

EL NICARAGUENSE.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, NICARAGUA, NOVEMBER 10, 1855.

NO. 3.

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PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

Advertisements will be inserted in the EL NICARAGUENSE, in the English and Spanish languages, at moderate rates.
Job Printing, of every description executed with neatness and dispatch.

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MR. WM. GARRARD, of the St. Charles Hotel, Virgin Bay, is agent for the *El Nicaraguense* in Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur. Mr. G. will receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper in either of those places.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

VIRGIN BAY,

W. & J. GARRARD, Proprietors.

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

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having noticed that a great quantity of Brazil Wood has been treated for secretly to sell, which is our property, and is situated on different parts of the coast of Casares, on the Pacific, we would inform the public that all contracts made in reference to this wood will be of no value, and vassels that may attempt to load with said Brazil wood will be prohibited, or if the cargo is placed on board the quantity will be charged for by the subscribers in any port where the vessel may arrive.

F. PECCORINI,

n10-tt. For Angel Solari & Co.

WILLIAM LOUNSBURY requests his friends in New York and San Francisco to correspond with him. He is now in Granada, serving under Gen. Walker. N. Y. papers please copy.

NOTICE.

THOSE having Corn and Sacate will find a ready sale for the same by applying to Mr. Chamorra, the Provider-General for the Cavalry—on the Plaza, Granada.
n10 tt

duties levied, shall in all cases be given to the proper officers of the Customs, to secure their payment, or the goods shall be detained.

6th. Whoever shall attempt to defraud the Revenue from the Customs, shall be punished by the forfeiture of the merchandize sought to be clandestinely introduced, and by imprisonment, according to the circumstances of the case, for a period of not less than six months, and not more than one year.

7th. Appeals may be taken to the Ministry of the Treasury from any acts or decisions of the Officers of the Customs.

8th. All rules and regulations inconsistent herewith shall be, and are hereby annulled.

Done at Granada the 8th of November, 1855.

PATRICIO RIVAS.

Addressed to the Minister of Hacienda for his information and action.

n10 tt

FRENCH.

El Nicaraguense, Nov. 10, 1855.

The Last Fortnight.

During the last fortnight the public mind has been successively agitated, by joy at the proclamation of peace, by enlivening hopes of security for the future from the organization of a government in which they reposed the utmost confidence, by regret for the imperative political necessity which has called for the execution of a soldier of the American phalanx, mingled with pity for the untimely fate of the boy he had murdered, and by the discovery of a foul conspiracy against the Government, in which the Minister of War, who had been so lately inaugurated, was one of the principal actors and the most traitorous participant. These events it has become our duty to record, and however much we may sympathize in feelings with the mourners now, or felt before their execution for those who have perished under sentence of the law, still our judgement must approve the justice of their punishment, as essential to the prosperity of the State, and we must find in the example which has been set to all others in like manner offending, a guarantee for the common safety, which must be our consolation.

In pursuance of the treaty which we published in our last number, General Corral entered the city on the inst., and was received, with his troops, in the Plaza, by General Walker and the forces of his command. The two Generals embraced, dismounted and with respective staffs proceeded to the church and was received by the

ance the inevitable effect of their timid though involuntary fears upon their minds. And truly the feeling seems to have been a prophetic presentiment that they could not without some tribulation enter the haven of their hopes. It will be seen from our items of local news that a soldier of the American Battalion has been shot for killing a Native boy, under circumstances of outrage apparently most wanton, the effect of which upon the native mind was most embarrassing, until the firm and decided course of the Commander-in-Chief taught them that the Government would visit all violations of the law with inflexible justice. In an unguarded moment, heated by excessive indulgence in drinking, he recklessly levelled his rifle at one of the servants, at the quarters of his company, whom he happened to be observing in a hammock at the distance of some thirty paces, and to show his skill as a marksman, drew upon him and inflicted a fatal wound. He was arrested, tried, convicted, and on the morning of the third day after the committal of the deed was shot on the Plaza. He was a brave soldier and met his fate like a man. He died happy in the future, was comforted by the best ghostly counsel of the city, received the rites of the church and died contented and without a murmur at his fate. The Commander-in-Chief visited him in his cell, a compliment of consideration and compassion which seemed grateful to the ill-fated Jordan. Though of a wayward, thoughtless, capricious, and at times quarrelsome temper, he was thought well of by his comrades in arms; his errors were esteemed rather those of a weak head than of a bad heart; his faults those of misfortune than of premeditated malice, and the whole phalanx lamented his untimely end. His remains were treated with every respect. The parish clergy headed his funeral procession and chanted the funeral service with responses from a choir, accompanied with the solemn music of the church, and his companions in arms followed his bier. He was taken into the church and thence to his last resting-place. Every effort was made to save him by clergymen, fellow-soldiers, and citizens backed by the entreaties of the mother of the boy he had shot, who forgave him and asked his life, though the unfortunate youth was her principal support. It is reported that the Minister of War was unremitting in his exertions, after sentence, to hasten his fate, and even opposed a twenty-four hours respite accorded poor Patrick, at the request of the clergy, that he might better prepare himself to die. And yet that very Minister was at the moment concealing in his breast a guilty knowledge of a foulest conspiracy against the government, and was, in his heart, a premeditated traitor—a fact of which we have now to chronicle the details.

On the 5th inst. General Valle, of the Army of the Republic, delivered to Gen. Walker letters intercepted

gency that can arise until the arrival of the next steamer from San Francisco, when it is promised that some three hundred men will come down. A good time is coming, if all will emulate the course which has hitherto characterised the American force, as a body. United and harmonious themselves, to an extent which instances to the native mind, that there are no two Americans at variance on any public matter, they set an example to Nicaragua which contrasts in a wholesome manner with the fratricidal horrors of the civil wars in which they have been so long indulging.

As we go to Press a most interesting ceremony has terminated in the Council Chamber of the State House. His Excellency the President, surrounded by the Ministers of State, the Commander-in-Chief, and other distinguished persons, received the Hon. John H. Wheeler, Minister of the United States near this Republic. We learn that the Minister, in a neat and appropriate address, acknowledged on the part of the Government which he so ably represents, the independence and sovereignty of the Government established by the treaty of the 23d ultimo, and assured his Excellency of the kind regard and well-wishes entertained by the Chief Magistrate of the U. States towards this Republic. The President returned the compliments in few happy remarks, when Col. Wheeler advancing they interchanged a most cordial greeting of the hands. Thus closed the interesting ceremonies. A national salute is now being fired on the Plaza.

An affair of honor took place yesterday, at San Mateo, between H. B. Truett, Esq., and Austin Smith, Esq., (son of Ex-Governor Smith, of Virginia,) two gentlemen well known in this city and State. The respective seconds of the parties were—for Mr. Truett, Hamilton Bowie, and Col. Richard F. Hammond; and for Mr. Smith, Volney E. Howard, Esq., and

WANTED,

BY the Commissary of War, a good Baker to do the Baking for the Troops stationed in Granada, to whom the best of wages will be given. n10 tf

NOTICE.

TEN good men can obtain constant employment by making application at the Office of the Commissary of War, situated in the Government House, on the Plaza Granada. Mechanics preferred. n10 tf

WANTED,

BY the Commissary of War, for the use of the troops, Rice, Sugar, and Tobacco. Dealers in Virgin Bay will please take notice that for articles of a superior quality the highest market prices will be paid.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—Six good Cooks can obtain constant employment by making application at the Office of the Commissary of War, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. n10 tf

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY.

STATE HOUSE, GRANADA, NOV. 8, 1855.

Sir: The supreme Executive Power has been pleased to order the publication of the following decree:

"The President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its inhabitants:

WHEREAS, Various opinions prevail upon the subject of the collection of Commercial Imports which make it necessary to establish fixed rules and regulations as favorable as possible to commercial interests, and whereas a payment of the Bonds and notes issued by previous governments is sufficiently guaranteed by the revenues of the Republic, which is now already in progress of verification;

BY AUTHORITY DECREES THAT:

1st. All foreign merchandize brought into the Republic shall pay at the Customs Bureau a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem, to be levied upon the original invoice and costs of transportation, including the insurance, and ad id in coin.

2nd. If the Administrators of the Customs should doubt the correctness of any original invoices which may be presented to them by Importers or consignees they all have the right to take such invoices on account of the Government, upon paying 50 per cent. upon the value thereof with the costs of transportation and the insurance.

