

El Nicaraguense.

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

LORD NELSON AND LORD NORBURY.—

It was once our lot to hear a celebrated barrister of the Irish Court, who had been a short time before horsewhipped at the foot of Nelson's Pillar, in Sackvillestreet, so severely as to be carried home bleeding with the severity of the punishment, cross-examine a man who had indicted another for an assault.

"Pray, sir," said the counsel, with the usual barristerial insolence, "you were well beaten, were you not?"

"Yes, sir," said the man, "quite as well as you were at the foot of Nelson's Pillar."

The counsel turned pale with rage and mortification, and, turning to Lord Norbury, said:

"My Lord, I appeal for protection of the Court against this impertinence."

"The Court," said Lord Norbury, can never refuse its protection to any one who has bled under the immortal Nelson."

VERNON.—Vernon is the person who invented the story about the lady being pulverized in India by a *coup de soleil*. When he was dining there with a Hindoo one of his host's wives was suddenly reduced to ashes; upon which the Hindoo rang the bell, and said to the attendants who answered it, "Bring fresh glasses, and sweep up your mistress."

Another of his stories was this:

"He happened to be shooting hyenas near Carthage one day, when he stumbled and fell down an abyss of many fathoms' depth. He was surprised, however, to find himself unhurt, for he lighted as if on a feather bed. Presently he perceived that he was moving gently upwards; and, having by degrees reached the mouth of the abyss, he again stood safe on *terra firma*. He had fallen on an immense mass of bats, which, disturbed from their slumbers, had risen out of the abyss and brought him up with them."

Leap year, as is well known, invests the gentler sex with extraordinary privileges. We learn from an exchange that the young ladies of Aurora, Ill., have passed the following resolution, "Resolved, That if the young ladies of Aurora don't get married this year, somebody will be to blame."

A New Hampshire Yankee says that no man in his State need ever be minus a "pocket full of rocks;" but Theodore Parker says of the Granite State, that it is "the land of poor relations and cheap tomb stones."

It is said that there is a female lunatic in the Utica asylum who possesses very enlarged ideas. She talks of becoming the empress of the world, and using the next rainbow for a waist-ribbon.

THE DUTCHMAN WHO HAD THE SMALL POX.

The following laughable story is told in a late number of the Spirit of the Times, by "H. P. L." one of the correspondents of that paper:

It's a remarkable dry drive from Blackberry to Squash Point, dry even for New Jersey, and when you remember that it's fifty miles between the two towns, its division into five drinks seems very natural. When you pack three on one narrow seat in a Jersey stage, it is necessary. A Jersey stage! It is not on record, but when Dante winds up his tenth "canter" into the Inferno with—

"Each as his back was laden, indeed, Or more or less contracted; and it seem'd As he, who show'd most patience in his look, Walling, exclaimed, 'I can endure no more.'"

The conclusion that he alluded to a crowded Jersey stage load is irresistible. A man with long legs, on a back seat, in one of these vehicles, suffers like a snipe shut up in a snuff-box. For this reason, the long legged man should sit on the front seat with the driver; there, like the hen-turkey over a hundred eggs, "he can spread himself!" The writer sat alongside of the driver one morning just at the break of day, as the stage drove out of Blackberry; he was a tough passenger to Squash Point. It was a very cold morning. In order to break the ice for a conversation, he praised the fine points of the off horse, the driver thawed.

"Yaas, she's a goot hoss, and I knows how to trive him!"

It was evidently a case of mixed breed. "Where is Wood, who used to drive this stage?"

"He is laid up mit der rumatiz, sence yester week, und I trives for him. So"—I went on reading a newspaper. A fellow-passenger on a back seat, not having the fear of murdering English on his hands, coaxed the Dutch driver into a long conversation, much to the delight of a very pretty Jersey blue-belle, who laughed so merrily that it was contagious, and in a few minutes, from being like unto a conventicle, we were as wide awake as one of Christy's audiences. By sunrise we were in excellent spirits, up to all sorts of fun, and when, a little late, our stage stopped at the first watering place, the driver himself the centre of a group of treaters to the distilled juice of apples. It is just as easy to say "apple jack," and be done with it, but the writer being very anxious to form a style, cribs from all quarters.—The so oft-repeated expression "juice of the grape" has been for a long time on his hands, and wishing to work it up, he would have done it in this case, only he fears the scepticism of his readers. By courtesy they may wink at the political license of a reporter of a public dinner, who calls turnip juice and painted whiskey "juice of the grape," but they would not allow the existence for one minute, of such application to the liquors of a Jersey tavern. It's out of place.

"Here's a package to leave at Mrs. Scudder's—the third house on the left hand side after you get into Jericho.—What do you charge?" asked a man who seemed to know the driver.

"Pout a leffy," answered he. Receiving the silver, he gathered up the reins, and put the square package into the stage box. Just as he started the horses, he leaned his head out of the stage, and looking back to the man who gave him the bundle, shouted out the question, "Ter fird haus on ter left hand out of Yeriko?"

The man didn't hear him, but the driver was satisfied. On we went at a pretty good rate, considering how heavy the roads were. Another tavern, more watering, more apple jack. Another long

stretch of sand, and we were nearing Jericho.

"Auny potty know der Miss Scutter haus?" asked the driver, bracing his feet on the mail bag which lay in front of him and screwing his head around so as to face in. There seemed to be a consultation going on inside the stage.

"I don't know nobody by that name in Jericho, do you, Lishe?" asked a weather-beaten looking man, who evidently "went by water," of another one, who apparently went the same way.

"There was old Squire Gow's da'ter, she married a Scudder, and moved up here some two years back. Come to think on't, guess she lives nigher to Glass-house," answered Lishe.

The driver, finding he could get no light out of the passengers, seeing a tall raw-boned woman washing some clothes in front of a house, and who flew out of sight as the stage flew in, handed me the reins as he jumped from his seat, and chased the fugitive hallooing, "I'fe got der small pox, I'fe got der—" Here his voice was lost as he dashed into the open door of the house. But in a minute he reappeared followed by a broom with enraged woman annexed, and in a loud voice shouting out:

"You get out of this! clear yourself quicker. I aint going to have you discharging honest folks, if you have got the small pox!"

"I dells you I'fe got der small pox. This time he shouted it out in capital letters.

"Clear out! I'll call the men folks if you don't clear?" and at once she shouted in a tip-top voice, "Ike! you Ike! where are you?" Ike made his appearance on the full run.

"What's the matter, mother?"

Miss Scudder his mother! I should have been as much shocked as I was on my first visit to New Jersey, if I had not a key to this.

"That's a very pretty girl," I said, on that occasion to a Jersey man. "Who is she?"

"She's old Miss Perrine's da'ter," was the reply. I looked at the innocent victim of man's criminal conduct with commiseration.

"What a pity!" I remarked.

"Not such a great pity," said Jersey eyeing me rather severely. I reckon old man Perrine's got as big a cedar swamp as you or I either, would like to own."

"Her grandfather you speak of?"

"No, I don't, I'm talking about her father; he that married Abe Simm's da'ter, and got a power of land with it; and that gal, their da'ter, one of these days will step right into these swamps."

"Oh!" I replied, "Mrs. Perrine's daughter," accenting the "Missus."

"Missus or Miss, it's all one in Jersey," he answered.

Knowing this Ike's appeal was intelligible. To proceed—the driver, very angry by this time, shouted:

"I dell you onest more, for the last time. I'fe got der small box, unt Mishter Ellis he givs me a leffy to give the small pox to Miss Scutter, und if dat vrow is Miss Scutter, I bromised to give her ter small pox."

It was Miss Scutter, and I explained to her that it was a box he had for her. The affair was soon settled, as to delivery; but not as regarded the laughter and shouts of the occupants of the old stage coach, as we rolled away from Jericho. The driver joined in, although he had no earthly idea as to its cause; and added not a little to it by saying in a triumphant tone of voice:

"I vos pount to gif ter old vomans ter small pox!"

THE MIND.—The mind has more room in it than most people think, if you would but furnish the apartments.

THE DEACON AND THE IRISHMAN.—Under this head we find the following amusing story going the rounds:

A few months ago, as Deacon Ingalls, of Swampscott, R. I., was traveling through the western part of the State of New York, he fell in with an Irishman who had lately arrived in this country, and who was in quest of a brother who came before him and settled in some of the diggings in that vicinity.

Pat was a strong, athletic man, a true Catholic, and had never seen the interior of a Protestant church. It was a pleasant Sabbath morning, that brother Ingalls met Pat, who inquired the road to the nearest church.

Ingalls was a good and pious man. He told Pat he was going to church himself, and invited his new made acquaintance to keep him company thither, (his place of destination being a small Methodist meeting house near by.) There was a great revival there at the time, and one of the deacons, (who by the way was very small in stature,) invited brother Ingalls to take a seat in his pew. He accepted the invitation and walked in, followed by Pat, who looked in vain to find the altar, etc. After he was seated he turned to brother Ingalls, and in a whisper, which could be heard all around, inquired:

"Sure an' isn't this a hiritic church?"

"Hush," said Ingalls. "If you speak a loud word they will put you out."

"Devil a word will I spake at all, at all," replied Pat.

The meeting was opened by prayer by the pastor. Pat was eyeing him very closely when an old gentleman, who was standing in the pew directly in front of Pat, shouted "glory."

"Hist-s-t-ye clear devil," rejoined Pat, with his loud whisper, which was plainly heard by the minister "be dacent and don't make a blackguard of yourself."

The parson grew more and more fervent in his devotions. Presently the deacon uttered an audible groan. "Hist, ye blackguard, have you no dacency at all, at all?" said Pat, at the same moment giving the deacon a punch in the ribs which caused him nearly to lose his equilibrium. The minister stopped, and extending his hand in a supplicating manner said:

"Brethren, we cannot be disturbed in this way. Will some one put that man out?"

"Yes, your rivirince," shouted Pat, "I will!" and suiting the action to the word, he collared the deacon, and to the utter horror and astonishment of the pastor, brother Ingalls, and the whole congregation, he dragged him through the aisle, and with a tremendous kick he landed him in the vestibule of the church.

POISONED SAUSAGE.—A man died very suddenly, in New York, a few days ago, and the jury of inquest rendered the following verdict:

The deceased came to his death by the combined effects of intemperance and poisonous sausage meats. We further caution the public against the use of sausage meats without careful inquiry how such meats are prepared.

MORE POETRY.—The following Shanghai Ode is going the rounds. The author is still pausing for an answer:

Feathered giraffe! Who lent you wings!
Who furnished you those legs?
How could such everlasting things
As those, come out of eggs?

A GREAT TRUTH.—By education men become easy to lead, but difficult to drive—easy to govern, but impossible to enslave.

A MODEL MAGISTRATE.—Punch says that a model magistrate is one who is slow in committing others, and still slower in committing himself.

El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, May 17.

COSTA RICAN AFFAIRS.

The concurrence of reports from Costa Rica, that the country is actuated by internal commotions, and that the Presidency of Gen. Mora is in danger of overthrow, induces us to attach some importance to the statement. Before President Mora left Virgin, he believed himself that his power was unpopular at home; and he did not make himself faster by deserting so ingloriously the expedition he commenced with such vain and trenchant proclamations. El Nicaraguense advised in the beginning that his course would bring down upon him untold evils; but he disregarded the admonition, and the result has approved the assertion.

Three causes have conspired to bring Gen. Mora in great disrepute at home. The vanity which prompted him to undertake individually the suppression of the present Republican government of Nicaragua, was sufficient to condemn him in the estimation of the world; but in Costa Rica, where the people might foolishly shut their eyes to the probability of such an undertaking, they could not avoid observing the disastrous chain of circumstances that commenced with and have continued to follow the expedition of invasion. But there is no reason to suppose that the people of Costa Rica approved of the war; and if we are to credit the advices from that State, it is altogether probable hostilities were commenced wholly without the consent and against the wishes of the majority. We will not assert that the people of Costa Rica approve of the presence of American soldiers in Nicaragua; but they did not wish any conflict with them unless a general league of offensive operations could be formed among the four adjoining Central American States against this Republic. Failing to perfect this combination, they chose to live in peace and accept what destiny might be held in store for them under the course of progressive events that now threaten to disenthral the world.

But the real and tangible grounds of Gen. Mora's recent unpopularity at home is to be found, first in his imprudent attack upon this State without effecting the above combination; second, for having sacrificed so many victims, both by war and cholera, in an unprovoked outrage upon this Republic; and third, for having introduced the cholera into Costa Rica, where it is creating sad devastation.

It is also stated that the Republicans, or those discontented with the existing authority in Costa Rica, have originated a revolt in the city of Alajuela, where the people have always opposed the servile administration of affairs. In consequence of these untoward circumstances, says our Spanish editor, Gen. Mora is uncertain of his continuation in power, or of his own personal security.

Thus, the false steps of politicians continually jeopardise the national welfare and undermine the stability of peace and progress. With blind temerity, Gen. Mora involved himself in a war with Nicaragua; and to-day the prospect of ruin to himself and evil to his country, is the prominent contingency of the times. Of the three thousand men brought with him in his warlike invasion, scarcely twelve hundred survive to tell the story of their defeat and the destruction of their friends. War, with all its horrors, has visited them, and yet the chain of disastrous consequences has not ceased to afflict the survivors. The men are deserting and the officers resigning—all absolutely disgusted with the improvidence that thus plunged the country into such a labyrinth of misfortunes. And still, we may add, the end is not yet.

PADRE SOLAZANO.—We notice with pleasure the arrival in this city of Padre Solazano, Curate of Acojapa. He officiated yesterday at the funeral service of Capt. Walker, and attracted much attention by his fine appearance and christian bearing. Padre Solazano is one of the strong Democrats of this State, a man of education, and one who, with Padre Vijil, is capable and willing to do great good in the country.

