracia y al furor desquitrado de los anarquistas.....

!Salud pues al pueblo nicaraguense! Salud mil y mil veces   los jefes militares, y al digno Presidente de la Rep blica, que tan acertadas medidas han tomado para asegurar la dicha y la prosperidad de este pais sobre los grandes principios de libertad   igualdad que son la salvaguardia de los derechos sacrosantos del pueblo!..... !El pueblo! palabra colectiva que revela el poder, la fuerza, los derechos y los intereses jenerales de las naciones..... !El pueblo! palabra m gica y misteriosa que anuncia el conjunto de todas las clases de la sociedad... !El pueblo! palabra que representa el poder legal inalienable   imprescriptible que Dios y la naturaleza han dado   las mayorias contra las usurpaciones de los tiranos que se dividen el dominio de la tierra y la posesion exclusiva de todas las ventajas sociales.... !El pueblo! esta palabra simp tica ha hallado siempre un eco en mi corazon. La vasta y grandiosa idea que ella revela, ha sido siempre desde mucho tiempo el m vil de mis mas ardientes deseos, y el triunfo de los sagrados derechos del hombre, la esperanza mas dulce de mi vida; y el objeto constante de mis continuos y reiterados esfuerzos....

L jos de mi toda idea exclusiva, todo esp ritu de partido en favor de ninguna clase de la sociedad. El pueblo es la humanidad: ella est  en todas partes bajo variadas y diferentes formas como Dios en la naturaleza, mas para que el pueblo sea lo que debe ser, es necesario, es indispensable educarle, pues el hombre es como una piedra bruta cuando

la tumb., y ha militado y dejado en lamentable orfanidad   tantos y tantos de vuestros desventurados hijos? No, nicaraguenses vosotros os labraisteis vuestra propia ruina, y a vosotros toca no el sostener poderes que cayer n ya por que caer debian, sino propender   consolidar mas y mas el nuevo orden de cosas, que es una garantia de progreso de prosperidad y bienandanza para el pais.

No se puede esperar el bien de la Rep blica cuando este se sacrifica al bien particular cuando los partidos polticos se antepone las graves exijencias de la patria. Las rep blicas no tienen una base s lo en el adorno; y la abnegacion heroica de los intereses es la mejor ofrenda que se puede hacer   las aras de la patria.

!Vosotros, que os dedicareis   estas breves observaciones, porque desear ver asegurada vuestra existencia politica sobre las bases s lidas de Libertad, Igualdad, Fraternidad.....

El amigo del pueblo.

Guerra con Costa-Rica.

En publicaciones de oficio, que se encuentran en otra parte de nuestro peri dico, tanto en espa ol como en ingl s, dar n   conocer   nuestros lectores que nos hallamos en estado de guerra. Se nos ha puesto en esa dura alternativa, y no somos nosotros quienes deben cargar con la consiguiente responsabilidad. Nicaragua habria preferido un arreglo pacifico de sus dificultades con Costa-Rica, y amplias pruebas se encuentran de ello en sus ofertas de paz y armonia; pero no rehuje el severo arbitramento de la espada. Impuesto que se nos obliga tan arbitrariamente   entrar en estado de guerra, supuesto que tan injustamente se nos aconiente, no debe esperarse de nosotros que vayamos   implorar la paz. El enemigo ha de ofrecernos t rminos de completa reparacion por esta agresion,  ntes de que Nicaragua consenta en la cesacion de hostilidades.

La proclama del Presidente Mora pertenece   la clase de las que tienen por objeto producir mas bien ruido que efecto, y haria ciertamente honor   un abogado de aldea. Dice  l muchas cosas que no quiere decir, y propone hazanas que no cree el que puedan ejecutarse. Es un Presidente d bil, algo parecido   Franklin Pierce, y tiene sin duda algun Ministro que pueda representar el papel de Mr. Marcy. Pero se han equivocado en la apreciacion del hombre,   quien han ido   despertar—han empezado   echarlas de valientes con quienes no saben lo que es intimidarle. El Jeneral Walker les ense ar  mejores modales, y les dar  al mismo tiempo una seria leccion de politica. Tales ser n las consecuencias de la proclama para el Sr. Mora y para su Secretario.

Por lo que hace   Costa-Rica no podemos calcular cuales ser n las consecuencias. So-

lo tiempo mismo. El tigre en seguida agarrar su presa y la astr  hasta la tras-sacristia donde comenzaba   devorarla.