3d. It shall be the duty of all persons introducing foreign merchandize to present their invoices to the administrators of the customs duly attested under oath.

4th. Duties must be paid immediately, and in one payment when the amount does not exceed three hundred dollars. On larger amounts ten days from the date of registry and liquidation, will be allowed within which to pay them. But owners or consignees will be at liberty to register their goods by portions of the Invoice; provided that the remainder shall stay deposited in the warehouses of the Customs, paying two dollars per month, quintal for storage.

5th. Satisfactory bonds, in double the amount of the

clergy, who offered them hyssop and incense. *Te Deum* was chanted and the new government was inaugurated with the most solemn ceremonies. A record was made and duly witnessed by the representatives present of foreign countries. The high contracting parties who had become members of the new government, with their colleagues and the other distinguished personages present, were then escorted from the altar to the vestibule, and departed with the appropriate ecclesiastical benediction. After which the two Generals reviewed the two army corps, now united into one, and a grand national salute was fired in the Plaza, in masterly manner, by a detachment from the American phalanx. The troops went to quarters and the following government was announced:

DON PATRICIO RIVAS, President.

GEN. WM. WALKER, Commander-in-Chief.

GEN. MAXIMO JERES, Minister of State;

GEN. PONCIANO CORRAL, Minister of War.

COL. PARKER H. FRENCH, Minister of Hacienda.

DON FAMILIAR FERRER, Minister of Public Credit;

The occurrences of the day were subjects of universal congratulation, every countenance beamed with smiles of confidence of a happier future than Nicaragua had ever dared hope for, and every tongue poured forth expressions of profound gratitude to Heaven for the happy auspices under which a new era in their history as a people had opened. The effect was quickly seen in the re-entrance of large numbers of the citizens who had fled during the previous troubles, in the general stir attendant upon their return to their forsaken homes, to avocations long abandoned, in re-opened stores and workshops, and the thronged appearance of the streets and avenues. There still however seemed to be an under current of serious thoughtfulness in the minds of the residents of Granada, which it was difficult for the Americans who had so gloriously entered the city on the memorable 13th of October, to analyse. It was so, however, with us.—We felt and knew that the entire influential population of the city were well pleased with the turn that General Walker had given to affairs. The mass of the people had been so long accustomed to perfidious treatment from those into whose hands they had at various times fallen, that, though grateful for present immunity from personal danger, they could not but feel, to a certain extent, fearful that the American forces present would not be able permanently to preserve their private rights from invasion at the hands of the Native forces with whom they were associated, they could not realise that with a little bloodshed and such slight resistance a peace had been conquered. They could not imagine that so small a body of men could retain what they had won, in case any of the old Granadino party should make an effort to regain the town, an event some of them thought not improbable, notwithstanding the solemnity with which adherence to the treaty had been sworn. They distrusted not the good faith of the American troops, but their capacity to hold the town, and they doubted the sincerity of the party which had so lately held them in subjection and with whose duplicity they were so well acquainted, while they were too timid to take any active part in preventing or preparing to meet the crisis they apprehended. All intelligent men of nerve felt satisfied as to the ultimate result notwithstanding whatever revulsion might occur. But those whom tyranny and want of education had emasculated to a great extent, seemed to require the stimulus of oft repeated authoritative reassurance to bal-

by him, addressed by Gen. Corral and Gen. Martinez to Santos Guardiola, late a General Officer in the Legitimist Army of Nicaragua; these letters, together with another from Gen. Corral to a friend, intercepted at the same time, betrayed the existence of a traitorous understanding between Generals Corral, Martinez, Xatruch, and Guardiola to overturn the present Government of the Republic, which but a few days before, with the bible in one hand and the treaty in the other, at the foot of the altar, in the temple of the Almighty, in the presence of his Savior he had sworn to respect, obey, and uphold.

Gen. Corra was forthwith arrested, and charges and specifications were prepared against, and a Court Martial summoned to try him for High Treason; forasmuch, as he had invited Generals Guardiola and Xatruch to come, and with armed violence disturb the peace of Nicaragua. And for conspiring with the enemies of the State to overthrow the Government of Nicaragua; forasmuch as he had held treasonable correspondence with Generals Martinez and Xatruch. The Court met, and after a patient examination and consideration of the proofs, and letters, found him guilty of the charges and specifications, and sentenced him to be shot. The findings and sentence were approved and confirmed on the 7th, inst., and he was ordered to be shot in the Plaza, at 12 o'clock of the 8th. The hour was subsequently changed to 2 o'clock, in order to enable the prisoner to complete his preparations for death. At that hour he was led forth, and in the presence of the Garrison, was shot in the Great Square of the City. He was much beloved by many, and was immensely popular in the country. We have heard of none who have not been deceived in him. We have all reason to be thankful that thus, by the vigilance of the guardians of the public safety, and the firmness of the Administration, a base attempt to involve the country again in the horrors of a most cruel and suicidal war, has been discovered, and one of the principal actors in the infamous conspiracy, properly punished, notwithstanding his personal popularity. We are sure that the judgement of every impartial man will approve his death, though they may feel deeply. We can sympathize with the bereaved ones, who have lost their natural protector, but we must endorse the sentence which has sent him to his final account. He met his fate with the composure of a soldier, and was evidently a man worthy of a better fate. His countenance, though only some eighty hours had elapsed from his arrest to his execution, bore marks of the severe mental trials he had undergone.

Other arrests in the same connection were made on the 5th, inst.; but the details have not transpired in a sufficiently reliable form to be the subject of a notice from us. In our next we shall, perhaps, be enabled to chronicle them.

The steamer which arrived from Virgin Bay on the 7th, inst., brought a considerable accession of American force, about sixty-two men, in two companies, one under the command of Capt. R. W. Armstrong, from San Francisco, and the other under the charge of Capt. Swift, from the Kinney expedition at Greytown. The force here is now fully adequate to any emer-

F. J. C. Kewen, Esq., Drs. Bowie and Bertody were the surgical attendants of Mr. Truett, and Drs. Toland and Edwards accompanied Mr. Smith.

About eighty friends and acquaintances of the parties accompanied them from this city to the ground, and this number was increased by persons living in the neighborhood, and travellers, so that when the affair came off the number of witnesses amounted to one hundred and twenty.

The arrangement was that the parties should use Colt's revolvers—navy six shooters; that they should be separated ten paces, and that after the word was given each party could shoot as rapidly as he pleased. In case either party was wounded he was to indicate the fact by dropping his pistol. Before the parties took position the crowd was requested to retire a distance of about sixty yards, to which request an immediate compliance was given. The ground selected for the conflict was a spot about a mile at the rear of De Peyster's Hotel. When the word was given both parties commenced firing rapidly. Mr. Truett discharged all his shots, and then, throwing his pistol from him in a hasty manner, turned partly around, facing Mr. Smith. It was then observed that Mr. Smith had dropped his pistol, and was tottering as if about to fall. His seconds immediately went up to him and laid him upon the ground. An examination ensued, and it was found that Mr. Truett's ball had struck Mr. S.'s right leg about eight inches above the knee, and passing directly through. Mr. Smith fired all but one of his shots—he fired once after he was wounded—and it is the impression of the bystanders that Mr. Truett's fourth shot was the one that hit. Mr. Truett's person was uninjured. One ball, however, passed through the seat of his pantaloons, without touching the flesh.

Mr. Smith was brought into town last night, and as no bones were broken a speedy recovery is predicted.—*Alta 20th.*

The Poughkeepsie Press is informed by Santa Anna's agent that "Spring Side," and Forrest's residence, on the Hudson are the only places he has visited with a view to purchase; and that Bauman's Iranian has not been thought of.

Over thirty emigrant runners have left New York, for California, within the last two months.

Nicaraguan Interests.

The true interests of this Republic are identified with peace; a sound metallic currency—the accurate representative of actual value; a competent public school system; and a strong, firm and reliable government—the executive officers of a liberal policy, which shall properly protect and foster its industry, promote popular education, advance its commerce and administer justice in equity and mercy.