GEN. GOICOURIA.—This veteran soldier will probably arrive in town to-day from his trip to Chontales. Maj. Rogers came in yesterday, and reports that throughout the whole journey the troops under Gen. Goicouria were received with the utmost friendship by the people.

LIST OF LETTERS.—In another place we publish the regular list of letters remaining, in the Post Office of Granada on the 5th of May.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. WALKER.

On Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Capt. James Walker, of Company A, Second Light Infantry Battalion, died at Massaya, and was buried in this city yesterday.

Capt. Walker was the youngest brother of Gen. Wm. Walker, and only arrived in this city about three weeks ago. Owing to an exposure in the service of the State, he was seized with inflammatory rheumatism, which subsequently resulted in his untimely death.

During his illness, Capt. Walker was attended with all the care that could be bestowed; and much credit is due to Capt. John McCardle, who attended him at his bed during his entire sickness. Señor Francisco Bravo, Governor of Massaya—a gentleman whose feelings and ability always prompt him to acts of kindness towards Americans—is also spoken of by the attendants of Capt. Walker as most unremitting and solicitous in his care.

Before his death, Capt. Walker confessed himself and received the holy sacrament administered by the Catholic Church; and his last wish was to be buried as a true believer in that religion.

After his death, a party of sixteen natives was detailed to bring the corpse to this city. This morning, under the charge of Capt. Williamson, Quartermaster, a suitable coffin was provided, and at 11 o'clock, the funeral procession formed on Heina street, and, accompanied by the heads of the civil department, the garrison soldiers, and a large and brilliant array of native and American officers, together with the American citizens in town, proceeded across the Plaza, and to the Cathedral, where High Mass was performed, in the presence of a large attendance of the population. Afterwards the funeral cortège moved off to the cemetery, and the body was interred with the solemn ceremonies of the Catholic religion. A brave man, an accomplished gentleman and a general favorite has thus passed away, and is today exalted among the "spirits that inhabit eternity."

SAD NEWS.—A courier arrived in this city yesterday, from Leon, carrying despatches to Gen. Walker, and also bringing information of the dangerous and probable fatal illness of Edmund Randolph, Esq. Mr. Randolph has long been laboring under a pulmonary affliction; but his friends had hoped, from recent accounts, that the climate of the northern portion of this State had resuscitated his system beyond the reach of danger. We give the news with a sorrowing heart and with a hope that he may yet recover. No man under the General could have been so illy spared at present.

GOVERNOR OF THE MERIDIONAL DEPARTMENT.—Gen. Walker has appointed Brig. Gen. C. C. Hornsby to the command of the Meridional Department, comprising Guanacoste and Rivas. Gen. Hornsby has accepted the trust, and in his address to the people lays down as the basis of all his actions, justice to the people over whom he is appointed to rule. The position thus conferred is probably the most responsible one in the State, and no one is better qualified to fill it than the soldier whom the General has selected. He is called the "fighting officer" by the soldiers, and the confidence of the troops in his bravery and discretion is unbounded. We may safely predict that peace will prevail in the department over which Gen. Hornsby rules.

PEACE IN THE NORTH.—A courier arrived in town yesterday, from Leon, bringing despatches from the President. The northern States are still quiescent, and as the rainy season is about commencing, no fear of an invasion need be apprehended during the next six months. At the expiration of that time, if hostilities should be determined on, Nicaragua will be able to send into the field an army, not only sufficient to defend our own territory, but to carry the contest into any adjoining State which may wage a war against us.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.—A late number of the Boston Courier says. A project is now on foot to establish a line of steamers between Baltimore, Havana and Greytown, to touch en route, going and returning, at Norfolk, Va. Several prominent mercantile and manufacturing establishments in New York and vicinity are understood to be connected with this commendable enterprise. The capital stock is \$200,000.

GUATEMALA PAPERS.—We are indebted to the Postmaster for late papers from Guatemala and San Salvador.

LOUISIANA SUGAR CROP.—The amount of sugar raised in Louisiana in 1855 fell short of the crop of 1854 full 84,792 hogsheads.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.

Wherever we look about us in this State, the glance is occupied with contrasts. Here an improvement, and there an ancient form; here a labor-saving machine, and there a labor-wasting piece of furniture. The Democratic party, impelled by the progressive spirit of the age, has sought to introduce the works of modern utility; but the aristocratic element as continually shut them out, fearful lest the people might become enlightened and consequently powerful.

A singular feature of these enterprises consists in the proprietorship. Americans have introduced and carried out all the grand enterprises that have promised benefit to the State. Wharves and steamboats are the work of their hands; and in most places, even the rotary pump has waited for foreign energy to adapt it to the unhandy wells of this country. Some native Democrats have engaged to improve their places, but they have always found it a fruitless effort in the face of the determined opposition made by their neighbors.—The simple natives have been taught to avoid learning these new machines, as they thereby injure themselves, and pave the way to deprive themselves of work.

But the time is changing, and all Nicaragua will soon learn that modern science and American enterprise has done nothing to injure the human race; but that rather, every labor-saving machine is but the gradual development of the day when all men shall live more comfortably than at present, on less resources. Work is money; and when labor is saved, all classes of workmen are nearer their redemption from toil.

EXPEDITION TO CHONTALES.—During the absence of Gen. Goicouria to the Department of Chontales and Juigalpa, they frequently heard of a band of disaffected troops, one hundred and fifty in number, who paraded the country, robbing and harassing all the quiet people of the district. They took every description of property; and frequently pressed the Indians into their ranks as soldiers.—Two Frenchmen who left this city to mine near Libertad were also forced to join the party. Two officers of the bandit—one holding a first lieutenant's commission under Chamorra, and the second a captain's—were taken and shot by Gen. Goicouria. The country through which our troops marched was wholly deserted by the inhabitants, through fear of the bandit crowd arrayed in opposition to the Government. Gen. Goicouria, with twenty-five men, challenged them to fight, but they always fled; and it is the opinion of the people that these stragglers intend robbing until they are satisfied or closely chased, when they will go into Honduras. Major Rogers has promised us a full description of the route.

HOSPITAL.—Gen. Fry informs us that he intends visiting Massaya during the coming week, and if possible, will make arrangements to establish the general hospital of the army in that town. Massaya is represented as one of the healthiest places in the State; and if suitable buildings can be obtained, the design of establishing the hospital at that place is a very commendable move.

WHOSE FAULT IS IT?—We are wholly without local items this week, and we should like to know on whom the responsibility rests? We have searched in every corner, run at every noise, but no where could we scare up the slightest approach to a paragraph. If the dogs of this city were all killed off, there would not be sufficient annoyance to keep us awake.

PILES OF NEWS.—While we are in a peck of trouble about the scarcity of news, the Postmaster informs us that great piles of our papers are boxed up in his office, awaiting the steamers for New York and California. These papers would be a perfect god-send to editors abroad, and yet boats fail to come and take them where they are so much wanted.

PROMOTIONS.—The absence of the army prevents us from publishing a complete list of all the promotions and appointments in the army, as we desired to do; but our friends may rest assured that all the honorable preferences of the Commander will be published in due time.

ADVANCEMENTS.—We learn that Lieut. Col. J. B. Markham, of the Light Infantry Battalion, has been promoted Colonel, vice J. S. Piper, resigned. Maj. Rudler has been promoted Lieutenant Colonel; and Capt. Raymond, Major, in the same battalion.

RESIGNATION.—Col. J. S. Piper, of the Light Infantry Battalion, has resigned his position, and intends going East. The army will regret his loss, as he was an excellent disciplinarian.

THE FATE OF FILLIBUSTER— THE DOG OF THE ARMY.

BY CORPORAL PIPECLAY.

Our little bark had landed her small but gallant band
Within the harbor of San Juan, upon the promised land:
The enemy had vanomed; their strongholds, too, were ta'en;
Our troops were bivouacking, despite of wind and rain;
When, by the watch-fire's flickering light, down from a mountain trail,
A famish'd hound crept to our midst—and thereby hangs a tale.
A gaunt and grizzled creature, with harsh and matted hair,
And eyes like some fierce mountain-wolf, just started from his lair—
No pet for ladies' parlor, nor watch for lonesome hall;
But Ishmaelite of canine life, he seemed the scorn of all.
Yet strangely, too, he followed us, on march or in the fray;
He was our constant shadow, at midnight or by day.
Despite of kicks and curses, not few nor far between,
Despite of wintry weather, and hunger, too, I we'en,
His conduct ever faithful, again and still again,
By slow degrees, did gain for him the favor of our men.
And when at Rivas's bloody field he charged our troops among,
His bark rose ever loud and clear in the thickest of the throng;
And when Granada's plaza charged at early morning's light,
He seemed the fiend incarnate—the demon of the fight.
At last, the fight being over, and peace returned again,
He then became the soldiers' pride, in pleasure or in pain.
We named him "Fillibuster;" he quartered with us all,
Familiar with each company and every dinner-call.
Prompt was he at dress-parade, at the tapping of the drum,
Or barking approbation at the fire of a platoon.
He followed each dead soldier in silence to the grave,
With quiet step appearing to do honor to the brave.
And collars of bright ribbons, too, we placed about his neck;
But for such gauds and bravery full little did he reck.
For they did seem in action his free spirit to enthral;
And so he oft would lose them by bone, or dog, or ball.
And so we learned to love him, this gaunt and shaggy hound,—
To laugh at his rough gambols, to greet his daily round;
And he became our pensioner, a kind of soldier's pet,
As you may see by this rough sketch, he's not forgotten yet.
But when a small detachment was to Chontales sent,
To oust a nest of traitors, he with the troopers went.
In Juigalpa's Plaza, our soldiers met the foe,
And a bullet from their riflemen full soon did lay him low,
He fell—'twas in the van he fought; the charge he fearless led,
And died still bravely fighting for the cause he'd often bled!

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—Gen. Walker and his staff left this city on Monday morning last for Virgin, by the way of Rivas. The General expressed himself well satisfied with the management of affairs in this Department.

DEPARTED FOR SAN JUAN.—The Rifle Battalion, under Col. Sanders, is at present stationed at San Juan del Sur. The probability is that this battalion will soon be ordered to winter-quarters at Leon.

ROYALTY IN THE KITCHEN.—A letter from San Juan del Norte says that Princess Phillippa, sister of the negro King of Mosquito, is now a servant in the house of a colored preacher at that place, named Smith.

IN TOWN.—Col. Mendez, who left this city in company with Gen. Goicouria, is again in town, after a pretty extensive trip through Chontales.

NOTICE—EMPLOYMENT WILL BE GIVEN to Shoemakers, Tailors and Sempstresses, at good wages, by applying to
THOS. F. FISHER, Colonel and
First Assistant Intendant General, Granada; or
IRA MUNSON, Massaya.
Granada, May 14, 1856.

WANTED—CORN, GUATE, SUGAR, COFFEE, RICE, BEANS, SALT, CANDLES, SOAP, &c., wanted for the use of the army, for which the market prices will be paid, in money or in goods from the National Store, at the option of the seller. Neither persons nor their animals bringing in marketing will be molested.

THOS. F. FISHER, Colonel and
First Assistant Intendant General, N. A.
Granada, May 14, 1856.

LETTER FROM CYRUS.

[Special Correspondence of El Nicaraguense.]
SAN JUAN DEL SUR, May 14, 1856.

Friend Tubor—I came over here a few days ago on duties connected with the Quartermaster's Department, and am so well pleased with the town and surrounding country, that I should not like to leave it, at least for the present. The distance hither from Virgin, via the Transit Road, is about twelve miles, and in a nearly southern direction, the road winding gracefully along the side of the hills, and finally across the mountain range which divides the great plain of the Lake from the rugged slopes bordering the Pacific. In many places this great highway is cut from the sides of lofty hills that tower amid the clouds, and presenting many admirable points for ambush and battle of a foe. In one of these gorges, near the very ridge-point, Gen. Walker once posted his little army of two hundred men to await the approach of the Servile force. The position was admirably selected, and had the enemy advanced within the ambush, there would have been no escape from the muskets and rifles of the ambuscaders. A very small force, if skillfully posted on this line, could cut to pieces any number that might have the daring hardihood to advance upon it from either side. From one point on the road, a sublime view is presented of the Lake, the lofty Ometepe, Virgin Bay and surrounding country; and a little further on the eye is gladdened by a glimpse of the great Pacific, wrinkled with waves that plunge their surf with a thundering crash upon the sand or rocks that line the shore.

San Juan del Sur is set down in a little circular valley, bounded by high rocky hills, which enclose within their graceful reach the town and bay. The latter is full one mile in circumference; has excellent anchorage and sufficient water close in shore for the largest vessels to ride in safety.

As I rode slowly down the road from the elevation south of the Rio San Juan, a low rumbling sound, as of distant thunder, came up from the bay, which I quickly detected as the beating of the heavy surf upon the low sandy shore. There was a deep wild music in that heavy roar that I loved to hear, and involuntarily I reined up my horse to listen to its voice. It was the first time that my ear had ever listened to the "voice of old Ocean," whose waters roll round one-half the globe and dash their spray upon "many a distant land and many a lovely isle." Hastily spurring forward towards the bay, I did not stop until my horse's feet and limbs were suddenly bathed by an invioling surge, which broke into foam and bubbles far in my rear.

At present the bay is almost entirely deserted by everything like a water-craft, if we except one great bare-masted merchantman, which lies like a huge giant, browned and blackened by many a stormy voyage across the great ocean, upon whose waters it now rides slowly down to rottenness and destruction. The town, too, is still partially deserted; but as peace once more reigns around, the natives who fled away on the approach of the Costa Ricans gradually return to occupy their dwellings and pursue their usual avocations.

When I first came over from Virgin, there were left here by Gen. Cañas some fifteen or twenty infirm Costa Ricans, many of whom have died, and the balance—eight in number—have been transferred to Virgin. These unfortunate fellows seem to be contented with their treatment, and have become much attached to the Americans, whom they regard with quite a different view from what they had previously entertained of them. They tell a sad story of the suffering of the whole expedition from Costa Rica to this department; and if allowed to return to their homes and families, when they are exchanged, they will be apt to dispel many of the errors and falsehoods uttered by the San José journals concerning our people.