Mientras tanto, el guardian del convento oy  los primeros gritos del lego y se diriji    la sacristia por la puerta que d  el claustro. Pero el tigre apenas sinti  abrir la puerta, dej  su presa en la tras-sacristia; pas    la pieza donde habia muerto al lego y se precipit  de nuevo sobre el guardian. Este quiso huir, pero la fiera alcanz   ntes de pasar el umbral de la puerta, y sin que le diera tiempo para un ay! de agonia, y mucho menos para pedir socorro, lo asi  entre sus garras y lo despedazo como al lego!...

El feroz animal, volvi  entonces donde habia dejado su primera presa,   la sazón que entraban algunos hombres que habian ido en busca de socorro. Sin embargo, el primero que se apercibi    pasar los umbrales de la sacristia, fu  igualmente v ctima como los dos frailes!... El se or Iriondo entonces, llev  su jente por la quinta, por donde llega hasta la sacristia por una pequena puerta. Mas el tigre habia salido de la sacristia, tomado el lado del claustro que termina al fin; en la puerta misma por donde habian entrado   la quinta, oyeron estas voces, "aquí esta, all  v , favor scame!" En seguida se oy  el ruido sordo del tigre que desgarraba esta cuarta v ctima, con la misma ferocidad que las anteriores!!

Despu s de esto, el tigre volvi    la sacristia donde parece que habia establecido su fuerte defenza. El Sr. Iriondo, acerc ndose con sus hombres silenciosamente, cerr  la puerta que caia al claustro, dejando al tigre encerrado en la sacristia. En seguida no encontraron otro aditrio que el de abrir un agujero en el techo para matar el tigre.

Efectivamente de alli consiguieron matar   balazos aquella fiera que en un momento habia destrozado cuatro hombres. El modo como se esplica la presencia del tigre en la Iglesia es el siguiente:

El convento de San Francisco est  sobre la barranca misma del rio, que en sus creces inunda las islas que est n all  cerca. En una de esas inundaciones, en que es fama que salian los tigres hacia la poblacion, en busca de tierra firme, el tigre de que nos ocupamos, pas  de la isla al rio y de alli   la huerta del convento, que por esa parte del rio tiene unas murallas muy bajas. De la huerta pas  por una puerta muy pequena,   una pieza igualmente pequena y oscura que se llama tras-sacristia, y que est  ocupada con varios muebles y utensilios viejos, del servicio de la iglesia. De alli el tigre, encontrando una puerta abierta, penetr  hasta la sacristia, y seguia su camino al templo mismo, cuando encontr  su primera v ctima!

Los habitantes de Santa F  se horrorizan todovia cuando recuerdan y narran este espantoso suceso, que tan triste cele-

Los Se ores A. de Barruel y Ca. har n el 1.   de Abril pr ximo y dias siguientes por medio del Se or don C. J. Mart n, vender en subasta p blica un inmenso surtido de mercaderias Francesas   Inglesas, de las mas apropiadas para el consumo de la Rep blica de Nicaragua.

El valor de ese surtido mup bien selecto y llegado   Grey town desde seis meses exceden 30 mil pesos y de aqu  al 1.   de Abril los Se ores A. de Barruel vender n en venta privada y   las condiciones mas ventajosas para los compradores, cuyas condiciones ser n, tanto mas moderadas cuanto que los Se ores A. de Barruel solo tratar n por dinero contado.

En seguida   despues de la venta todas sus mercancías los Se ores A. Barruel y Ca. hacen un surtido en subasta p blica de todos sus terrenos y casas situadas sobre varios puntos en Grey town y todos tan vastos y bien puestos que podr n convenir   toda clases de comercio.

PAQUETE.



FRENTE Punta Arena   Ystapa tocando en los puertos intermedios. La muy velera goleta americana "JOSEPH" Su Capitan J. M. CLAPP, comenzar  inmediatamente haciendo sus viages para dichos puntos. Por pasaje   flete ve nse con JAMES CORKHIL. San Juan del Sur.

\$500 ALBRICIAS.—La suma arriba expresada se paga   cualquier que de una informacion oportuna y convincente de la persona   personas que incendiaron la Goleta ESPERANZA, en la noche del 25 de Febrero  ltimo.

Dirijase al despacho del Coronel TOMAS F. FISHER, Guarda Maestre General. Granada, Marzo 1.

AVISO IMPORTANTE!
EN CASA DE TELLER EN LA PLAZA.

EL QUE QUIERA hallar  toda clase de ROPAS; HECHAS; como CAMISAS finas; PANTALONES; SOMBREROS; BOTAS; BOTINES; CHALECOS; ZAPATOS, finos y ordinarios; LEVAS, fraques depa o fino; Y un fin sir de COSAS para los Caballeros y Se oras de la moda; Todo lo cual se vende   precios comodis. Granada, Marzo 8, 1856.

IMPRENTA DEL NICARAGUENSE frente   la casa de Gobierno,