If Nicaragua and its people—severally and collectively, would be truly free, happy and independent, that domestic peace from which all other national blessings flow must be perpetuated. Civil commotion and intestine war are to the body politic what the most fatal form of consumptive disease are to the body corporate. Their evils all Nicaraguans can appreciate. No pen can describe them as they have been felt by them. To have no confidence in one's fellow man, to distrust each neighbor's friendship, to dread even the sympathy of one's bosom friend, to fear each kind approach conceals a treachery, to become cautious to every social influence, to fear to speak one's thoughts within the sacred precincts of one's home, to live in terror of betrayal from one's own household, to stand perpetually on the alert against robbery, rape, murder and arson is a condition of which words must ever fail to describe the influence upon the heart. Such has been, however, the condition of this people. Those who have contributed to the termination of such a pitiable and disastrous state of affairs, those who, out of such discord and confusion, have succeeded in establishing peace and order, who for such horrors have substituted happiness and hope, have deserved and should receive an eternally overflowing measure of national gratitude, and should feel, in their own consciousness of having performed the noblest deeds of highest human emprise—a reward greater than all the eulogies and encomiums that orators, statesmen and divines can lavish upon them. Such is the reward which General Walker and his phalanx and General Valle and the other patriots of Nicaragua, who have aided his efforts, have merited—a reward of double blessing, one to the donor, the other to the receiver. Is the service they have rendered duly appreciated? We know it is by the more intelligent classes,

particularly to California. Here an error may very easily be committed. The introduction of the principal characteristic of political life there, the division of the people into two parties would be particularly unfortunate here—No country whose masses are not thoroughly educated can bear the discussions to which such divisions give rise, without danger of physical as well as mental strife; and it will be evident to any person of the most meagre opportunities for observation and reflection that the masses in this country, have been by the unfortunate circumstances of their position for more than the third of a century necessarily or at least unavoidably deprived of even the most restricted educational advantages. Reading and writing are the extent to which they have been carried for some time, so far as our observation of the public school system has extended. To some extent arithmetical knowledge has been disseminated, but of the most elementary character. We speak of the masses. Very handsome libraries are to be found in private hands, but there is no general diffusion of information on any subject—to the effect that the course of the people *should be shaped for them*, until continued peace shall have afforded an opportunity for the establishment of an adequate method of public instruction. In no other way can the mass of the people be brought to understand properly, their true interests as individuals, to form a true estimate of their duties as citizens, properly to appreciate political discussions, and decide upon the comparative merits of opposite courses of policy. That spirit of mutual concession and compromise, which is the corner stone, as well of public order and national prosperity and progress, as of all pleasureable social intercourse has been hitherto totally ignored, in the history of parties in Central America. The Government of Nicaragua should be a firm secure controlling power, but actuated by a liberal policy and ever mindful of those republican maxims, the observance of which are essential to the preservation of the indefeasible rights of man. It should eschew all aristocracy and servility but bear in mind the principles of a sound conservatism. The maxims of democratic progress should be developed in the practical patriarchy of the lives of the people, but that unlimited license, which is as repugnant to the spirit of true republicanism, as it is obnoxious to the aristocratic temper of the oligarch or lordling, should be restrained. Let civility, and a love of peaceful quietness

TRIAL, CONVICTION, AND EXECUTION OF DON PONCIANO CORRAL, FOR HIGH TREASON AND CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF NICARAGUA.

HEAD QUARTERS OF ARMY OF NICARAGUA, }
Granada, November 5th, 1855. }

A Court Martial will be held to-morrow morning, November 6th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of trying General Don Ponciano Corral on the charges and specifications hereunto annexed.

The Court will consist of Col. C. C. Hornesby, President; Lieut. Col. C. H. Gilman; Major E. J. Sanders, Capt. George R. Davidson, Capt. S. C. Astin, Capt. C. J. Turnbull, and Lieut. Geo. R. Custon.

Inasmuch as the case is of much public importance, Col. B. D. Fry will act as Judge Advocate.

Col. Don Carlos Thomas will act as interpreter for the Court.

(Signed) Wm. WALKER.

CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS.

Wm. Walker, Gen. of Division, and Commander in Chief of the Army of Nicaragua, accuses Don Ponciano Corral, General and Minister of War of said Republic—Charge 1st.—That said Corral is guilty of High Treason.

Specification.—That he has invited Gen. D. Santos Guardiola and Col. D. Pedro Xatruch, to come with arms and force to disturb the peace of Nicaragua.

Charge 2nd.—That said Corral has conspired with the enemies of the State to overthrow the existing Government of Nicaragua.

Specification.—That he has conspired for said purpose with said Guardiola and Xatruch, and with one General Tomas Martinez.

(Signed) Wm. WALKER.

Proceedings of the Court Martial held in pursuance to the annexed order, at the city of Granada, on the 6th day of November, 1855, for the trial of Don Ponciano Corral, General and Minister of War of the Republic of Nicaragua.

The Court being duly organized the prisoner was brought in and pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charges, and objected to the jurisdiction of the Court, which objection was overruled.

By request of the prisoner Col. P. H. French appeared as counsel for the defence.

Gen. Wm. Walker sworn and testified as follows:

Question.—Do you know the prisoner, and if so, are you acquainted with his hand-writing, and what are your means of knowing the same?

Answer.—I know the prisoner and know his hand-writing. I have seen him sign his name.

Ques.—Are the papers now exhibited and marked A, B, and C in the hand-writing of Gen. Corral?

Ans.—The papers marked A and B are entirely in his hand-writing, and the papers marked C are signed by him. The body of the papers are not in his hand-writing.

Ques.—State how they came into your possession and when?

Ans.—They were delivered to me yesterday by Gen. Valle, in the envelope here exhibited and marked E.

Ques.—State what you know of the papers marked C

against the Government; or intention of violating the late treaty?

Ans.—Nothing besides the letters I have seen yesterday. I was surprised to see them.

Ques.—Did you, as President of the Republic, order Gen. Corral, Secretary of War, and ad interim, Secretary of State, to transmit the decrees of this Government, and the news of the treaty to all the various authorities and departments of this Republic?

Ans.—Yes, I did.

Ques.—Are you not aware that he performed the duty assigned him?

Ans.—I think so but am not sure of it.

Ques.—Are you acquainted with the family of Gen. Corral?

Ans.—No. I have seen them.

Ques.—Do you know that he has any family in Granada?

Ans.—Yes, he has a young daughter half crazy.

Ques.—Will you look over the books and see whether the prisoner has done everything in accordance with his orders?

Ans.—All the communications of which there are copies in the book now exhibited, were ordered by me, except one which Gen. Corral says was ordered by the General-in-Chief.

Ques.—Are the other books which you have examined correct.

Ans.—They are.

Ques.—Was the prisoner, in his private conversations with you always expressed his wish that the peace might be permanent?

Ans.—He has.

Ques.—(By the President of the Court)—Why were you surprised at seeing the letters referred to?

Ans.—Because he had always expressed his desire for peace.

Ques.—(By the same.)—Do you know Gen. Corral's hand-writings and did you read the letters intercepted by Gen. Walker, yesterday?

Ans.—I know his writing, and read the letters.

Ques.—(By the same.)—Do you know those letters to be treason to the state?

Ans.—I do.

Ques.—Do you know Gen. Guardiola?

Ans.—I do not.

Ques.—Are the letters now exhibited, and marked A, B, and D, the ones you refer to?

Ans.—They are.

Findings of the Court Martial, held at the City of Granada, Nov. 6th, 1855, for the trial of Don Ponciano Corral, General and Minister of War of the Republic of Nicaragua.

The Court finds the prisoner guilty of the charges and specifications as preferred, and sentence him to be put to death by shooting.

B. D. FRY, Col. and Judge Advocate. C. C. HORNSBY, Col. and President.

The Court unanimously recommend the prisoner to the mercy of the Commander-in-Chief.

B. D. FRY, Col. and Judge Advocate. C. C. HORNSBY, Col. and President.

AFFIRMATION OF SENTENCE OF COURT MARTIAL AND ORDER FOR EXECUTION OF GENERAL DON PONCIANO CORRAL.

We are sure it is by all property holders, by all reflecting readers of history, by all whose educational opportunities have been such as to enable them to form a judicious and valuable opinion. We see proofs of its appreciation in the impulse which all the movements of the past month have given to business, in the satisfaction with which the announcement of the organization of the Government has been received, in the approbation accorded to the measures adopted thus far by the powers that exist. But is it appreciated by the masses? In answer to this question much that is most gratifying to the heart of the patriot must be observed in the alacrity with which the majority are returning to or seeking peaceful occupations, the unanimity with which all good subjects are doing so. It is feared, however, that many who have been born and bred to disorder and war habituated to camp life, and practically accustomed and taught to look with disgust upon labor, will find it difficult to reconcile acquired propensities for the vices of an idle and licentious course, with the duties and obligations of civic life. There is nothing hypercritical in the views which suggest an anxiety in this particular. Accurate data are before us which it would be invidious to set forth at this juncture. We give our opinions. The statistics on which they are founded are well known to all. The reader can judge of their correctness. We aim only to guide reflection, to console the fears of those who are still anxious, to encourage the hopes of all.