I found at this place several persons whom I had considered as dead; or at the best, prisoners in Costa Rica. They were not molested much by the enemy during their stay at this post; and they represent the army under Cañas as being exceedingly dissatisfied when it became known that they were in full retreat from this country. Many of the officers were so much disgusted with the whole expedition—the innumerable falsehoods that had been told them before leaving Costa Rica, and the disgrace that attached to the failure of their enterprise—that they openly denounced their generals, and declared their intention to leave the army forever on their arrival home.

A portion of the Rifle Battalion (Col. Saunders) has been placed in garrison of this place, and I hear that the larger portion of the army is soon

to be divided between Leon, Granada, Virgin and this town.

VIRGIN, May 14.

I have no news of importance to report, at least in connection with the army. The health of the troops continues good, although there have been some sickness and deaths since the army arrived here.

The General having wisely concluded that the enemies of peace and their own country shall furnish their full quota of support to those who are endeavoring to establish the prosperity and peace of the State upon a solid basis, there has been lately no want of wholesome food for our men, and consequently no murmuring is heard on account of empty stomachs and hard fare.

The steamer Virgin has been plying for several days between this port and Ometepe, from whence we have received provisions, horses and cattle, and a few subjects for "tight-rope performances," unless they can prove themselves innocent of the charges preferred against them. The Servile party will find out by and by that treason, conspiracy of murder and rebellion will not pay; and that it will be better to be quiet, at least, if not patriotic, when their native soil is invaded by a foreign foe.

Rivas begins to exhibit signs of returning life; but it will be a long time before the marks and scars of battle are entirely eradicated from her walls.

For several days past, there has been in circulation a rumor that the Costa Rican Government has sued for peace. Be this as it may, there is a political storm brewing in that State before which the Servile party will fall down like ancient oaks before a whirlwind. A patient, toiling, industrious people have been deceived into a disastrous war; and as its fearful consequences begin to be felt in almost every cabin in the State, a wail of anguish, mingled with the cry for revenge, goes up to the very Throne, calling to a bloody count the men who have deceived, betrayed and sacrificed their friends in a cruel, needless and destructive war.

Last week two of the Santa Rosa men reached this place, after wandering about and suffering for six or seven weeks. They had been protected and concealed by one or two natives, and finally brought in by them in a small boat across the Lake. There is a report that more of the men who escaped from that field are on the islands in the Lake, and may yet return.

Mr. Toothy, correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, is at San José, or was there some ten days ago.

We learn that but about 1200 out of the 1700 Costa Ricans who left San Juan under President Mora, reached LaUnion, and a large number of those were in the most miserable condition. The balance had sickened or died by the way, or deserted the ranks.

Virgin is again filling up with residents, and business once more begins to revive; and with the return of peace and the re-establishment of the Transit Line, this department will begin to prosper like all other countries where Americans are interested.

We are all looking anxiously for the return of the San Carlos from Castillo. CYRUS.

"SHE WOULD BE A SOLDIER," BUT COULDN'T.—A young English girl, aged only seventeen, recently enlisted at Windsor, in England. Although she slept the first night in a room where there were several beds occupied by men, her sex was undiscovered, nor was she found out until she was forced to appear in presence of a surgeon to undergo an examination, and was ordered to strip off a suit of masculine habiliments she had borrowed for the occasion. She was then taken before a magistrate on the charge of receiving the Queen's money under false pretences. Her excuse for enlisting was that she was anxious to go out and see her sweetheart in the Crimea. A subscription was being raised to buy her out of the scrape.

GENERAL INSPECTION.—Gen. Churchill, Inspector General, United States army, is now on a tour through the Southern States inspecting the condition of the military defences.

COUNTERFEIT.—The Eastern States are filled with counterfeit quarter-eagles. They are dated 1855, and in point of execution are calculated to deceive, but in weight they are as light as brass.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Virgin, May 1, 1856.
THE bearer of this, BENJAMIN BARRILLAS, has permission to go to Granada, and this will secure him from molestation while there.
WM. WALKER,
General-Commanding-in-Chief.

List of Letters

Remaining at the Post Office in Granada, May 5, 1856:

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|
| A | Aply, Marshal | 2 |
| | Appley J M | |
| B | Barnhouse, Chas C | |
| | Bushnell, Wm | |
| | Brown, B F | |
| | Barker, Dr R D | |
| | Bean, Dr Alex M | |
| | Boyle, John C | |
| | Brown, Geo R | |
| C | Campbell, Geo H | 2 |
| | Conklin, Benj B | |
| | Coyle, Henry | |
| | Connelly, David | |
| | Cheesman, B F | 2 |
| | Christalar, David | |
| | Casey, Thos | |
| | Coulter, Fred F | 2 |
| D | Devall, Thos C | 2 |
| | Dickson, Henry | |
| | Dick, James | 2 |
| | Davidson, Gustavus | |
| | Dunn, Thos | |
| E | Eldredge, Jas | |
| F | Ferrere, Chas J | |
| | Field, G B | 2 |
| | Fisher, Willard S | |
| | Field, Green B | |
| | Fisher, G W | |
| G | Gates, Capt | 2 |
| | Grayson, Peter W | |
| | Grou, Morris U | |
| H | Hall, A L | |
| | Hankins, Chas | |
| | Haynes, Watson G | |
| | Hopping, Chas | |
| | Harrington, T | |
| | Hodsdon, Benj L | |
| J | Johnson, Arthur | 2 |
| | Jahison, Lieut. J C | 4 |
| K | Keipp, Seth W | 2 |
| L | Liegal, Jos N | |
| | Lamb, Geo W | |
| | Laule, Henry | |
| | Luce, Chas | 2 |
| M | McKaskey, Wm | |
| | McAlpin, Major J W | |
| | McDonall, Chas | |
| | McGoff, Mortimer | |
| | Murphy, Wm | |
| | Mayer, Joseph | |
| | Magnus, Wm | |
| | Morrison, Capt A J | 2 |
| | Morrison, Capt Wm | 3 |
| N | Nicholson, Wm C Jr | |
| P | Prior, Volney R | |
| R | Randolph, Edmond | 2 |
| | Richter, T B | |
| | Rider, Capt John W | 2 |
| | Rapier, John H | |
| S | Salmon, Dr Chas | |
| | Snyder, Dr Henry | 2 |
| | Swift (Captain of Port) | |
| | Squires, Wm K | |
| | Sherlock, T T | 2 |
| | Starr, Raymond T | |
| | Swift, Capt J R | |
| | Sully, Jno | 2 |
| T | Trask, Wm F | 2 |
| V | Vandyke, Capt C | |
| W | Waddill, Wm A | |
| | Wilkins, Douglas J | |
| | Wilson, Capt David | 2 |
| | Wordell, L C | |
| | Worthington, H G | 3 |
| | Wilkes, Geo | 2 |
| | Williams, Jno | |
| | Williams, A | |
| | Whitehead, H L | |
| | Willard, G M | 2 |

J. A. RUGGLES, Postmaster.

Max. A. Thoman,
WINE AND LIQUOR DEALER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Hospital street, fronting San Francisco Convent.
GRANADA.
Sells by the Bottle or Gallon. may 8

Reduction in Subscription.

El Nicaraguense will be published hereafter every Saturday at the rate of eight dollars per annum. The paper is now one of the handsomest weeklies issued out of the United States, and as it is entirely devoted to the matters pertaining to Nicaragua, it can but be a most desirable companion to every American and Nicaraguan in the Republic. As a medium of advertising to New Orleans and New York merchants, the fact that it is widely circulated throughout the whole of Nicaragua is the best recommendation.

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

Art. 2. Each family entering the State 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 application from the emigrants, to collect and dispense seeds, plants, &c., and to keep the Registry Books of the Department.

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

PROCLAMATION.

JUAN RAFAEL MORA, the sanguinary President of Costa Rica being, (according to his own statement) about to exterminate the Democracy of Nicaragua, I deem it proper to announce for the "cause of suffering humanity" that I am now, and continue at all times, ready (until the great event comes off,) to "clothe the naked" and "improve the appearance of the outer man."—Having constantly in my employment an efficient corps of workmen, I am thus enabled to supply my patrons with despatch, having just concluded arrangements with an extensive importing house in New Orleans, I will be constantly in receipt of the latest styles and most improved fabrics. I most respectfully solicit the officers of the Army and citizens in general, when in want of anything in the clothing line, to call at the "Pioneer Merchant Tailoring establishment" of

JAMES H. MEANS,
and I will guarantee to afford them every satisfaction. Particularly observe my store, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN GOOSE. may 3.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE
G. H. WINES & CO.

ARE now prepared to carry on the Auction and Commission Business in connection with their Express. Duties on goods consigned will be advanced and custom house business attended to for parties who entrust business to the company. Liberal advances by drafts on New York and San Francisco will be made on receipt of merchandise in the custom house. The building occupied by Wines & Co., is capable of storing ten thousand barrels bulk and general merchandise will be received on storage.

J. A. RUGGLES, Agent.
Granada—Don Patricio Rivas; San Francisco—C. K. Garrison & Co. New York—Chas Morgan & Co.
Granada, April 12th, 1856.

OFFICE OF INTENDENCIA GENERAL,
Granada, April 12th, 1856.

ALL persons who have advanced either money or effects for the Army are hereby required to present the voucher or documents for the same at this office to form the general liquidation of all standing accounts. By order of
Brig. Genl. DOMINGO de GOICOURIA,
Intendente General.
Thos. F. FISHER, Col. and 1st Asst. of the Intendente General.

IMPRESA DEL NICARAGUENSE
frente a la casa de Gobierno.

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

El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, May 17.

THEN AND NOW.

Ever and anon as we pass along the streets and meet large crowds of Indians coming into the city with their huge loads of produce strung across their heads, the history of their wrongs rises up as a witness in favor of the present revolution. There has been a long career of subjection, and it is high time relief should come. They have suffered, and through a long night they have looked for the "grey-eyed man" who was to bring deliverance from their masters.

Two hundred and odd years ago, the Spaniards, with force and fraud, overturned the Government and people of this State, instituting a new religion and a foreign rule for the system they swept away. No lot or part was allowed to the original occupants in the politics of the State; but the sword was made the stern master of the land, and he who held it controlled life and fortune. The Indians were driven from their homes, robbed of their subsistence, and have gradually diminished in numbers and respectability, until now they are almost objects of charity rather than of citizenship. The conquerors had neither liberality nor reason in their dominion, but took the State and all its goods without compunction; they hoisted the flag of Spain, and claimed the land in the name of a king who had never heard of the territory. And the world in those days approved of the act. It was right to conquer and convert a kingdom. Europe discovered America, and thereupon claimed a divine permission to occupy its lands and own its wealth. The aborigines were not of the human family, and therefore liable to be driven from their homes and persecuted to slavery and death, because they did not emulate the standard of European excellence.

Is this not so? History becomes a horrid revelation in recounting the atrocities perpetrated by the original filibusters in the conquest of this country. Humanity shudders at the bloody and deliberate crimes perpetrated in the name of "progress;" and time is weary of witnessing the evils that have continually resulted to the poor Indians from the revolution. If we wrote a volume, we would still fall short of the truth in describing those savage times and their subsequent enactments of evil.

Who were the actors in this original conquest? And in what did they differ from the Americans of the present epoch? As we look around and see the race who rule the land, still taxing and almost enslaving the Indian, we cannot fail to detect the descendants of the ancient conquerors. The hand that holds the reins of power is Spanish. The title deeds to all the property are Spanish, and deeded to Spanish names. A slight mixture of Indian blood occurs here and there, but it is looked upon with a patronising eye, and the boon of its exaltation is considered an extension of great favor.

The original occupants of the soil are almost banished from their ancient patrimony. The Spanish filibuster sits in the gates of commerce, of trade, of arts, of science, of wealth, and of government. Does he fulfill his mission?

We do not pretend to deny the benefits that have resulted from the conquest and conversion. The land was redeemed from indolence and barbarism. The old impassive race, heathens in their religion, gave way to an impulsive, active propagandism, which made the State and its wealth useful to the world for which they were created. The people were recreated to good, and reclaimed from the savage rites which attended their idolatrous practices. The gods they had created of statues, and worshipped with sacrifices of human hearts, torn from living bodies, were broken down, and the true faith—charity teaching love to all mankind by examples of kindness—was erected for their salvation. The internal wealth of the country was also explored and thrown open to human enterprise; and anon great and good results followed the conquest.

But all these benefits came down to the present time through scenes of blood and rapine. The Indian has paid the sum of all its advantages, and to-day the task has left him poor and broken down. No sign of freedom has enlightened his long and gloomy night, unless he looked into the horoscope and read the prophecy of the "grey-eyed man," whose strong sword should equalize all rights, and thus avenge the mighty wrongs of two centuries. The day at length breaks, however, and the Indian yet has cause to rejoice.

It is useless to draw a parallel between the old revolution and the present. The one was conducted with all the horrors of war; the other with every benefit that can result from a measure of alleviation. No person is molested in his person, property, or religion, unless he is amenable to the law that governs all. No sanguinary scenes rise up to horrify the world with its reminiscence, but the design seems to confer the greatest good to the greatest number. The old people and the new are treated alike, and all are considered equals. The State is governed by the will of the majority, and no one claims superior rights to his neighbor. The evils of the past are giving way in the presence of a purer justice; and the aborigines themselves breathe again as if they had a part and lot in the land. The original filibusters have run the length of their road, and to-day they must take a position equal with the race they have oppressed so long, for the State can recognize no difference in castes: Intellect alone must govern; and whether the owner springs from obscurity or a high parentage, his right to rule must result from the choice of the constituent people.

One revolution was conducted and ended in horror; another must end in good to the people and to the world at large. The Indian, as he passes us by, may claim a citizenship, for the day of his long disfranchisement is almost past, and his ancient enemies are powerless before the "coming man."

THE SANDOVAL RANCHE.

The lights and shades of nature sometimes strike the eye as did the visions of revelation enchant the prophet of the Isle of Patmos. The glory of the lower world is manifested in the green and golden verdure and fruitage. The waving foliage of deep groves of mangoes, verdant as young corn in spring time, impenetrable as the blue sea to sun or light, is relieved by the richness of a continual wall of orange trees, in which glitter yellow globes of luscious fruit.

One mile from Granada, in a southern direction, is the ranch of a widow lady, the representative of an extensive house. Her line is of doubtful patriotism, one of her sons being at present enlisted in the service of Costa Rica. Without cause or reason, he joined the enemies of his native land, and became a stranger to his birthplace. He did not know the strength of Democracy—did not feel the impulse of human progress—did not believe in the stability of the Republic, and sought shelter under a falling roof. The consequences must follow him evermore, and as he moves along, the moral of his example goes with him, teaching the people how dreadful it is to strive against the welfare of humanity—how impossible to stop the tide of liberal ideas. But this has nothing to do with the ranche.

The visitor—and there have been hundreds to admire the place—approaches the hacienda through a lane of cactus on either side, with here and there a tall and spreading cotton tree, with its white balls open to the sun. The ascent is gradual, but at each step the view opens more extensively. The silver surface of the lake, like a distant mist, first rises into view, and then enlarges until the broad sheet is exposed, with its margin half a mile from your feet, bounded by breakers, a narrow sand-beach, and then a magnificent dell of majagua trees. From this latter, the natives manufacture a very durable cordage. Between the lake and the road are haciendas, mostly resembling the one to which we are taking the reader. Arrived, a large old-fashioned wooden gate, swung on pivots which penetrate holes in the ground-sill, is unlatched from its fastenings, and by dint of pushing and lifting, opens to the yard. Inside this is an old wagon, standing under primeval trees, and to this we hitch our horses. A look round discloses chickens, geese, goats, sheep and naked children, while a short distance off is a long, low, one-story house, with a corridor running the full length of its front, even around the kitchen. In the end from the lake is the culinary department, where corn is "done up" into tortillas, and beans and chocolate "biled down" to an eatable capacity. Wooden trays are scattered over the yard, while earthen jars and bowls are thrown around in the greatest confusion. Inside this necessary copartment we perceive several lank-looking, dark-colored women, whose business it is to "do" the eating fixings of the family. In the middle of the house are two or three rooms devoted to store-rooms and sleeping purposes. At the other end, beneath a circle of the corridor, several females are gathered, some sewing, others talking, while a venerable looking old lady, with spectacles, reads the family bible—an antique book, with metal clasps

and well-thumbed pages. She is respectable, for her every air looks superior. She is serious, too; but this the troublesome times through which she has lived must be responsible for. Here an extensive specimen of bogus lattice-work shuts out the sun, but lets in the delightful breeze which constantly blows off the lake. The wind is fragrant with odors, for it must pass through and over the sugar-cane patch, the orange orchard, the mango grove, and then up among the jocote bushes. Through a door, a pair of steps leads out of this corridor down a steep declivity, one hundred yards, to the creek, where the dyeing vats are located. These works are not used now that the ranch is going to decay, but they give testimony to the enterprise of the original owner. The tanks are built of solid masonry, and were once quite ornamental. Away to the right leads a promenade through a shady colonnade of mango trees, into which the sun never peeps, except at dawn, when, from the rpsy east, he steals a glimpse beneath the rustling foliage. Here, to our right, we find an acre devoted to the pine-apple, another to the plantain, another to the banana, another to the orange, and then a field of young and growing coffee trees. All this is on our right, and the reader will recognize it in his travels by the stately cocoa-nut trees interspersed throughout the plot. To the left is a beautiful creek, in which the silver-sided trout and yellow-bellied perch disport themselves. This stream serves to irrigate the whole farm, and is so admirably arranged that it can be turned in any direction and thrown upon any plot of ground that may need watering. It moistens a large tract, from which continual crops of grass are cut and sold in the city for horse feed. There is a beautiful field open here for the cultivation of rice; and when some enterprising person again resuscitates its capacities, we expect to see a heavy yield of that article on the Sandoval ranche.

Further towards the lake is a large field of sugar-cane, growing to an altitude equalling the finest Louisiana cane, and pronounced much sweeter by those who have tasted both articles. Then there is a corn and an onion patch; and up to the extreme end is the grazing ground for stock.

Standing in the eastern door of the house fanned by the magnificent breeze that ever waves the mango leaves, we are engrossed with the sight of these many virtues in a single ranche. Isolated from the world, with corn, cocoa, sugar, coffee, milk and cattle, the owner might live a prince. It is hard to estimate the value such a place would command in the United States: but here in Nicaragua, internal and disreputable commotions, urged forward by dissolute demagogues, and enacted by lazy rascals, have reduced its worth to a song; and it will take years to bring it forward to a state of usefulness. But it is sincerely to be hoped that the present proprietors will redeem it, or allow some other parties to set it aright, so that Granada may enjoy the benefits of so goodly a place.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

It is a well-known and universally conceded fact, that the power of the press at the present day is greater in all its effects and influences upon the affairs of the world than that of any other instrument used by man. The springs of popular opinion are touched by it, and forthwith revolutions are set in motion, armies marshaled, expeditions planned, parties overthrown, combinations dissolved, wars begun or terminated, and peace restored to nations and the world. There are no movements now made in the social, moral, political or scientific world that do not owe their origin to the press. An engine of almost omnipotent and omniscient power for good or evil, those into whose hands it may fall for guidance and control have a responsibility thrust upon them which is second to no other in all the routine of human duties, and which, we are sorry to say, too few properly appreciate. The conductors of the press are the sentinels upon the very outmost verge and range of national affairs and of human thought; and their cry to the toiling millions of our race resounds through the universe, calling to arms, if danger menaces, or soothing the troubled waters of conflict and strife, when peace claims her empire and asserts her sway. Therefore is it doubly the duty of those who stand forth as the primary teachers and advisers of the nations to guard carefully and constantly, at all times and under all circumstances, against falsehood in all its shapes and guises; and to deal impartially and truly with all subjects and all matters that pertain to the well-being and happiness of mankind throughout the world.

We might extend these remarks indefinitely,

had we time and space; and we have proceeded thus far with generalities, only to introduce a few particular cases that we deem it proper and just at this time to bring to the notice of all who are interested, to see the press assert and maintain its true character and dignity, no matter where it may assume to become the exponent of popular opinion and exercise its legitimate influence upon public affairs.

The war now existing between this State and Costa Rica, with all its present terrible disaster and future consequences to the Government and people of the latter, is the immediate and direct result of a prostituted servile press in that State. During the past six months, we have carefully perused the journals from San José which have fallen into our hands, and we have never yet taken up a single number of the *Boletín Oficial* or the *Album de La Paz*, in which we have not found, in almost every column, falsehoods without number, and slander and abuse the most obscene and insulting to the people of Nicaragua, whenever affairs in this State were the subject of discussion. The American people generally, and Gen. Walker and his brave soldiers in particular, have been the themes of vituperation, insult and epithetical ob- jurgation, as unmerited as unwise, and fruitful of evil, lasting, severe and retributive. No falsehood was too gross and glaring to utter against Gen. Walker—no misrepresentation too absurd and vile to circulate against Americans here and everywhere else—and no epithet too infamous to apply to the patriots and statesmen of Nicaragua who are and were toiling with hand and head to raise up our beloved State from her fallen position, and enable her to assume a proud and honorable station among the nations of the earth.

What have been the consequences of this unwise, disreputable and mischievous course of conduct? First, it inflamed the minds of the people of Costa Rica against Gen. Walker and his army, and against the entire American people; roused the resentment of those who were the direct objects of so much obloquy and abuse; opened a bloody war and a terribly disastrous campaign, in which have been sacrificed the lives and property of innocent neutrals; and placed that State in a position in which she must now needs beg humil- iatingly for *propositions for peace*. How must her statesmen, soldiers and leading citizens now feel at being thus suddenly brought down from their "pride of flight," and compelled to supplicate a favor from those whom they have heretofore represented as destitute of every noble quality, and wanting in every manly virtue! And to what extreme necessity for falsehoods are these writers now pushed to explain away the campaign just closed so disastrously to their country, who have been so efficiently instrumental in rousing the war fever there, and so prolific of boasting and promises of victories and glory.

The servile, mindless instigators of public disorders and national prejudices, however, are never at a loss for explanations of disasters and defeats; and we presume that the writers for Costa Rica journals will make a shift to still longer hoodwink and deceive the mass of the people of that State, and in the very teeth of overthrow and disgrace, claim a glorious victory and a triumphant cam- paign. But the press cannot be always chained; and its emancipation from thralldom and the hire- ling duties of the sword and bayonet is sure to take place even in Costa Rica. The "ragged, tat- terdemalion" army, led hither by traitors and cow- ardly renegades from Nicaragua, will do much more effectual service at home for us than they did for Costa Rica while they were upon our soil; and we shall not be of the number of those who may envy the honors conferred upon the rulers and leading men of that State by their intimate associ- ations with those treason-dyed parricides who be- trayed their native land to enjoy the temporary honors won by the Costa Rica army, when it butchered the Santa Rosa prisoners and slaugh- tered in cold blood the unarmed men at Virgin.

We rejoice heartily, however, at the signs of re- turning peace; and while we claim for Nicaragua the honors of a triumph, we cannot but regret that our victory and Costa Rica's humiliation have their origin in the same source; and we certainly hope that the severe lesson taught her by this cam- paign may result in the liberation of the press and its elevation in tone and ability commensurate with its high mission and vast responsibilities.

WELL FORGOTTEN.—The Binghampton Democrat says: The London Telegraph, in enumerating the American cities which the Britishers could take "just as easy," in case of war between the two countries, leaves out New Orleans altogether. We cannot account for the omission, except on the ground that they took it in 1814, and did not think it necessary to take it over again!"

(From the New Orleans Picayune.)
LORD CLARENDON ON FILLIBUSTERING.

The chief burden of British abuse against the American people is, that we are a nation of filibusters, sending out predatory bands against neighboring countries, and with a Government either partaking of the same robber-spirit, or too feeble to control the aggressive instincts of the people. The Times, which is the leader and organ of popular opinion in England, never fails to raise the cry of denunciation against the United States for these national proclivities, whenever it finds occasion to vent its ill humor upon us for any conflict, real or supposed, direct or remote, of British interests with ours. The Morning Post, the especial organ of the ministry of which Lord Clarendon is the organ of intercourse with other governments, has, in view of the present disagreement between the two Governments, undertaken to class us, on this account, with savage tribes—bound by no respect for international obligations, and which require to be dealt with by the more civilized Governments of England and France, as an exceptional case, out of the pale of legitimate governments, to be restrained only by a force from without.

These things recurred to mind with great distinctness when we came across the following paragraph in Lord Clarendon's despatch to Mr. Crampton, dated November 11th, in which he instructs him as to the rights of the residents of any country to leave it and take service under another Government, and the extent and nature of the duties of the jurisdiction out of which they go to detain or obstruct them:

"It is, of course, competent to any nation to enact a municipal law, such as actually exists in many countries, forbidding its subjects to leave its territory, but in such cases *"civitas carcer est,"* and it may be the duty of other countries to abstain from actively assisting the captives to escape from the national prison in order to serve another master; but the Government of the United States has enacted no such law—it justly boasts of its complete freedom in this respect, *"civitas non carcer est"*—all residents therein, whether foreigners or citizens, are perfectly free to leave its territory without the permission of the Government, at their own absolute discretion, and to enter the service of any other State when once within its frontier. To invite them or to persuade them to do what is thus lawful, can constitute no violation of the territorial rights which the sovereign power has never claimed nor exercised."

Here is a plea in justification of the right of any person—foreigner or citizen—resident within the United States, to leave the same without the consent of the Government, to take up any foreign service at his discretion. Without this right—or with it, limited by a municipal law—the State would be a "prison" in this sense, and we receive a high eulogium from Lord Clarendon, because we have not made it a prison, by forbidding residents among us to emigrate freely, for the purpose of taking service elsewhere.

The doctrine which is good to justify the emigration into Canada, for the purpose of enlisting in the British army to assist in a war against Russia, is equally good for the justification of the emigrant who crosses the Southern frontier to take service in Mexico, Nicaragua or Cuba. The interference to restrain is denied to the Government at all, as an infringement upon the individual liberty of choice, which belongs to every man, and which cannot be taken away from him without constituting his country a prison house.