2. In relation to all the great interests of this country it becomes the government and people now to establish and agree upon safe and prudent maxims of policy which shall know no sudden variability nor shadow of turning; and the greater the development within any reasonable period of time of the vast internal resources of the nation, the more firmly should they stand out for principles once conceived in wisdom and prudent foresight.—The experience of other nations and states is all before them. Two paths are presented to their choice in the decision of the questions which lie at the basis of the action and conduct of the several departments of the national service. Both have been tried in other countries; and in the selection of a great exemplar as a measure of the means and objects of progress it will be natural for many to look to the constitutional and political history of the United States of America, and we fear very

and order, and an urbane demeanor characterize the course of all classes. Let the timid be reassured by the advice of the calm, the weak protected by the arms of the strong, the ignorant with a docile spirit receive instruction from the wise, and let not the well-intentioned pervert their talents to a selfish opposition to governmental policy, but rather strain every faculty in seconding the efforts of the constituted authorities in giving a proper and reliable direction to public affairs. We shall esteem it the duty of the press, to be strictly republican in spirit, but at the same time rigorously conservative in conduct, to guide the individual citizen in his pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness, to point out to him new avenues to industry and consequent wealth, to advance his interests, and promote his personal security and success, but at the same time to inculcate a law-abiding and loyal spirit and sustain the supremacy of a good and adequate government, as essential to the national independence, the general well-being of the people, and the advancement and multiplication of the arts and advantages of peace.

News of the battle at La Virgin had reached New York early in October. On the 4th, the *Herald*, defining a new position for General Walker, couples his name with Lafayette, Kosciusko, Pulaski, Steuben, Byron, and Slade. The word *Filibustero* has now received a new definition.

The present war in Europe is absorbing about three hundred millions of pounds sterling per annum. The drain from France and England is rapidly embarrassing governmental finances. It is proposed to double the capital of the Bank of France, and thus substitute credit and shin-plasters for money. In the midst of this, England's Commissariat requires sixty millions of supplies, and that of France twenty millions, from foreign countries, to make up the deficiency of one years harvest.

During the last fiscal year public lands have been sold to the amount of 15,569,460 acres. The purchase money has amounted to \$11,562,205. This is less than a dollar an acre. The public lands are running out. There remains 1,400,000 square miles, being from eight to ten hundred millions of acres; but of this five-sixths are uninhabitable and valueless. A source of revenue in war or financial distress is here disappearing.

and what the prisoner has said concerning the same in your presence?

Ans.—In order to explain the said papers to the Court, I must state, that yesterday Gen. Corral came to me and asked if I had sent an order to Rivas and Managua to diminish the garrisons at those places. I replied that I had. He remarked that he thought, under the treaty, it was competent for the Government only, to give such an order. I then enquired of him if he had communicated to the Commandants of said places that I had been named Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and he replied, that he had.

This morning I received a despatch from the Sub Prefect, who is the Commandant of Managua, informing me, that yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, there was a letter in Managua addressed to Gen. Martinez, and in the hand writing of Gen. Corral, and purporting on the superscription, to come from him, and that the same passed through Mesaya with a courier. I then called Gen. Corral, and enquired of him whether he had sent the letter to Gen. Martinez yesterday. He replied, under oath, that he had sent no letter; but intended to send those decrees, [the papers marked C,] which he took from his pocket.

Ques.—State what you know of the papers marked D, and how, and when the same came into your possession.

Ans.—The said paper was sealed when I received it, and in the same envelope with the papers marked A and B.

Ques.—Will you explain to the Court who is Gen. Guardiola, to whom Gen. Corral's letters are addressed, and how he stands toward the present Government of Nicaragua?

The above question and answer ruled out by the Court, on the ground that no evidence was necessary on the point. The position of Gen. Guardiola being a matter of public notoriety.

Col. Fernando Chomorro being sworn, answered as follows:

Ques.—Do you know Tomas Martinez; and, if so, do you know his hand-writing?

Ans.—I know him; but have never seen him write.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

Don Patricio Rivas Sworn:

Ques.—Do you know the prisoner to be Gen. Corral; and if so, was he lately in command of the Legitimate forces; and was he duly empowered to make the late treaty; and what was the amount of the forces, all told, under his command at the time the treaty was formed.

Ans.—Yes, I do. He was. I know by a letter from him, that he was duly empowered to make the late treaty. I do not know how many troops he had at the time of the treaty; but a little before, I heard he had a thousand men at Rivas.

Ques.—Has Gen. Corral ever spoken to you with regard to his intentions, and his faith in the late treaty?

Ans.—He has.

Ques.—Have you ever seen any of the letters that Gen. Corral sent away, on the subject; private or official?

Ans.—The only communication I have seen was directed to me by Gen. Corral, which I have in my hands, which letter informed me of the treaty, and called me to this city.

Ques.—Was there anything else in the letter?

Ans.—Nothing more.

Ques.—Was there anything in the acts of the prisoner, aside from the charges before this Court, that would lead you to suppose that he intended any treasonable designs

Having read and duly considered the proceedings and sentence of the Court Martial, organized for the trial of Don Panciano Corral on the charges of High Treason and of Conspiracy against the Government of this Republic, the sentence of said Court is hereby affirmed; and it is ordered:

That said Don Panciano Corral be shot in the Plaza of Granada, at 12 M., on Thursday, November 8th, 1855, and the Officer of the Day is charged with the execution of the sentence.

WM. WALKER, General,
Commander-in-Chief.

The execution of the within sentence will be postponed until 2 o'clock P. M. of this day.

GRANADA, November 8th, 1855.

WM. WALKER, General,
Commander-in-Chief.

Within order complied with, and the prisoner shot at 2 o'clock P. M.

GRANADA, November 8th, 1855.

CHAS. H. GLMAN,
Officer of the Day.

The following are the letters referred to above:

[TRANSLATION]

GRANADA, 1st November, 1855.

To General SANTOS GUARDIOLA:

My Esteemed Friend—It is necessary that you should write to our friends to give them notice of the danger which threatens us, and to take active steps with you.—If you wait two months it will be too late.

Think of us and of your offers!

I salute your lady and am your real friend to command.

Yours, &c., P. CORRAL.

Nicaragua is lost, Honduras, San Salvador, and Guatemala are lost if you let things go on.

Come quickly and you will find auxiliaries.

FRIEND DON PEDRO:

We are badly, badly, badly off. Think of your friends. I was left here without anything but what I had on my body, and I hope for your help.

Your Friend, &c.,

P. CORRAL.

MANAGUA, November 3d, 1855.

To General SANTOS GUARDIOLA:

My Dear Sir and Friend—I enclose to you letters from the General who does not write much on account of the insecurity; but you already understand all he wants to tell you, and it is enough if you consider the sufferings of a man who has been forced to the sacrifice to do what he has done, and to whom they already deny what was offered him. We all expect a fatality, and always with hopes, which at the end only turn out illusory. We all confide in you, and only in you, to redeem this beautiful section of Central America. We hope that you and the real friends of Honduras will not be indifferent to our disgrace. Thousand probabilities—many elements—a good deal of disposition, and much repining!!

If things here go on badly, and cannot be remedied, I will with pleasure once more become a Hondureño.

I felicitate you and participate in your pleasure in returning again to to you beloved country; always remain

there, and may tyranny never again take root in that soil so worthy to be there forever buried.

I salute affectionately Lady Anita and you. With all frankness command your friend, etc.

Sign: TOMAS MARTINEZ.

At a quarter to 2 P. M., the prisoner, attended by the clergy, made his appearance under an escort of soldiers, and crossing the Plaza, took a seat in a chair prepared for the occasion. The death sentence was read to him by Col. Gilman, Officer of the Day, and almost immediately after the spirit of Gen. Don Ponciano Corral had passed from time into the mysteries of an eternity, having been pierced, as we understand, by every bullet fired at him.

Gold Mines of Nicaragua.

The following letter is from the pen of the late Dr. Fanning, long a resident of this State, and well qualified, by his talents and experience, to write upon the Gold Mines. He had entered extensively into the business, imported a steam-engine and other machinery, when his career was suddenly stopped by the cholera at Virgin Bay, in June last.