Why, then, may not Creole Cubans or expatriated Mexicans, or native born Americans, as well go from the United States to meet elsewhere for some patriotic or adventurous object, which their interests require or their consciences approve, as the foreigner from Europe be invited to cross the lines and take pay to fight the Russians in the Crimea? The doctrine of Lord Clarendon covers the whole moral and legal defence of the

American enterprises which have won such a denunciation from the English under the name of filibusterism. The difference is that one is for the glory and gain of England, and therefore right, and to be praised; the other may extend the institutions and increase the influence of America, and therefore it is spoliation and robbery. *Voila tout.*

A MASKED BALL IN PARIS.—A Yankee student writes from Paris to the Boston Transcript thus wise, in reference to a Carnival scene in that gay capital: "Being desirous of seeing Paris from different points of view, I went a few weeks ago, to the masked ball—one of the few series which take place during the season of the Carnival. I ought rather to say a few mornings ago; for these balls begin at 12 at night, and last until near daylight. It was certainly the most singular sight I ever witnessed. The masks varied from a simple covering of the eyes and nose, to the heads of owls, cats, pigs, &c.—There men dressed as ballet-dancers, with low-necked dresses, tights, &c., putting on all the airs and graces of a woman, and others dressed as old women in ruffled caps, long straight gowns, etc., Choctaw Indians, harlequins, and in fact, every variety of costume you can imagine. The dresses of the girls were in general quite pretty.—The prevailing style is a tight jacket, invariably reader indefinitely low in the neck, very loose pants coming to the knees and edged with lace, tight stockings and slippers. These several parts of dress are of the gayest and most variegated colors. Many of the girls, and those ladies who dare venture to the ball with gentlemen friends, appear in dominoes and closely masked. The girls in costume either do not wear masks, or take them off during the evening. But the dancing! The contortions and kicks, the dancers, both male and female, indulge in, are perfectly astounding. Our Massachusetts friends will never see dancing until they see it in Paris at a public ball. When a young lady skips up to you and knocks off your beaver hat with her foot, you begin to think that some folks' legs must be 'double jinted,' as your grandfathers would say. I am happy to add that my hat escaped this demonstration, although only on the *'miss-is-as-good-as-a-mile'* principle. I saw one fellow, in crossing over in a quadrille, turn a somersault to the opposite side, and return to his place by walking on his hands! These balls take place at the Grand Opera House.—The stage is added to the parterre, which is boarded over after removing the seats."

FANNY FERN'S DESCRIPTION OF HER NEW HUSBAND.—In the Merchant's Ledger of this week—Fanny's organ—we have the following dimensions of her new husband, at whom, with several other celebrities, she is taking "Peeps from under a Parasol:"

And there is Mr. James Parton, author of the "Life of Horace Greeley," whom I occasionally meet, Jim is five feet ten inches and modest—wears his hair long, and don't believe in a devil—has written more good anonymous articles now floating unbaptized through newspaperdom, on both sides of the Atlantic, than any other man save himself would suffer to go unclaimed. Jim believes in Carlyle and lager beer—can write books better than he can tie a cravat; though since his late marriage, I am pleased to observe a wonderful improvement in this respect. It is my belief that Jim is destined, by steady progress, to eclipse many a man who has shot up like a rocket, and who will fizzle out and come down a stick.

A gentleman on board a steamboat, with his family, on being asked by his children, "what made the boat go," gave them the following very lucid description of the machinery and its principles: "You see, my dears, this thingumbob here goes down through that hole and fastens on the jigsaw, and that connects with the—crinkum; and then that man, he's the engineer, you know, kind o'stirs up the—what do-ye-call-it, with his long poker, and they all shove along, and the boat goes ahead."

EUROPEAN OPINIONS.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND MR. THACKERAY ON THE UNITED STATES.—A writer in the Charleston Mercury observes: While there are now so many English writers that speak so flattering of the present alliance of France and England, it is curious to look back into the pages of eminent English authors, and see how disparagingly they speak of France, and of her ruler. Let us take, for instance, so sensible a man as Mr. Thackeray. In his work the "Paris Sketch Book," in the first place, speaking of the French people, he says: "And don't let us endeavor to disguise it—they hate us. Not all the protestations of friendship; not all the wisdom of Lord Palmerston; not all the diplomacy of our distinguished plenipotentiary, Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer, and, let us add, not all the benefits which both countries would derive from the alliance, can make, it in our times, at least permanent and cordial. They hate us." There is a good cause for it. The English were fully conscious that they did not deserve the love of the French people; and still, the French people had the generosity to forget, in this happy alliance (so unlooked for,) in their national animosity against the English.

Guizot tried to effect this in vain, and only endangered his popularity and political position, and that of his master, Louis Philippe, of Orleans. Louis Napoleon conceived it, and accomplished it, while all the English press were charging Louis Napoleon with ambitious alliances with Nicholas of Russia; and when he was supposed to be procuring a landing in England. He satisfied the French; he he opened the eyes of the English-Government; and the alliance was *un fait accompli.*

Napoleon I could not accomplish anything like it; for treacherous Albion then had different interests at stake. But she promises, now, to be no longer the *perfidie Albion.* This union is at once pious, prudent and glorious for humanity; and still Mr. Thackeray, to enforce his argument of the impossibility of the alliance, says: "This hatred is the point of union between the Republic and the empire; it has been fostered ever since and must be continued by Prince Louis, if would hope to conciliate both parties." So much for Mr. T. and his great and deep foresight: for in less than a year the famous and "impossible," and unpolitical, alliance took place.

Louis Napoleon, in his late published work on government, says: "The duty of France is in all treaties to place her sword of Brennus in the scale of civilization." She has been doing so. Mr. Thackeray, though you laugh at what you thought a presumptuous idea, and the preponderance of her sword has now turned the scale. In this same work, Louis Napoleon says that there are but two kinds of government. "I speak it with regret," said he, "I can see but two governments at this which fulfill the mission that Providence has confided to them; they are the two colossi at the end of the world, one at the extremity of the old world, one at the extremity of the new. Whilst our old European centre is a volcano consuming itself in its crater—the two nations, the one of the East, (Russia) and the other of the West, (America,) march without hesitation towards perfection: the one under the will of a single individual, the other under liberty.

"Providence," continues the Prince Napoleon, "has confided to the United States of North America the task of peopling and civilizing that immense territory which stretches from the Atlantic to the South Sea, and from the North pole to the equator. The government which is only a simple administration, has only been called upon to put in practice the old adage, *Laissez nous faire, laissez prsser,* in order to favor that irresistible instinct which pushes the people of America to the West.

These are the published sentiments of Louis Napoleon, and still there is no want of people who can ascribe to him many monstrous opinions with respect to the United States; while on the other hand we have Mr. Thackeray swearing at the

government of America as no government at all.

"Vastly prosperous," says Mr. Thackeray, "if you will; if dollars and cents can constitute happiness, there is plenty for all; but can any who has read of the American doings in the late frontier troubles, and the daily disputes on the slavery question, praise the Government of the States—a government which dare not punish homicide or arson performed before its very eyes, and which the pirates of Texas, and the pirates of Canada can brave at their will? There is no government, but a prosperous anarchy."

Such was the opinion of this writer only four years ago; what it is now I cannot say. Napoleon's great mission was performed to the end, through his task was a difficult one—that of amalgamation of the most discordant social elements. He re-constructed a new order of things and society on new and diametrically opposite principles to the old one, while yet hatred and revenge were boiling in every bosom. And these instruments, thus used, were precisely the same that had completely pulled down all social and normal order in France. To a certain extent this has been also the case, and is the great merit of the present Emperor, who has done the same thing as his uncle; but he has already obtained greater and more permanent results.

J. TOGNO.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.—*Fight with American.*—We find the following in the Friend of China, of November 12th:

We learn by the Tarter that the day after the Japanese convention (British) was ratified at Nagahaski Admiral Stirling was asked by the commissioner to give advice on the best course to be pursued towards the Americans, who, it was said, with nine vessels at Simoda were breaking the peace in the most outrageous manner.—The Admiral is reported to have recommended concessions to the American demands, provided they were any way reasonable.

An American gentleman writes on this subject:

I understand that a fleet of twelve sail of American whalers visited Simoda, in anticipation of receiving supplies agreeably to the late treaty. Report is that they were treated very unkindly, and a determination was made by the Japanese, from some cause not to furnish them with any supplies. The Americans not to be trifled with, they took what they wanted, and paid in dollars at their fair weight, the one-third the value, as fixed on by the treaty they would have no knowledge of. It is said that guns had been fired and Japanese killed.

Hope writes the poetry of a boy, but memory that of a man. Man looks forward with smiles, but backwards with sighs. Such is the wise Providence of God. The cup of life is sweetest at the brim; the flavor is impaired as we drink deeper, and the dregs are made bitter, that we may not struggle when it is taken from our lips.

ONE EFFECT OF SPIRITUALISM.—It is said the Miss Foxes or the Misses Fox—the reader can have it which way he will—have realized a large fortune simply by snapping the joints of their big toes!—They were the original Rochester rappers.

A lover, writing to his sweetheart says: "Delectable dear—You are so sweet that honey would blush in your presence, and molasses stand appalled."

The French Minister at Washington, Mr. De Sartiges, has withdrawn almost entirely from society, because ladies object to his smoking at their receptions! Boston Post responsible.

"Have you read my last speech?" said a prosy M. C. to a friend. "I hope so," was the satisfactory reply.

At what time of life may a man be said to belong to the vegetable kingdom? When experience has made him *sage.*

Greatness may build the tomb, but it is goodness must make the epitaph.

Punch asks, whether properly and literally speaking Longfellow's publisher ought not to be *Longman.*

Parte Española.

Sábado, Mayo 18 de 1856.

SE PUBLICARA

TODOS LOS SABADOS,

TERMINOS DE SUSCRIPCION:

Por una copia, el año,\$ 8 00
Por una copia suelta, 20

TERMINOS ADVIRTIENDO:

Por una copia de ocho líneas, primera
inscripcion,\$2 50
Cada insercion: consecuente, 1 50

EL TRABAJO DE CADA DESCRIPCION será
ejecutado con limpieza y despachado en los térmi-
nos mas razonables, en la oficina del Nicaraguense,
hacia la parte, Nordeste de la plaza, (directa-
mente opuesto a la casa de Cabildo.)

AJENTES.

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

DE OFICIO.

INTENDENCIA GENERAL DE EJERCITO.
Granada, Abril 12 de 1856.

Todos los que hayan hecho suplementos
en efectos ó efectivo para el ejército se
presentarán en la oficina de esta Intenden-
cia General con los comprobantes necesari-
os, á fin de proceder á la correspondien-
te liquidacion.

De órden del

Brig. Gral. Domingo de Goicouria.

Intendente General.

Thomas F. Fisher.

Col. y primer asist. Intendente General.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.

Casa de Gobierno.

Leon, Mayo 2 de 1856.

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar por
conducto del Ministerio de hacienda, el de-
creto que sigue:—El Presidente Provisio-
rio de la República de Nicaragua, en uso
de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

Art. 1.º A los militares en actual ser-
vicio se les abonará la mitad de la suma
mensual de empréstito á cuenta de sus su-
eldos; y la otra no se les cobrará, tenién-
dose como rebajo.

Art. 2.º A los que sirvan en los cuer-
pos de patriotas mandados organizar ó que
se organicen en lo sucesivo, se les rebaja-
rá una tercera parte de las mensualidades
que les correspondan, y se les cobrarán
las dos restantes. Mas cuando entren al ser-
vicio activo serán equiparados en un todo
á los militares, conforme lo establecido en
el artículo anterior.

Art. 3.º Los demas empleados de nom-
bramiento del Gobierno deberán satisfa-
cer la mitad de las cuotas asignadas del
empréstito, y la otra quedará por cuenta
de la dotacion que corresponda á sus des-
tinos.

Art. 4.º Los funcionarios encargados
de la coleccion del empréstito deberán
mensualmente informar sobre las cantida-
des abonadas á las oficinas, á quienes cor-
respondan los empleados de que habla el
presente decreto, para que puedan practi-
car los descuentos.

Art. 5.º Comuníquese á quienes cor-
responde.—Leon, Abril 30 de 1856.—Patri-
cio Rivas.—Al Sr. Ministro de hacienda
Ldo. D. Francisco Baca.

Y de órden suprema lo inserto á V. pa-
ra su inteligencia y efectos.—Salinas.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES.

Casa de Gobierno.

Leon, Mayo 3 de 1856.

Circular á los Prefectos departamenta-
les.

Las fuerzas invasoras de Costa-Rica que
osaron profanar el territorio de Nicaragua,
reducidas á un número insignificante, han
evacuado el Departamento de Rivas. El
descalabro que esas fuerzas sufrieron en la
accion del 11 próximo pasado, la epidemia
del cólera, la fiebre amarilla y la desercion
de sus soldados, las llevan á su patria lle-
nas de miserias, verguenza y oprobio, dan-
do al mundo una leccion importante de
que no se puede conquistar á un pueblo
que conoce sus derechos y sabe defender-
los.

Acontecimiento tan plausible tengo ór-
den del Sr. Presidente de la República de

ponerlo en conocimiento de V. para que lo
mande publicar con la solemnidad que es
debida.

Soy de V. con todo placer atento ser-
vidor.—Salinas.

Señor Ministro de la guerra del Supre-
mo Gobierno de la República.—D. U. L.
—Somoto-grande, Abril 27 de 1856.—
Del Gobernador y Comandante militar de
Nueva Segovia.

El día 24 se me dió parte por el Sr. Je-
neral D. Mariano Salazar, escrito en el
pueblo de la Trinidad en este Departamen-
to: que los facciosos D. Fernando Chamorro,
Modesto Bonicher, Altamirano y otros
de su clase, acompañados de cien fusileros
y algunos de flechas, se dirijan á este pue-
blo con objeto de tomarse las armas y de
mas elementos de guerra existentes en la
plaza. Seguramente el enemigo estaba bien
impuesto de que mi posicion era por en-
tonces desventajosa en razon del corto nú-
mero de soldados que estaban bajo mis ór-
denes y esto le obligó á acelerar su mar-
cha para combatirme.

En efecto, ayer como á las seis y media
de la tarde, cierto que el enemigo venia á
marchas forzadas por el punto del Calva-
rio, salí á su encuentro para defender el
armamento, ó que muriese en la accion el
último de mis valientes. En los momentos
del combate reinó el profundo silencio
que observa el buen soldado y que denota
el ánimo recto de vencer ó morir.

Yo dispuse la accion lleno de confianza
por el conocimiento de los militares que
están bajo mis órdenes, y por que á ellos
iban incorporados algunos patriotas deci-
didos por la causa del pueblo, que sostiene
el Supremo Gobierno, y habiendo pues
to la fuerza bajo el mando inmediato de
mi segundo, el Sr. Coronel Don Manuel
Berrios, éste intrépido Jefe atacó al ene-
migo en el Calvario de este pueblo, y á
las tres horas de un fuego vivo, los faccio-
sos huyeron despavoridos por los montes
en distintas direcciones, salvándose en
ellos al favor de la oscuridad de la noche,
que impidió su persecucion; pero al salir
la luna, los mandé perseguir; mas no fué
posible encontrar á ninguno de ellos, por
que como cobardes, se hicieron invisibles
á sus vencedores. Al amanecer el siguien-
te día, mandé explorar el campo, y se en-
contraron algunas armas nacionales y de
caza, cuatro muertos y un herido de gra-
vedad, siendo muchos los que llevan los
derrotados, segun el informe que me ha
dado el Comandante local D. Alvin Marin,
á quien antes de hacer mi movimien-
to, lo destiné á inspeccionar el campo del
enemigo, y fué tomado por éste, salvándo-
se de sus furros con motivo de la derro-
ta.

De nuestra parte no hubo mas que cua-
tro soldados heridos, uno de ellos de bas-
tante gravedad. El Sr. Coronel Berrios
tambien fué herido en un brazo, pero por
fortuna levemente.

Han triunfado, Sr. Ministro, las armas
del Gobierno, con el valor y denuedo de
sus subordinados.

Yo, por tanto, debo recomendar á la
consideracion del mismo Gobierno á todos
los Jefes, oficiales y soldados de mi man-
do, y á los heroicos patriotas que les ayu-
daron á vencer; y le recomiendo igualmen-
te al Sr. D. Teodoro Bellorin que se sirvió
darme oportunos avisos de los movimien-
tos que ejecutaban los facciosos; y entre
los patriotas que luchaban, debo hacer es-
pecial mencion de dos jovencitos herma-
nos del esclarecido patriota D. Simon Bar-
rantes, quienes en una edad tan tierna,
han hecho prodigios de valor dignos de
admiracion.

Dígnese el Sr. Ministro poner lo espues-
to en el alto conocimiento del Sr. Presi-
dente, y aceptar el aprecio y respeto de su
atento servidor.—J. María Valle.

A LOS HABITANTES

DEL DEPARTAMENTO MERIDIONAL.

El Sr. Jeneral en Jefe del Ejército de
la República de Nicaragua William Wal-
ker, ha tenido á bien nombrarme Coman-
dante y Gobernador militar de este De-
partamento; lo que he aceptado con mu-
cho placer por ser esta la parte de Nicara-
gua que últimamente ha sido el Teatro
de cosas memorables y que en lo venide-
ro todavia llamará la atencion del mundo
entero.

Me es muy honroso mandar este Depar-
tamento y lo haré con imparcialidad y jus-

ticia, no ignoro que hay grandes diferen-
cias causadas por la opinion política entre
los pueblos. No ignoro que no todos son
iguales al de San Jorge, pero sin embargo,
haré ver á todos los Nicaraguenses
sus deberes con el Gkno. de la República y
contra los hijos desnaturalizados que hoy
en el día trabajan para turbar el órden pú-
blico del Estado y que han venido últi-
mamente en las filas de los Costaricenses.
A todos ellos los conozco, y los sabré tra-
tar segun lo merecen.

A todo trance haré sostener el órden,
respetar las propiedades y proteger á to-
dos los amigos de la actual administracion.
Bien conozco que las necesidades y las pe-
nalidades de la guerra cuestan mucho á es-
te hermoso pais; pero me esforzaré con to-
do mi poder para hacer mejorar esta situa-
cion para reponer las pérdidas de nuestros
fieles amigos.

Con vosotros habitantes del Departa-
mento de Rivas hablo, á vosotros os lla-
mo para reunir vuestros esfuerzos con los
míos para que enseñemos que somos dignos
súbditos de los mas dignos jefes que
nos manden.—C. C. Horusby.

La Virjen y Mayo 13 de 1856

Guerra con Costa Rica!

Completa derrota del Enemigo!

600 Nicaraguenses contra 2800 Costa-
ricenses.

1200 hombres invasores fuera de
combate!

700 mas destruidos por el cólera!

Fuga del Presidente Mora!—Consterna-
cion pánica del Servilismo Centro-
Americano!

Poner en claro la conducta pública ob-
servada por D. Juan Rafael Mora como
Pdte. de la República de Costa-Rica y por
su gabinete en las actuales desavenencias
con Nicaragua, es el principal objeto de
este artículo. Es sin duda alguna un loable
fin procurar que abran los ojos la sensatez
centro-americana y esas masas honradas y
laboriosas que la Providencia les destina
á mejor suerte, al travez de pretensiones
bien conocidas de políticos berbosos y de-
clamadores que se proponen perpetuarse
en los destinos, dirigir la suerte de los pue-
blos para medrar, como si fueran mana-
das de obejas, y continuar saboreándose en
esas miserables soberanías que no represen-
tan fisonomía política ni respetabilidad
en el exterior.

La exiccion desoladora que sufrió Nicara-
gua y data desde el mes de Mayo de
1854, fué vista con harta indiferencia en
su dilatado período por esos Gobiernos
hermanos que ahora pretenden con este
dulce título libertarnos de la opresion de
las fuerzas americanas.

Es bien sabido que cuando las liberta-
des públicas agonizaban en el desgraciado
pueblo centro-americano, particularmente
en Nicaragua, en donde una faccion re-
trograda trabajó de consuno con la estra-
viada política del gabinete Guatemalteco;
los campeones demócratas de Nicaragua,
apelaron á la fuerza auxiliar de los ameri-
canos del norte, de esos acendrados libe-
rales que debian salvarnos con el feliz ca-
rácter de hijos adoptivos y ciudadanos Ni-
caraguenses.

La bizzarria de un pequeño número de
estos libres, unidos á los demócratas nati-
vos, dió lugar al triunfo contra el partido
servil. Entonces temblaron los tiranos de
los demas Estados: esos Gobiernos de in-
trigas, en cuyos oscuros gabinetes se en-
jendró una terrible desconfianza de perder
sus soberanías patrimoniales: esos politi-
cos mal intencionados, corifeos de las re-
voluciones, que bajo la capa de *pérdida
de independencia nacional*, pretenden to-
davia ocultar sus siniestras miras, con un
celo anómalo que los ha hecho producir
constantes diatribas y falsedades manifiestas.

El primero que levantó la voz, con obje-
to de sofocar la marcha rejeneradora, fué
el pigmeo y soberbio gabinete Costaricen-
se. Su conducta es necesario evidenciarla
al mundo entero, y principalmente á todos
los Gobiernos del continente americano.
El insensato gobernante de esta mengua-
da República, ha querido sifrar su suerte,
desde mucho ha, en el opoyo de potencias
Europeas; y cuando ha sonado la hora de
atender á la positiva felicidad de los pue-

blos Centro-americanos; bajo esta ridícu-
la ilusion se ha lanzado bruscamente so-
bre Nicaragua, haciendo una guerra de
bárbaros en que salvajemente destruyó las
obras de la industria, incendió edificios y
y asesinoó discrecionalmente hasta los es-
tranjeros neutrales sin miramiento á las
naciones á que pertenecieran. Y lo que es
mas, para colmo de tanta barbarie y de
tanta iniquidad, emitió entonces un decre-
to poniendo fuera del palio de la ley á to-
do extranjero que fuese encontrado en el
Estado libre de Nicaragua: produccion
monstruosa que pugna abiertamente, y
justifica la falácia, con otro decreto redac-
tado en años atrás concediendo franquici-
as á los emigrados de cualquiera nacion
que llegasen á Costa Rica.

Ahora bien: aquel que tenga siquiera una
sola gota de sangre Nicaraguense ó Cen-
tro-americana, que sea honrado y bien in-
tencionado ¿podrá ver con indiferencia tan
to oprobio, tanta bajeza y tanta maldad
por parte del gabinete Costaricense? ¿Por
ventura no es claro que el gobierno Mora
blazonando de republicano, ha ofendido
bruscamente la civilizacion del siglo? ¿No
es evidente que él y su retrógrado Gabi-
nete ha contraido una inmensa responsabi-
lidad con sus inveterados ataques á la
marcha progresiva de la América-Central
á sus libertades públicas, y sobre todo á
la causa santa del continente americano?
Siendo pues de una manera cierta y posi-
tiva que el Gobierno de Costa-Rica ha pactado
alianzas con potencias Europeas para
que estas interfirieran en las cuestiones in-
teriores de la América Central, (pues ya
tenemos prueba de ello, especialmente res-
pecto á la Inglaterra) ¿habrá algun patrio-
tas en cuyo corazon no se apodere una jus-
ta y heroica indignacion á la vista de este
cuadro tan ominoso?

Pero Dios proteje, y protegerá siempre
la justa causa de las libertades populares.
El tirano Mora estimulado por el egoismo
y la ambicion ingresó á Nicaragua con sus
huestes invasoras: se acampó en la plaza
de Rivas muy satisfecho de obtener glo-
riosos triunfos, y allí mismo en ese teatro
de recuerdos amargos para toda su vida;
el día 11 del mes pasado recibió una le-
ccion severa por los soldados valientes que
sostienen al actual Gobierno democrático
de Nicaragua.—Ya el público está impues-
to de esta jornada tan desastrosa como fu-
nesta para los Costaricenses; mas no paró
en esto su descalabro, porque la Providen-
cia divina consumó la obra de esterminio,
lanzando sobre esos temerarios una peste
desoladora: y entonces los pequeños restos
de ellos han huido despavoridos, dejando
multitud de heridos, fusiles y demas ele-
mentos de guerra en el territorio Nicara-
guense, y en las diferentes rutas que to-
maron desconcertados: en ellas se encontra-
ban los cadáveres de esos infelices perse-
guidos aun por el azote de la epidemia.—

Al mismo tiempo que el Sr. Mora
sufria estos reveces en la ciudad de Rivas,
igual suerte espermentaban sus armas en
el rio de Sarapiquí; pues la expedicion
compuesta de 200 hombres que por esa
vía ordenó para obstruir el tránsito y to-
mar la punta de Castilla en la bahía de S.
Juan del Norte, fué sorprendida por nues-
tros valientes en número de treinta hom-
bres quienes despues de un pequeño fuego
los derrotaron completamente haciéndoles
treinta y tantos muertos y gran número
de heridos.

Es pues fuera de duda que el Sr. Presi-
dente Mora pretendió dominar á Nicara-
gua con 2800 hombres que trajo en su in-
vasion: que estos fueron batidos en la pla-
za de Rivas el 11 del mes pasado por 600
Nicaraguenses en cuya jornada quedaron
fuera de combate mil doscientos: que se
le frustraron sus esperanzas del apoyo con
que contaba, el pronunciamiento de los
pueblos; y que por el azote de la epidemia
perdieron en el corto tiempo de su resi-
dencia y vergonzosa fuga setecientos hom-
bres, de manera que estos desdichados se
fueron tan solo en el número de novecien-
tos llevando consigo á su patria como tro-
feos de su campaña, el terrible contagio
del cólera,

En nada se parece esto al resultado que
esperaba el Sr. Mora: pues ni obtuvo la
anexion de los Departamentos de Oriente
y Mediodía á la República de Costa-Rica
propuesta por los ingratos Nicaraguenses
llamados legitimistas, hoy vagando por las
Selvas; y mucho menos, el auxilio de dos
mil hombres que le ofrecieron apollados

en el pronunciamiento de los pueblos que hoy mas que nunca están dispuestos á sostener á su Gobierno, porque no se les molesta, no se les veja, no se les estorciona y se ocupan tan solo en sus trabajos ordinarios, llenos de confianza con una administracion benéfica que cuenta con grandes recursos para su felicidad.

El 14 del corriente á las dos de la mañana ancló en el puerto de esta ciudad el vapor Virjen, procedente de la bahía del mismo nombre: Ha traído á su bordo á los Sres. D. Gabriel Lacayo, D. Hilario Selva y D. Antonio Falla, que se hallaban detenidos en aquel punto por disidentes: los dos primeros han sido multados. Tambien vinieron perfectamente restablecidos de su salud una parte considerable de los heridos Costaricenses que quedaron en la ciudad de Rivas abandonados por el Sr. Mora á causa de su gravedad y recomendados al Sr. Jeneral en Jefe D. Guillermo Walker por el Mayor Jeneral del Ejército D. José María Cañas.

No era necesaria tal recomendacion para que el digno Jefe del Ejército Nicaraguense dejase de ejercer los actos de filantropía que acostumbra en casos como el presente, n cambio de la bárbara é inhumana conducta que observó el Presidente Mora, asesinando á todos los heridos é indefensos de nuestro Ejército que encontró en la misma ciudad de Rivas. Pues en efecto el Jeneral Walker dictó sin pérdida de tiempo las órdenes mas terminantes para que fuesen asistidos y curados con esmero y preferencia á los de nuestro Ejército: y logró por fin la satisfaccion que experimenta un alma virtuosa.

¿Qué dicen Vdes. sobre esto Sres. escritores del Salvador y Guatemala que con tanta injusticia y lijereza han calumniado al Jeneral Walker?

La presidencia de Mora en peligro

Sabemos de una manera positiva que el Presidente D. Juan Rafael Mora ha sido muy mal recibido en su ingreso á la República de Costarica. 1.º Por su imprudente y temeraria invasion á Nicaragua sin haber obrado de conuno con los demar estados como estaba conuinado. 2.º Po haber ocasionado torpemente la destruccion de tantas victimas Costaricenses, tanto por el hierro y el plomo, como por la epidemia del cólera y 3.º Por haber introducido esta peste terrible en el territorio de aque lla República la cual está devorando á los habitantes de aquellos pueblos. Tambien se nos dice que es tal el descontento y desagrado de todos ellos, que si no ha estalla do una revolucion no tardará en realizarse debiendo tener su origen en la ciudad de Alajuela, cuyos habitantes siempre han sido opositores á la tiránica Administracion del Sr. Mora.

Por tales circunstancias no garantizamos su continuacion en el mando y por consecuencia su seguridad individual.