SAN PEDRO PLANTEL, May 14, 1855.

COL. WHEELER, U. S. MINISTER.

DEAR SIR—Since my arrival here, after leaving you at the Virgin, I have been so very much occupied in our works that I could find no time to devote to writing until the present, and even now am not wholly free.

On my arrival here a dreary stillness pervaded everything; the absence of people and suspension of work created a solitude that was dreadful. The paths overgrown with grass, in and around the houses bushes and wild herbage of every description growing in profusion, while every wild and creeping animal, as if aware of the master's absence, revelled and rioted at will. Now we are somewhat ourselves again, and I am anxiously awaiting the arrival of my partner to commence putting up our machinery, for which I have everything ready.

As you are unacquainted with this section of the country, and would doubtless like to learn something in regard to it, allow me to give you a brief description in my imperfect manner.

The Department of Chontales occupies all that portion of this State lying between the N. E. shore of the Lake Nicaragua and the Mosquito Territory, from which it is separated by a chain of mountains, which run through the entire State in a S. E. and N. W. direction, entering Honduras, and thence on to California, etc. This chain of mountains is densely covered with wood and timber of the heaviest kind, consisting of mahogany, cedar, nispero, and a species of oak. Some of the trees are from 60 to 80 feet from the ground to the first limbs or branches, with a circumference of from three to four feet. The soil is easy of cultivation, and yields prolifically, and nearly all our Northern seeds grow and yield well.

The seasons differ here from every other part of the State; the altitude being greater the atmosphere is quicker condensed, and consequently we have more rain, but not to impede labor or retard vegetation. Immediately on emerging from this heavy woodland you enter upon the open plain or savannah, and the country from there till you reach the lake shore is one vast, hilly, rolling prairie, without a piece of woodland of half a mile in extent the whole distance of forty miles. This part near the mountain is always green and fresh, with beautiful grazing.

me a visit, and I assure you you will be well paid for your trouble and be able to make a better report on the subject than I can. June is a good month to make a trip.

Present my kind regards to your worthy lady, good wishes for the health of all your family, and the success of your mission. Hoping you will have patience to get through this scrawl, I subscribe myself

Your most obedient servant,

D. O. FANNING.

P. S.—Allow me to add that we have near here lead mines rich with silver.

Peace.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Angel of Peace now smiles on this long benighted and unhappy country, her steps are slow and sure, and her ways are kindly and good. Already does this beautiful land feel her blessed, benign, and sacred influence. The people of Nicaragua begin to see the morning's dawn of true liberty, when all men will be actuated by a love of country, when civil strife shall cease, and peace, harmony, and concord reign supreme midst the councils of the state.

At this moment how many a home is made happy, that but a few days ago was the scene of grief and mourning; the husband now embraces his wife, aged parents once more clasp to their arms their children, and absent loved ones greet, and friend meets friend.

The tocsin of war no more disturbs our midnight rest. The smile of joy and contentment beams on every countenance, for the people see the promise of a peaceful, happy, and glorious future, when kindred blood shall cease to stain and pollute the garden spots and vineyards of this lovely land. May peace long hold undisputed sway throughout the length and breadth of the country, and bring in her attendant train, progress, civilization, happiness, prosperity, and fraternal love.

Now, the untilled ground that in years gone by teemed with the fairest products of the earth, where now nought is but a vast wild and uncultivated plain; peace will place her hand to the plough, and progress, and wealth will follow on its tracks; the long deserted Hacienda will again be inhabited, the crumbling churches rebuilt, the remnants of families will be gathered together, and live midst the homes of their fathers, cementing love and fraternity, living in peace, and building for themselves and their children a nation and country, which "manifest destiny" declares to be mighty and grand.

H. S.

tried by a jury of my fellow-soldiers and convicted of the charges I ought to stand against me—though guilty of killing the boy, innocent as I hope to meet my God in the world to come, thanks to his divine grace, in the hour of tribulation, I am prepared to do with firm front and confidence in his mercy and goodness. I am satisfied with the peace, satisfied that it is essential to the preservation of peace and order, satisfied that a contrary course would endanger the lives of the whole battalion—therefore, as an example, I hope and pray, fellow comrades, you will endeavor to avoid, among yourselves, everything that might conduce to hard-feeling or quarrel of any kind.

In bidding you all good-bye I would call your attention to my parting advice—while acting as soldiers or regenerators of a country, avoid, by all means, an indulgence in liquor—the prime evil of our conduct,—avoid the council of quarrelsome or dissatisfied parties, obey your officers, attend to and correspond with the dear ones at home, and before acting let self-council govern your conduct. Thus will you establish for yourselves a name and reputation, and as a precedent to the inhabitants of this war-devastated land, fulfill your mission from God with man.

And now, my dear boys, I thank you all for the kindness I have received at your hands; I leave you hoping for a better future, and pray we will all meet hereafter in that happy home, eternal in the heavens. Good bye.

PATRICK JORDAN.

November 2, midnight.

He addressed the persons present at his execution, somewhat after the style of his letter, and died perfectly satisfied with his lot—believing in a happier future.

We take great pleasure in recommending the St. Charles Hotel, Virgin Bay, to the passengers by the Transit Route; the proprietors, Messrs. Garrard, are polite and attentive, and, from experience, we can promise visitors to the St. Charles the utmost satisfaction.

Departamento ESPAÑOL.

NADA puede ser introducido en la policía del Gobierno de un estado mas despropositada que el atentado de escluir otras naciones de las ventajas de su comercio, ó de poner limitaciones al extranjero en su correspondencia con sus habitantes. También podía alguno meterse la voluntad de vivir en Granada empesandose á prevenir toda comunicacion entre su casa y las otras familias de la ciudad. Tal extremo misantrópico de terquedad puede probar una entera detencion de todos los característicos á la humanidad, un contento para la aprobacion de los hombres, y total indiferencia para las simpatías humanas, un discontento de cada obligacion social, de un corazon depravado—Como con un individuo de familia en e los particulares de una ciudad

y obligado á forzar por un tratado, que cada uno contribuyendo con otros á las felicidades y prosperidad por medio de la brillantés de la literatura y su comercial industria.

El día miércoles, á la una de la tarde, llegó á esta ciudad de vuelta de Leon, el Jeneral Valle, acompañado de una cavalcada de ciudadanos Leoneses tuvimos el gusto de tener un momento de conversacion con él en la cual nos dijo que desde su salida de esta ciudad no ha podido descansar á causa de los repiques de campanas, de los cañonazos y del concurso de gente que siempre llenaba su casa. Como muestra del contento de la poblacion leonesa el Jeneral Valle ha traído una carta de las Señoritas de esa ciudad, dirigida al Jeneral Walker, agradeciéndole los buenos servicios que ha rendido á su patria de ellas.

Nos alegramos mucho de oír esas noticias que nos son tan bien venidas y esperamos recibir otras del mismo tenor durante la semana corriente, de Chinandega y los demas pueblos del Estado.

SEÑOR DON PATRICIO RIVAS ELECTO PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA.

Granada, octubre 30 de 1855.

Señor

UNO de aquellos sucesos que en la vida de las naciones suceden de vez en cuando, dirigidos por la mano de la Providencia ha hecho que los Ejércitos beligerantes en los departamentos de Oriente y Meridional se unen para dar paz á la República por medio del tratado que original tenemos el honor de acompañar á U.

Ayer se vieron los dos Ejércitos y hoy celebran el importante ingreso de U. á esta ciudad. Por el tratado se le llama á la Presidencia de la República para salvar la patria y los infraescritos bien persuadidos del patriotismo que siempre ha animado á U. por la felicidad y ventura de este país no dudamos que aceptará tan delicado encargo.

Esperamos que U. señale la hora en que debe tomar posesion para dictar las medidas necesarias á fin de solemnizar un acto que va á formar en la historia de Nicaragua el principio de su era de progreso y felicidad pública.

Tenemos la honra de ofrecer á U. nuestros respetos y consideraciones como muy atentos servidores—William Walker—Ponciano Corral.

Es copia fiel de su original.

Granada, octubre 31 de 1855.

CORRAL.

SRES. GENERALES DE LOS EJERCITOS UNIDOS WILLIAM WALKER ESQUIER Y DON PONCIANO CORRAL.
Granada, octubre 30 de 1855.

Señores

HE tenido el honor de recibir la respetable comunicacion de UU. fecha de hoy á que se sirvieron a.

This chain of mountains is made of ridges or ranges of hills, which cross transversely, running from S. W. to N. E., through which lengthwise run the veins or leads of quartz, the ore or dip of the vein being generally on its north side.

The gold quartz is generally of a soft, porous, and very friable nature. The silver quartz is harder, except the richer portion, which is in the form of a sulphuret. Much of the gold is also in this form, so that in the imperfect mode of extracting the metals here thus far, from one-third to one-half is lost. The quality of the quartz varies from one cent to 10 cents per lb. of stone. The richest mine, thus far, is the "Calvario," discovered by Padre Six'a Losa, in a chain of hills called "Tigre." The poorest quartz of this mine yielded the average of thirteen grains of pure gold to twenty-two pounds of stone, tested in N. Y. in August last.

The silver mines are as yet unworked, but have been opened and satisfactorily proved, one ton of the ore and sulphuret yielding two ounces of gold and eight marques of silver—or over one hundred dollars.

The gold of these mines differs in quality too, some containing 33 per cent. of silver and others less than two. The mines on the River Mico, called the San Juan, have been worked some time, but in a miserable way, and two years since absolutely nothing was known of the country one mile back in the mountain beyond the Rio Mico, which here separates the mountain from the plains. The arrival of Padre Losa at that time put a new face on matters; he took the leads of these San Juan mines and followed them into the interior, where none of this people had before dared venture. This led to the discovery of the "Tigre" Range. The arrival of our company just then, and our purchase of the "Calvario," gave a new impetus to things, for no sooner was our purchase known in Granada and elsewhere than hundreds of the citizens of the State came up and began exploring and entering mines; a perfect mania appeared to possess them.

When we first settled at the "Calvario," about three miles in the mountains, we were the first white persons who had ever been there, and the only settlement for nearly a league. In less than six months between one and two hundred mines had been discovered and entered, and now, for a distance of three to four leagues beyond, mines are opened, lands cleared, crops raising, houses building, and mills erecting. At the edge of the plains a village has grown up; and all since we came.

As there are no washings in this region, everything has to be developed by capital—erecting mills and grinding quartz, etc. Water power is in great abundance all the year round. There is a great need of machinery at present, there being so many more mines opened than mills erected to grind the quartz, those opening the mines not having the means to put up mills. Persons having mills in good localities can get plenty of quartz to grind on shares.

The common mills of the country do not grind more than from one to two tons per day each, and with the same water, differently applied, could grind from 15 to 20 tons.

With the application of American skill and ingenuity what a country this could be made. We are only about 50 miles from the mouth of the Bluefields River and about 20 from Bungo Navigation. The country is beautiful, the health of the climate without a superior, the water delicious and pure, and the wild flowers fill the air with their fragrance, wafting you back to the dreamy days of childhood while reading some Oriental legend or Arabian Night's Tale.

I can only say to you, in addition, come up and make

At the elections, in Philadelphia, the Know Nothings have been defeated. In Pennsylvania, as far as heard from on the 20th ultimo, their loss from last year's vote is over sixty thousand. On the strength of this, the democrats in Philadelphia, of the Buchanan school, are getting quite flighty with hopes of the success of their favorite in the approaching canvass for Presidential nomination.

On the 13th, 14th, and 15th of October, at Cincinnati, a great pigeon match was had between Wm. King of Florida, and B. Duncan of Kentucky, for \$10,000 a side. Upon the third round of the first day's shooting, Mr. King's gun recoiled and produced an abrasion and an effusion of blood, which was very sore throughout the rest of the trial, he nevertheless, shot magnificently, to the end, was enthusiastically backed to the 45th shot, and finally, only lost by one bird. The report stands—

	Duncan.		King.	
	Hit.	Miss.	Hit.	Miss.
Sat.	53	7	51	9
Mon.	76	14	29	11

Both contestants have done so much honor to themselves that we must, while congratulating old Kentucky, give three cheers for young Florida.

Dates from Philadelphia to Oct. 23d., and New York to the 20th, have been received, for which we are very grateful to our friends.

The act of Congress providing for the settlement of the Texas debt, will it is now supposed; be accepted by the Texas Legislature.

Patrick Jordan.

Patrick Jordan, who suffered death on the 3d, inst., was a native of Ireland, and about 27 years of age. He left behind him a wife, and as he believes, one child. He had married in London, one Catharine Clancy, of Mary-le-bone parish, in that city. He had been absent from his family since 1851. He desired the publishers of this paper to request the London *Despatch* and *Times* to notice his death, as those papers are taken by his family. He further desired that they would give notice to Mr. James Jordan, his father, of the same parish, if living, of his death. And he particularly requested that the publishers of the *Despatch* and *Times* would mention that, if his wife or father, or any one duly authorized for her, would correspond with the publishers of this paper, he or she would hear of something to her advantage. Any letter endorsed by the Catholic priest of the parish church, Manchester Square, London, will be promptly attended to by us.

The following is a copy of a letter he left for his fellow soldiers.

"My dear boys, and comrades generally—having been

así con una familia particular en medio de las naciones de la tierra—La idea que solamente un Holandés debe vivir en Holanda, pañoles en España, Japoneses en el Japon, Franceses en Francia, Chinos en la China, Mexicanos en Mexico, Nicaraguenses en Nicaragua, y los Yankees en Nueva Inglaterra, es uno que como repugnante á todos los impulsos de una alma humana como es antagonista á los designios de la providencia en el don de la tierra, al hombre señalado como comun y primogénito para la raza humana, y en una publicacion de uno de los mismos dispensacion de adorno y paz para los habitantes de la tierra como miembros de una misma familia, siendo todos sus hijos amados. Es eminente que la misión filosófica como tambien la religiosa del siglo en que vivimos, sujetos á la policía forastera con todas las naciones, quien en su poder ahora gobierna todos los destinos del mundo se ha pronunciado animosamente en contra—Las masas del pueblo cada lugar ignoran la práctica y la filosofía de sus vidas, y limitandose ó oprimiéndose el comercio solamente en aquellos Estados que sus reglas de despotismo nunca han oído ni oirán, la voz (discontenta) del pueblo, donde el premio es aprisionado y donde la libertad de discurrir y aun el pensamiento es negado ó denabado, donde la educacion es uno de los límites mas caracterizados ó totalmente descuidada, donde la ruin ambicion y abaricia de sus mandatarios corren prodigalizando en altas tarifas y monopolios de contratos, donde cobarde temidamente, hermanar mellizas en el vicio de la ignorancia y la indolencia reduce al pueblo á el estado político de imbecilidad, lo mas degradante para su influencia sobre movimientos internacionales—Libertad internacional de rentacion á la tarifa de rentas con incidentes de proteccion libre, de las obligaciones de todo forastero, necesarias para la abolicion de monopolios y alcabalas sobre los altos mares, son los principios anglo-americano que han sido forzados por argumentos sobre Inglaterra, Francia, Alemania, Rusia, el poder del mando en la tierra—La China, Japon, y Tartaria, aunque han perdido una fuerza numérica pero mas de la mitad de la raza humana, resistirá el espíritu de la edad, el destino todavía señalado, y lo que es mas todavía todas las naciones de la tierra están limitadas á reunirse como miembros de una familia paída y obligados á cimentar armonia y la paz, por medio de la reciprocidad;

compañarme original el tratado de 23 del que finaliza, por el cual se han dignado honorarme con el nombramiento de Presidente Provisorio de la República.

Nada mas difícil para un hombre de mis años y de mi capacidad que el desempeño de un destino en todo superior, pero la situación de la Patria y el voto de UU. me exigen el que tome posesion del Poder Ejecutivo de Nicaragua. Lo acepto, mas convencido de que no habrá sacrificio que no haga por la felicidad de mis conciudadanos, que confiado en poder conducir la República al grado de prosperidad y grandeza á que es llamada pero el cielo se mostrara propicio y ayudará mis intenciones, y los hombres de orden que aspiran á un porvenir venturoso, me inspirarán sus conocimientos para el asierto.

En tal concepto pues á la una de este dia pasaré al lugar que se me designe á tomar posesion y entretanto por medio de los Sres. Jenerales Jencito y los Ejércitos por que gozan de union fraternal.

Tengo el honor de subscribirme respetuoso servidor—PATRICIO RIVAS.