A LA GACETA DEL SALVADOR.

En sus últimos números el Redactor, con una lijereza que sí estaria bien en un niño, es tan impropia del funcionario que debe tener por guia la circunspeccion y la verdad: al tratar de la guerra de Costa Rica contra Nicaragua deja ir su pluma atolondradamente, creyendo sin duda que es lo mismo herir á mansalva á los liberales del Salvador, que ofender á las falanjes americanas y al Ejército de un Gobierno fuerte como es hoy el que tiene esta República.

Despues de estampar una cáfila de faldades que contradicen los hechos de armas que han tenido lugar en el departamento de Rivas y otros puntos y sobre todo la fuga del Presidente Mora con su Ejército completamente destruido, el Redactor comenta á su modo las necedades que estampa, sin considerar que compromete á su Gobierno, y al mismo tiempo queda en el mas completo ridiculo dando lugar al desprecio y la risa.

Tambien tiene el Redactor la sencillez de insertarnos todo lo relativo á los preliminares de combinacion de fuerzas entre Guatemala y el Salvador, sus movimientos sus pretensiones del Gobierno de Honduras, lo que se proponen practicar en estas fronteras esas grandes fuerzas combinadas &c. de manera que ya esperamos leer en la Gaceta del Salvador las instrucciones que se den al que mande en Jefe y todo su plan estratégico, ¡serviles desdichados. Dios les dé mas cordura!

Educacion.

DEDICADO A LOS PADRES DE FAMILIA.

Tres son los fines á que debe atender una buena educacion; á saber: formar el corazon, adornar el espíritu y ejercitar el cuerpo. Nunca es completa, cuando se desatiende cualquiera de los tres fines indicados.

ANONIMO.

Si como lo han dicho graves pensadores y entre ellos el gran padre de la moral, todos los vicios tienen jeneralmente su origen en la ignorancia, juzgando que los hombres son viciosos mas bien por error que por depravacion, ya porque contrajeron hábitos perniciosos en una edad de irreflexion é inesperienza, ya porque no saben realmente cuanto vale el honor, ni en qué consiste, ni las ventajas inmensas que son el resultado y la recompensa de las buenas acciones, ni pueden prever las consecuencias próximas y remotas de los vicios; si todo esto es así, decimos, los hombres no necesitan otra cosa para ser buenos y honrados, que las luces y los hábitos que proporciona una cuidadosa y atinada educacion; y por mas que digan los frenólogos, que todo lo quieren explicar con sus chichones ó protuberancias, yo me atengo mas á los hechos prácticos que desde que el mundo es mundo me estándociendo que el hombre moral es obra de la educacion; máxime cuando el sistema penitenciario de los Estados-Unidos nos está mostrando los prodijios que puede obrar la educacion, aun en los hombres mas consumados en el crimen.....

De consiguiente la educacion es el mayor beneficio de cuantos puede recibir el hombre; pues formando su corazon, adornando su espíritu, puliendo y perfeccionando mas y mas su razon, dando á todas sus facultades el desarrollo de que son susceptibles, en una palabra, combatiendo sus malas inclinaciones y fomentando sus buenos hábitos, ella es la que forma por decir lo así la esencia del hombre moral; esto es, del hombre sociable, ilustrado y virtuoso. Así pues, cuanto hay de bueno, útil y grandioso en el mundo moral, se debe á los progresos de la educacion, sin la cual el hombre abandonado á sí mismo, seria la mas miserable de las criaturas, y el mas feroz de los animales.

Algunos hombres superficiales creen tener la mejor educacion, solo porque han frecuentado las aulas y saben echar cuatro ergos; pero semejantes hombres, olvidando la esencia misma de la cosa, solo atienden á vanas exterioridades. Mal podrá calificarse de bien educada á una persona, sin las dotes apreciables del corazon, que forman el distintivo del hombre de bien, y sin aquellos modales atentos, prudentes y comedidos que le hacen amable en la sociedad.

En efecto, una buena educacion debe abrazar el completo desarrollo de las facultades físicas, intelectuales y morales del hombre, y no concretarse solamente al cultivo de una parte de ellas, dejando las demas en el mas lamentable abandono. Es claro pues que cuando la educacion tenga por objeto el conjunto de las referidas facultades, entónces y solo entónces podremos decir que ha llenado completamente su grande objeto, preparando convenientemente al hombre para llenar sus deberes sociales, y satisfacer sus necesidades físicas, intelectuales y morales.

La educacion pues; para ser completa debe ser laboriosa, ilustrada, eminentemente moral: laboriosa, porque el hábito del trabajo es el mejor preservativo de todos los vicios que degradan al hombre, que le conducen al crimen, y le privan de su verdadera dignidad; y porque el honroso trabajo, así como constituye la prosperidad jeneral de los pueblos y las naciones, es la sola verdadera fuente del bien particular de los individuos: un hombre ocioso es siempre un hombre perjudicial ó por lo ménos un hombre peligroso que busca en ocupaciones frívolas ó dañosas un recurso para distraer el tedio, la tristeza ó la inquietud que le devoran. El juego, la embriaguez, la disipacion, el mas desenfreñado libertinaje, no son otra cosa las mas veces que una consecuencia forzosa é inevitable de la ociosidad: Debe ser ilustrada porque el saber es un manantial inagotable de recursos para el hombre; es un tesoro de que puede echar mano en todas las adversidades, en todas las vicisitudes que

amenazan nuestra existencia en el mar borrascoso de la vida, pudiendo modificar y endulzar la desgracia, y aun acallar su voz en los grandes padecimientos y calamidades que por todas partes rodean al hombre en este mísero mundo. En efecto, la verdadera sabiduría eleva y engrandece nuestra alma, comunicándole una inalterable constancia en la práctica del bien, y un aeróica fortaleza para resistir al mal; suministrándonos luces con cuyo auxilio podamos discernir nuestros verdaderos intereses, que debemos cifrar sobre todo, en ser sabios, justos, virtuosos, amados de Dios y de los hombres. En fin, cuando digo eminentemente moral, no puedo ménos que tomar en consideracion la moral religiosa; sí, aquella moral sublime que nos enseña á conocer y adorar á Dios, prescribiéndonos el amor y la beneficencia hácia nuestros semejantes; que es el freno del poderoso, el apoyo del débil, la alegría y la esperanza del justo, el terror del malvado, el consuelo del aflijido, el socorro del indigente; aquella moral, digo, pura y santa, que sirve al hombre de guia en esta vida, y mediante la práctica de las virtudes sublimes que propone le atiene fuertemente á la esperanza de su eterna felicidad.

POESIAS.

LA HIJA DEL TINIMA.

Cancion,

CORO.

Las bellezas, los fúljidos rayos,
Canten otros de Febo naciente,
Que yo canto las gracias de un ente
Que es mil veces mas bello que el sol.

Nadie puede si humano se nombra

Resistir al poder y atractivos

De tus ojos de amor, seductivos,

De tu cándida, angélica faz.

En tu boca se albergan las gracias,

Es tu talle jentil y hechicero.

Anjel mio, yo te amo sincero;

Solo soy de sentirlo capaz.

Eres ay! á mis ojos indiana,

De virtudes insignes, dechado,

¡Qué candor, que modestia! estasiado

Yo contemplo tu angélico ser,

La pureza de tu alma inocente

Resplandece á mis ojos amantes,

Mas que brillan del sol rutilantes

Los destellos que vibra al nacer.

Toda el alma te rindo, ánjel mio;

Toda es tuya, en verdad, sin reserva;

Que entusiasta un amor te conserva,

Que los hombres no vieron jamás.

Un amor puro y santo, ferviente,

Respetuoso, eternal, sin medida;

Un amor que es mi bien, es mi vida....

Yo no puedo sin tí respirar....

FABULA POLITICA

(Inédita)

Los animales en sociedad.

Unos cuantos animales
vivian en sociedad,
con la mejor amistad
en todo eran fraternales
disfrutando libertad.

Habia zorras, conejos,
burros, caballos, ovejas,
carneros y comadreja,
muchos lobos y cangrejos,
escarabajos y abejas.

Cada cuando se juntaban
con gran regularidad
nombraban su autoridad
reglamentos decretaban
y ante la ley la igualdad.

Estaban así viviendo,
en buena paz y armonía
cuando los lobos un dia
ayudando salen diciendo
con insolente osadía.

No nos conviene la union,
el partido mas prudente,
dice un lobo intelijente,
es disolver la nacion
quiera ó no quiera la jente.

Las zorras y los cangrejos
el proyecto se apropiaron,
muy luego lo proclamaron
sin discusion ni consejos,
y á los lobos imitaron.

De este modo temerario
se consumó la maldad,
ya no hubo union ni amistad
con este plan sanguinario:
¡¡adios nacionalidad!!

Los conejos y carneros
constitucion decretaron,
la dictadura adoptaron
varios animales fieros
y de hecho se separaron.

El plan era de los lobos
en absoluto mandar,
y hartarse de asesinar
á las animales bobos
que supieron engañar.

Destinaron varias zorras
á trastornar los vecinos
les unieron á asesinos
que promovieron camorras
y hubo lances peregrinos.

Comenzó pues la algarara
de cambios y de mudanzas,
en medio de las matanzas
sin haber quien la cortara,
mas y mas eran las danzas.

En la inmediata montaña
un bizarro leon habia
viendo la carnicería,
y moderando su zaña
la melena sacudia.

Se puso en marcha á salvar
de los lobos al cordero,
ha salvado ya al primero
y no tarda en continuar
en salvar al pais entero.

Los lobos la desunion
promovieron audazmente
y ahora tan cobardemente
gritan desde su rincon
á latido impertinente.

“Peligra la independncia
á nuestro modo de ver,
el leon nos quiere comer
los carneros con violencia
vengannos á defender.”

Era ministro un cangrejo
de carneros y conejos,
quien copiando dichos viejos,
atolondrado y perplejo,
dijo, pero desde lejos.

“Palmo á palmo reculando
defenderse el territorio,
lo digo aquí en mi escritorio
aunque el lobo esté temblando
sépalo así mi auditorio.”

Levantando los hosicos
los burros se alucinaron,
los lobos los engañaron
á fuerza de hermaníticos:
la de marras ya pagaron.

Si no es bastante ese espejo
habrá otra leccion amarga:
esta fábula ya es larga:
concluiré con un consejo,
dispensándome la carga.

Atiende lector amado
á lo que á decirte voy
por lo que viendo yo estoy
y lo que has leído versado,
aprende esta leccion hoy.

La política y prudencia
que son hermanas ó iguales,
y al mismo tiempo tribiales,
donde no hay fuerza ni ciencia,
evitarán graves males.

M. C.

AVISO.

Se solicitan zapateros, sastres, costureros, y se les pagarán muy buenos salarios. Ocurrase al Sr.

THOMAS F. FISHER,
Coronel y pmer. Asistente Idente. Jral.
Granada.

O al Sr. Ira Munson, en Masaya
Granada, Mayo 16 de 1856.—

SOLICITUDES.

Se necesita maiz, guate, azúcar, café, arroz, frijoles, sal, candelas, jabon etc. etc. para el uso del Ejército. Se pagará el precio corriente, en plata ó en jéneres de la tienda nacional. Ni las personas ni los animales que vengan al mereado serán molestados en manera alguna.

THOMAS F. FISHER,
Coronel y pmer. Asistente Idente. Jral.
EJERCITO DE NICARAGUA.
Granada, Mayo 16 de 1856.

Siguen los extractos sobre la navegacion del rio San Juan: el lago Nicaragua y el de Managua, ó sea la comunicacion inter-oceánica del Atlántico y el Pacífico.

TERCERA PARTE.

Al terminar la publicacion de estos extractos, quisiéramos no omitir la parte que concierne á las utilidades directas que deberian reportar los capitalistas, verificada que fuese la comunicacion inter-oceánica, con arreglo á las observaciones consignadas por el autor; pero habiéndose fundado los cálculos del Sr. Rouhaud en la diferencia de la comunicacion proyectada, y la que ántes habia existido con los puertos del Pacifico y los países Orientales, y habiendo ahora un ferro-carril en el Istmo de Panamá, cuyo tránsito en mi opinion es preferible al que ántes se hacia doblando el cabo de Hornos, los referidos cálculos de produccion deberian tener únicamente por base esta nueva via de comunicacion, y de consiguiente nos vemos forzados á omitir esta parte importantísima de la memoria del Sr. Rouhaud. Sin embargo, como creemos que nadie duda de las ventajas inmensas que debe producir la realizacion de esta grandiosa empresa, no solo para Centro América, sino tambien para el comercio general de ámbos mundos juzgamos que por dicha omision es muy poco lo que pierde esta publicacion del verdadero interes que inspira á todos los amantes del progreso.

Volviendo pues á tomar el hilo á las observaciones del autor, hallamos que dice así: Todas las personas que han viajado en los Estados-Unidos, saben que muchos terrenos que se vendian á diez pesos el acre, han centuplicado su valor, y se venden hoy hasta á mil pesos. Es inútil decir que jamás en las cercanias de New-York, ni en ninguna parte de los Estados-Unidos podrán encontrarse terrenos mejor situados ni mas fértiles que los que se hallan en las márgenes del rio San Juan y del Lago Nicaragua, que hallándose precisamente en las inmediaciones del canal, abierto este al comercio de ámbos mundos, los mencionados terrenos no tardarán en ser poblados y cultivados por colonos y comerciantes de todas las naciones, ventaja que ciertamente no posee en el mismo grado ningun punto de los Estados-Unidos sea cual fuere su situacion.