EN la Ciudad de Granada, treinta de octubre de ochocientos cincuenta y cinco, reunidos en esta sala consistorial los individuos Municipales, por previa convocatoria del Señor Prefecto y Gobernador departamental don Hilario Selva, con asistencia de los Señores Jenerales don Guillermo Walker y don Ponciano Corral con varios Oficiales del Ejército, Ministros Diplomáticos de las Naciones extranjeras, el venerable Clero presidido por el Párroco y varios vecinos notables de esta ciudad, todo con el objeto de dar canónica posision al Señor Presidente Provisorio de la República Sr. don Patricio Rivas, persona escogida, electa y diputada por los Señores Jenerales Walker y Corral para desempeñar providencialmente la presidencia de la República segun el tratado convenido, ajustado, sellado y ratificado por ambos Señores Jenerales en veintitres del que fina, cuyo tratado ha sido adoptado por varios pueblos de los departamentos Oriental y Meridional. El Señor Jeneral don Ponciano Corral y Señor Jeneral don Guillermo Walker, quienes por el citado convenio deben exigir el juramento de leal al Señor Presidente Provisorio don Patricio Rivas: postrado este de rodillas ante la Imágen de Jesus Crucificado, puesta la mano en los Santos Evangelios, le dijeron: Señor Presidente juráis á Dios y por sus Santos Evangelios respetar y cumplir, hacer guardar y cumplir el tratado de veintitres de octubre, de proteger á todos los habitantes de la República en el goce de sus garantías individuales, y de propiedad, de conservar el principio de independencia nacional de la República, de gobernar en todo el tiempo que dure nuestro mando segun nuestro honor y nuestra conciencia, y segun las leyes preexistentes de la República! El Sr. Presidente respondió—Si juro. Y los Señores Jenerales añadieron: si así lo hiciese Dios os premie, y sió él os lo demande—Con lo que se concluyó esta acta, que firman el Señor Presidente, los Sres. Jenerales, el Sr. Prefecto y los individuos municipales, por ante el infraescrito Srio. que certifico—Patricio Rivas—William Walker—Ponciano Corral—Hilario Selva—Lorenzo Guerrero—Sebastian Mureno—Francisco Calonge J. Jesus Gutierrez—Mannuel Uban—L. Mejia—Francisco Garcia y Calonge Secretario.

Conforme. Secretaria Municipal—Granada, octubre 31 de 1855.

Francisco Garcia Calonge.

JUICIO CONTRA EL SEÑOR JENERAL DON PONCIANO CORRAL MINISTRO DE GUERRA POR DELITO DE ALTA TRACION Y CONSPIRACION CONTRA EL GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA.

EL dia seis del mes corriente ordenó el Señor Guillermo Walker, Jeneral en Jefe del Ejército, la formación del consejo de guerra para juzgar al Señor Jeneral don Ponciano Corral Ministro de Guerra del Gobierno de la República de Nicaragua.

El consejo estando legalmente organizado fué presentado el prisionero, quien preguntado si conocia las cartas A y B. respondió que sí, que era de su puño y letra. Preguntado igualmente si se consideraba culpable por el contenido de estos documentos, respondió que no; y declinaba la jurisdiccion del consejo, cuyo artículo fué desechado previa deliberacion.

A pedimento del prisionero el Coronel P. H. French apareció como abogado para la defenza.

El Jeneral Walker declaró ante el Consejo, que conocia la letra del prisionero y lo ha visto firmar su nombre: que los papeles marcados A y B son enteramente de su puño y letra, y los que están marcados C son tambien firmados por él; mas el cuerpo de los documentos no es de su letra: que le fueron entregados el dia anterior por el Jeneral Valle en la cubierta exhibida con la marca E: que para manifestar al Consejo lo que sabe concerniente a los papeles marcados C, declaró que el dia anterior llegó cerca de él el Sr. Jeneral Corral, quien le preguntó si habia despachado unas ordenes á Rivas y á Managua para disminuir las guarniciones de aquellos puntos—Contestó afirmativamente. Hizo observacion el Jeneral Corral que conforme al tratado no le competia sino al Gobierno tales ordenes—El Jeneral Walker le preguntó si habia comunicado á los Comandantes de las plazas referidas que él habia sido nombrado Jeneral en Jefe del Ejército: y contestó que sí.

En la mañana de ese dia recibió el Jeneral Walker una comunicacion del Subprefecto y Comandante de Managua, en que le informa, que á las cuatro de la tarde del dia anterior estaba una carta en Managua dirigida al Jeneral Martinez de letra del Jeneral Corral y le informó que el sobrescrito era de él, y que el mismo pliego pasó por Masaya con un correo violento—Entonces llamó al Jeneral Corral y le preguntó si habia mandado la carta referida al Jeneral Martinez el dia anterior, y contestó que no habia mandado carta alguna, pero que pensaba mandar los decretos [los pliegos marcados C,] los cuales sacó de su bolsa.

El testimonio de las declaraciones en favor del reo conduce solamente á justificar que fué Comandante en Jefe legalmente facultado para celebrar el tratado de 23 del mes pasado, y que le habia hablado al Señor Presidente de la República sobre sus intenciones y buena fé al celebrarlo; mas este alto funcionario igualmente declaró ante el Consejo que se ha sorprendido á la lectura de las cartas referidas por que el Jeneral Corral le habia manifestado sus deseos por la paz que conoce bien en dichas cartas presentadas por el Jeneral Walker, las letras del Jeneral Corral las cuales contienen pruebas de traicion al Estado.

Descubriendo pues el Consejo de guerra la verdad con el propósito de juzgar al Jeneral Corral Minis-

A DON PEDRO ANGO.

ESTAMOS mal, mal, mal, ~~conociendo~~ de sus amigos: me han dejado con lo que tengo en cuerpo, y espero su socorro. . . . Su amigo q. b. s. m.—(firmado)—P. Corral.

SEÑOR JENERAL DON SANTOS CORRAL.

D. Managua, noviembre 3 de 1855.

Mi caro amigo y Señor.

ACOMPAAÑO á U. esas cartas del Jeneral quien no le habla largamente por la inseguridad pues ya U. comprende cuanto quisiera desirle y baste que considere U. lo que sufre un hombre que ha sido violentado al sacrificio de hacer lo que hizo y ahora ya no se le cumple lo que se le ofreció todos estamos esperando un fatal, y siempre con esperanzas que al fin han de ser ilusorias. Confiamos todos en que U. y solo U. puede redimir esta hermosa seccion de Centro-América. Confiamos en que U. y los buenos amigos de Honduras, no han de ser indiferentes á nuestra desgracia. Mil probabilidades, muchos elementos; mucha disposicion, mucho arrepentido.

Si las cosas en este siguen mal y no se pueden remediar, volveré gustoso á hacer Honduras.

Felicito á U. y participo del gusto que la tenido en la llegada á su querida patria; viva siempre en ella y jamás la tirania vuelva tomar asiento en ese suelo digno de ser en él sepultado.

Afectuosamente saludo á la niña Anita y á U. con mucha franqueza mande á su amigo afectísimo.—q. b. s. m.—[firmado]—Tomas Martinez.

LA PAZ EN NICARAGUA.

LA posicion que el actual gobierno de Nicaragua manifiesta con respecto á los residentes en Granada, se debe tomar por una estimacion del porvenir de la plaza, que va á estar en poco tiempo en conexcion con las otras ciudades del Estado, y del pueblo en grande.

La honradez evidente de las intenciones y determinaciones en la ejecucion de todo, lo que se ha hecho, fué y será una garantia á los residentes nativos y extranjeros, de que una paz sólida, fundada en concesiones mutuas y cimentada por la unidad del interés, debe extender en el futuro su influencia genial sobre esta tierra una de las mas hermosas creaciones de Dios—Con la continuacion de esta firmeza, el comerciante indigeno es asegurado en la posesion de los frutos de su trabajo y el residente extranjero, que desee investir aquí su capital, que en otra parte le daría poca ganancia, puede emplearlo aquí seguro de que el país le pagará ciento por ciento. Y no solamente el comercio siente el beneficio de este cambio, tambien lo siente la sociedad, en el círculo de las familias. Algunos hechos, y hechos son cosas indudables, mostraran en su verdadera luz los sentimientos, que han producido unos pocos dias de paz y la confianza firme en la prosperidad futura. Desde el tiempo que el Coronel French ha amenaza-

mente manejado, el destino del cual es guiar este pueblo á una posicion brillante en el rango de las naciones. Realmente es oscura la página en la historia de Nicaragua, en donde se dice que: del tiempo, que este país es nominalmente libre, desde el año 1821—(cuando las cadenas españolas fueron cambiadas por otras, aun mas amargas, porque fueron forjadas en la misma Nicaragua)—la preza—el único defensor, que nunca desierta la bandera de la libertad—fué encadenada en las carceles de una política maquiavélica.