La antigüedad y los tiempos presentes nos muestran que todos los países que se hallaban ó se hallan situados en las márgenes de los rios, canales, istmos &c., en una palabra, en cualquier punto que pueda ser la via por donde el comercio efectuaba ó efectúa mayor suma de comunicaciones, haciendo pasar mas jéneros y formando escalas de comercio, han sido siempre y son los mas ricos y poblados. Tébas en el Istmo de Suez, Babilonia y Palmira, en el Eufrát, ó mas bien en un istmo igualmente situado entre el Oriente y el Occidente, fueron las mas ricas y populosas ciudades de la antigüedad. En los tiempos modernos vemos que Paris, Lóndres, Nueva-York, y otras muchas ciudades que se han hecho las escalas y las vias por donde el comercio efectúa mas transportes, son tambien los lugares mas ricos, donde hay mas poblacion y donde así como en sus cercanias, las propiedades territoriales han adquirido mas valor. Sin embargo, ni la antigüedad ni los tiempos modernos, nos presentan un país situado tan ventajosamente como el estado de Nicaragua, que será naturalmente la via de comunicacion entre Europa y las dos Indias una vez abierto el canal inter-oceánico, por donde el comercio de ámbos mundos evitará las tempestades del Cabo de Hornos y del Cabo de Buena-Esperanza, navegando casi siempre entre los trópicos.

Aun sin esperar la realizacion del gran canal, una vez reducido á efecto nuestro proyecto. ¿Cuál es el punto mas á propósito en el mundo para establecer una navegacion por vapores entre la Europa, las Américas, la India, la China, y el Japon, que el estado de Nicaragua? Ninguno existe que pueda competir con él. Sea pues cual fuere el punto de vista bajo el cual se considere la cuestion, el Istmo de Nicaragua está destinado á ser el emporio del comercio del mundo, y el punto donde bajo todas consideraciones debe adquirirse mas valor la propiedad territorial. Así podemos decir sin parecer exagerados, que si

en los Estados-Unidos muchos terrenos han centuplicado su valor en el espacio de diez años, en el estado de Nicaragua en el mismo espacio de tiempo, una vez efectuado nuestro proyecto, debian hacer mucho mas que centuplicar; pero no nos fundaré en estos dados, que, mas bien que una realidad, parecerian cuentos de hadas, ó de pura invencion: dirémos pues simplemente que creemos no estar muy distantes de la verdad añadiendo que el día que se realice la comunicacion, tal como la hemos proyectado, estos terrenos tan fértiles y cubiertos de maderas tan preciosas, sin contar con las minas de oro y plata, y tambien decobre que pueden encontrarse, y que acaso llegarán á ser una propiedad de la compañía, valdrán fácilmente unos con otros, 50 francos ó poco ménos de diez pesos la fanega; lo que haría ascender el valor total de 2.800,000 fanegas concedidas á la compañía á la cantidad de 140,000,000 de francos; cuya suma añadida á los 90.000,000 de francos, utilidad probable de fletes que le quedaria despues de haber reembolsado sus capitales con un seis por ciento, formaría la de 230 millones de francos que la compañía pudiera realizar en esta empresa.

Nada dirémos de las maderas preciosas para la marina, construccion civil, para obras comunes y ebanistería que allí se encuentran, y que, no á los precios de Europa, sino á los que tienen en los Estados-Unidos, donde se venden mas baratas, valdrian unas con otras en las tres cuartas partes de los terrenos, de 400 á 500 francos la fanega.

Se nos replicará quizás que para que estos terrenos adquiriesen un valor semejante, sería menester que el país se poblase. Responderémos á esto, que siendo el estado de Nicaragua un país sano, donde no hay fiebre amarilla y donde en un radio de 10 á 20 leguas, se halla la temperatura de los trópicos y de la zona templada, no hay ninguna duda que apenas fuese conocido este país, el gran número de colonos que se dirijen todos los días á los Estados-Unidos, se dirijirian entónces á Nicaragua, donde hallarian una tierra mas fértil, y una temperatura mucho mas agradable.

CANAL OCEANICO.

CONCLUSION.

No siendo el proyecto que hemos propuesto, sino un medio que conduce al gran canal, creemos deber dar algunas noticias sobre este particular, para persuadir que esta empresa no es tan difícil ni tan costosa como se imagina.

Segun las medidas de nivelacion que se han hecho entre el lago Nicaragua y el Mar del Sur, por el Sr. ingeniero Bailly, enviado al efecto por el gobierno del país que ha tenido á bien comunicárnoslas, el nivel de las aguas de este en marea baja, es 128 piés mas bajo que el del lago, lo que hace que suponiendo el mar de las Antillas al nivel del Océano Pacífico, sería menester cerca de una docena de esclusas en el rio San Juan para poder dar entrada á los grandes buques en el lago.

El nivel de las aguas del lago Managua es de 28 piés sobre el del lago Nicaragua, lo que exijiria 3 esclusas para hacer entrar en él los grandes buques, completando con estas 15 esclusas. Como las márgenes del rio San Juan, y las del Tipitapa, en una gran parte de su curso son elevadas y no hay que temer una inundacion al darles un cierto grado de elevacion, por eso creemos que con 15 esclusas podrémos hacer subir los grandes buques hasta el lago Managua.

Estando las aguas de este último lago 156 piés mas altas que las del Océano Pacífico y siendo la distancia á Moabita situado en las márgenes de Realejo, de 30 millas, será necesario abrir un canal de la misma estension con 16 esclusas para hacer descender los buques desde el lago hasta el mar del Sur.

El canal de Caledonia en Europa, que tiene 69 millas de largo de un mar á otro parece ser el que mas se asemeja al que hay que construir en Nicaragua, habiendo tenido que cavar en un terreno seco, y que profundizar lagos, lo que era aun mas costoso. Tiene 20 piés de agua de profundidad, 44 piés de ancho en el fondo, 90 en la superficie, y 23 esclusas en una línea de 94 piés de desnivel. El referido canal costó 4.500,000 pesos.

El canal de Nicaragua tendrá 30 millas de largo es decir ménos de la mitad del de

Caledonia, pero la línea de desnivel entre el Mar Pacífico y el lago Managua es de 156 piés, mientras que la otra no era sino de 94 ó un poco mas de la mitad, lo que hace que para compensar lo mas que habrá que cavar en el canal de Nicaragua, considerémos este como si fuese de la misma dimension que el canal de Caledonia, y como si costase la misma suma de los 4.500,000 pesos.

Si el canal de Caledonia con sus 23 esclusas ha costado 4.500,000 pesos suponémos que para las 15 esclusas que hay que construir tanto en el rio San Juan, como en el Tipitapa, con la empalizada del Colorado, equivaliesen á dos tercias de la obra del Caledonia, que son 15 millones de francos (como unos 5 millones de ps.) tendrémos pues que se necesitará para todos los gastos de la apertura del gran canal de Nicaragua, la suma de 37.500,000 francos, que con 2.500,000 francos para gastos imprevistos, resultará una suma de 40 millones de francos (como unos 8 millones de pesos) que costará la ejecucion del gran trabajo que debe operar una revolucion en el comercio y en la política del mundo.

Segun documentos que tenemos á la vista se calcula que ascienden á unos 240,000,000 de pesos la masa del comercio que la Europa y los Estados-Unidos hacen con la India, la China, el Japon, las islas Filipinas la Oceania la pesca de la ballena, y todo el litoral del mar Pacífico, desde el cabo de Hornos hasta la América-Rusa.

De semejantes datos hemos partido al fundar las mas grandes esperanzas en favor de la compañía que redujese á efecto la grandiosa empresa que reclaman las necesidades del comercio, la humanidad y la civilizacion moderna.

En todo lo que acabamos de decir con relacion al gran canal por el Nicaragua, hemos supuesto que se abriría entre Moabita y Realejo, tanto á causa de lo hermoso de este puerto, como porque el terreno intermedio es una llanura lijeramente inclinada desde el Lago hácia el Mar del Sur: es decir, que forma un plano inclinado de 156 piés repartidos en 10 leguas, ó un poco mas de 15 piés 6 pulgadas por legua, en un terreno fácil de escavar. Mas no dejarémos de manifestar que existen ademas dos puntos de comunicacion cuya distancia de los lagos al Mar del Sur, es mucho menor que por Moabita y Realejo. El primero está situado entre el puerto de San Juan del Sur y el Lago de Nicaragua, cuya distancia en línea recta, solo es de unas 4 leguas. El terreno es un poco montañoso y el puerto un poco menor que el de Realejo. El segundo punto es el que está situado entre el puerto del Tamarindo, en el Mar Pacífico, á tres leguas en línea recta del lago Managua, por un terreno llano y lijeramente inclinado del lago hácia el mar, puerto demasiado pequeño aunque bastante profundo, lo mismo que el de San Juan del Sur. Estos dos puertos no pueden contener sino unos 20 navios, mientras que el de Realejo puede abrigar mas de 300.

En fin, sin pretendernos que sea ó no realizable el proyecto del Sr. Rouhaud sin responder tampoco de la exactitud de sus cálculos y observaciones, y conociendo ademas que el nuevo jiro que ha tomado el comercio atravesando el Istmo de Panamá, debe alterar en gran manera los cálculos generales del mencionado Sr., sin embargo, al dar al público estos extractos hemos creído hacer un servicio al país, promoviendo una publicacion que puede estimular á otros que con mejores datos, y quizás con mas acierto, pudieran ilustrar una materia de un interés tan generalmente reconocido, cuya discusion jamás debería abandonarse, y que desgraciadamente yace en el mas lamentable olvido. Por nuestra parte tambien hemos creído procediendo así, tributar un justo homenaje de respeto y estimacion al hombre laborioso y de buena voluntad que con tanto afán ha trabajado por promover el engrandecimiento, la riqueza y prosperidad de Nicaragua.

PENSAMIENTOS.

El infortunio abate á las almas vulgares. Solo el deshonor debe abatir á las almas grandes y elevadas.

Cuando los males de un país han llegado á su colmo, no se puede aplicar el remedio sin comprometer su existencia política.

Nada mas precioso que el honor.

A LOS CENTRO-AMERICANOS.

Nicaragua ha hecho cuanto ha podido por evitar la guerra con los otros Estados de Centro-América. Se ha escrito á los gobiernos, y muchas personas influyentes para hacerles comprender que la fuerza americana no oprime el país, como se pretesta, y que este Gobierno se halla dispuesto á reducirla cuando se le reconozca y cesen las alarmas y desconfianzas contra Nicaragua. Con el mismo objeto se han destinado comisiones á algunos de los Estados para que no se nos obligue á manchar nuestras armas con la sangre de nuestros hermanos, que fuesen arrastrados por medio del engaño á una guerra injusta, como lo fueron los Costaricenses, que hoy deploran su suerte. ¿Ha podido hacerse mas?

Pero nada parece que basta. El círculo de oligarcas de Guatemala, tenaz en su afiejo y loco proyecto de conquistar á Centro-América, para establecer en todo el país la dictadura férrea que sufren los hijos de aquella hermosa República, se esfuerza ahora en llevarlo á cabo al favor de la falacia con que pretenden lograr que los amantes de la libertad los esclarecidos Salvadoreños, y los heroicos Hondureños, sirvan incautamente á tan perversos designios. Esto nos parece un delirio; porque aunque el gobernante del Salvador se haya dejado fascinar, sabemos muy bien que están en oposicion con su política los hombres sensatos y la jeneralidad del Pueblo.

Mas si llegase el caso de que los aristócratas, á despecho de la opinion pública, y contra toda razon, traigan la guerra á Nicaragua, su Gobierno sabrá escarmentarlos: hará uso de medios proporcionados: hará uso de grandes recursos que están en su mano; y no será responsable, puesto que se le estreche á adoptarlos para salvar una causa justa y grande. ¡Dios es testigo de la pureza de las intenciones del Gobierno; y la posteridad será bastante recta para hacerle justicia!

Los Demócratas.

Leon, Mayo 7 de 1856.

DOS PALABRAS A LOS TIRANOS.

Hay en todas partes ciertos hombres partidarios del antiguo gobierno, de las preocupaciones y del poder absoluto, que predicán y sostienen con empeño, que solo la tiranía y el terror son capaces de mantener en reposo á los pueblos. Este es un viejo error, dice el Conde Segur, que procede de una voz mal definida, y que hace tomar el silencio del temor y de la compresion por la tranquilidad. Casi tanto valdria confundir el movimiento de la vida con la agitacion, y la funesta inmovilidad producida por el opio, con el reposo. Cuando Luis XI en su vejez lo hacia temblar todo, ¿podía acaso llamarse orden y reposo el estupor en que la nacion gemía, por el temor que difundia el gran Prevoste Tristan, y por el pavor que inspiraban los cadalsos secretos en que el Rey hacia perecer sus víctimas? ¿Es por ventura bien permitido admirar el orden establecido por la voluntad del confesor de Luis XIV cuando los Jansenistas se veian perseguidos por todas partes como protestantes, y cuando arrazaban la morada tranquila de uas pobres monjas, cuyo delito era únicamente no ver en un libro cinco proposiciones que no contenia? ¿Llamarémos acaso orden y reposo la situacion en que se hallaba el imperio romano bajo la dominacion absoluta de los Tiberios, de los Neronés, de los Calígulas, de los Domicianos, de los Cómodos, de los Heliogábalos? De ninguna manera: se equivocan miserablemente los hombres que piensan dominar el mundo con la tiranía y el terror. El pueblo vive siempre en zozobras porque el tirano, en cuanto ha cometido las acciones persigue las conciencias, y cuando no se le oponen víctimas, las busca, pero él agota sus fuerzas con sus triunfos, y devora de antemano su porvenir. La historia de todos los tiempos publica estas verdades, y los sucesos de hoy, que ocuparán un dia una página de la nuestra, nos ponen delante de los ojos los horrores y los vicios de que es capaz la tiranía, ese monstruo abominable, ese delirio que necesariamente conduce á su ruina al que la ejerce, y hace que el pueblo mas desgraciado sea aquel que está sujeto á su imperio.—¡Tiranos! no seais mas tiempo ciegos, y aprended á ser hombres. (Bol. oficial de 1^o de Mayo.)