Bajo ningún aspecto el actual Gobierno Provisorio de Nicaragua, mostró tanto su presencia, que en su temprana solicitud y ansiedad para el actual Gobierno Provisorio de Nicaragua el futuro bienestar de la preza. La obligacion de esta es *contacambiar* tal cuidado—no con esconder, no con exagerar ó engañar sino con la defenza *continua* y determinada *del justo*, con la expresion honesta de su conviccion, con su representacion imparcial de la opinion pública y al fin, pero no por último, con una vigilancia cuidadosa, zelosa de sus propios derechos.

Los beneficios, que manejándose de tal manera resultan al país, son incalculables miradas solamente del lado político; los deberes en otro respecto son no menos urgentes, no menos imperiosos—Como un medio de avisos, como un instructor sobre las capacidades y recursos del país, debe la preza ser un agente poderoso—Como el intermediador entre Gobierno y pueblo, ella debe vigilar sobre el uno y el otro, no tocando el pulso público y regulando su marcha segun él, sino guiándole y dirigiéndole. No adulando ó obsequiando al Gobierno, sino asistiendo con sus consejos prudentes y oportunos á los empleados del poder ejecutivo en la formacion y administracion de leyes sanas, teniéndose á la Constitución y atacando á cualquiera, que quiera infringir una letra de sus artículos—Su conexcion con el Gobierno y el pueblo, como un todo, y otras naciones del mundo deben insistar la preza á una investigacion paciente de cualquier cosa relativa al bienestar interno ó esterno, á una disposicion liberal y voluntaria de sus columnas para informacion y avisos en jeneral—¿Quién se arrepentirá de su trabajo mental ó corporal, cuando se puede conseguir tales resultados?

Por eso, que el Gobierno y el pueblo sostengan á la preza, que sepan, que cada uno tiene en ella un apollo sólido, un amigo y al fin, que en ella sola, se puede hallar el firme y inseparable enlace entre un Gobierno republicano y un pueblo rico y feliz.

AL PUBLICO.

HABIENDO llegado á noticia de los que suscriben que se ha tratado de vender clandestinamente una fuerte partida de Brasiles, que de nuestra pertenencia existen en varios puntos de la costa de Casares en el Pacífico, se previene al público, que todo contrato hecho, tocante esas partidas será nulo y de ningún valor, y cualesquier buque que se presente para embarcar dicho Brasil será impedido ó embargado lo que cargue en todo puerto que llegue.

Granada, noviembre 1.º de 1855.

AVISO.

EL comisario de guerra está dispuesto á comprar aroz, azucar y frijoles para el mantenimiento de las tropas por los cuales pagará el precio corriente. Su despacho esta en la casa del Gobierno sobre la plaza. Las horas del despacho son de las nueve de la mañana hasta las cuatro de la tarde.

AVISO A LOS HACENDADOS.

EL Comisario de guerra está dispuesto á comprar ganado y los que tienen para vender harán bien de concurrir á su despacho entre las nueve de la mañana hasta las cuatro de la tarde.

AVISO.

EL Comisario de guerra está dispuesto á dar empleo á diez trabajadores y á seis cosineros á quienes dará empleo seguido—Tambien necesita un panero.

AVISO.

EL proveedor de alcancias está dispuesto á comprar maises y sacate para el uso de la caballería. Su despacho está sobre la plaza en Granada.

TRADUCCION.

Con el primer número "del Nicaraguense" comienza, como esperamos, una nueva era en la historia de la preza de Centro-América. Los objetos de esta gaceta serán mui diferentes de estos de cualquiera otra, que aparecido hasta ahora en este Estado. La conducta tambien, sin embargo de no ser nueva en otro lugar, será enteramente nueva aquí.

Los objetos del Nicaraguense serán la divulgacion de informacion respecto de la posicion y los recursos de este Estado. La riqueza natural de Nicaragua casi no es conocida, no solamente entre los mismos extranjeros, sino tambien entre los habitantes del país. Asistir en la divulgacion de tales conocimientos, como servirán para la explotacion de las riquezas casi infinitas de Nicaragua, será uno de los principales objetos de este periódico.

Pero para que explote toda la riqueza natural de la República, es absolutamente necesario acabar con las riñas civiles que han desolado el país por los últimos treinta años. Reconciliar la libertad con el ór-

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tro de Guerra del Gobierno de la República de Nicaragua, lo declaró delincuente y lo sentenció á ser pasado por las armas, cuyo fallo fué confirmado el 7 del corriente por el Señor Jeneral en Jefe del Ejército de la República y fué ejecutado el 8 del mismo á las 2 de la tarde.

COMANDANCIA JENERAL DEL EJERCITO DE NICARAGUA.

UN consejo de guerra se formará á las 11 del día de mañana, con el objeto de juzgar al Jeneral don Ponciano Corral sobre los cargos y especificaciones anexas.

El consejo será presidido por el Coronel C. C. Hornsby, Presidente, Teniente Coronel C. H. Guilman, Mayor E. J. Sanders, Capitan Jorge R. Sanderson, Capitan S. C. Astin, Capitan C. J. Turnbull y Teniente Jorge R. Gaston.

Considerando que el asunto es de importancia pública, el Coronel B. D. Fry obrará como Juez consejero.

El Coronel Carlos Thomas servirá de intérprete para el consejo.

CARGOS Y ESPECIFICACIONES

WILLIAM Walker, Jeneral de division y Comandante en Jefe del Ejército de Nicaragua, acusa á don Ponciano Corral, Jeneral, y Ministro de Guerra de la República.

Cargo 1.º Que dicho Corral es delincuente de Traicion mayor.

ESPECIFICACION.

Que convidó á don Santos Guardiola y al Coronel don Pedro Xatruch para venir con armas y fuerzas á estorbar la paz de Nicaragua.

Cargo 2.º Que dicho Corral ha conspirado con los enemigos del Estado para destronar el presente Gobierno de Nicaragua.

ESPECIFICACION.

Que ha conspirado para este propósito con dicho Guardiola con un Jeneral Martinez y Xatruch.

(firmado.)—William Walker.

RESERVADA.

SEÑOR JENERAL DON SANTOS GUARDIOLA.

B. Granada, noviembre 1.º de 1855.

AMIGO mio que estimo. Es necesario que U. escriba á los amigos para noticiarles el peligro en que estamos; y que tome parte activa en esto. Si lo demoran para dos meses no hai ya tiempo.

Acuerdese de nosotros y dé sus ofrecimientos.

Saludo á la Sra. y mande á su amigo que verdaderamente lo estima y b. s. m.—(firmado.)—P. Corral.

Nicaragua es perdido, perdido Honduras San Salvador y Guatemala, si dejan que esto tome cuerpo ocurran brebe que encontrarán auxiliares.

do su empleo de Comisario de guerra, y dentro del término de los dos días que hubo auspicios de paz, los principales comerciantes del país, casi todos ofrecieron para el uso del Gobierno los fondos que tenían en mano y les sobraban, tomando el lugar de ellos y por seguridad la obligacion del Gobierno sostenida por la reputacion y la responsabilidad conocida del Comandante en Jefe y del Comisario de guerra; y además, por la misma consideracion han ofrecido y dado grandes cantidades de mercancías, convenientes para el uso del ejército, están listas todavía, de suplirlas bajo las mismas condiciones.

Mas, los hijos del país, seguros de la garantía de vida, propiedad, y libertad, llevan día á día á la ciudad, como en los tiempos anteriores de paz, sus artículos de venta, las frutas de su tierra, en el campo, seguros de que bajo la protección del Gobierno actual ellos tienen ahora lo que en el tiempo no conocieron—seguridad completa.

Sin embargo, de haber sufrido las devastaciones de la guerra civil, el país, inculco por dos años, produce en abundancia muchas cosas de lujo para la vida y son mas baratas aquí, que en cualquiera otra parte de la tierra.

¿A qué conclusion debemos llegar con la consideracion de tales hechos? á la única, de que la nacion mas soberbia y mas poderosa, que cualquiera otra del mundo debe nacer y tomar la posision, á la cual sus ventajas de toda clase le dan derecho; de que una nacion de naturaleza fuerte y valiente, pero enervada su corrupcion y mala conducta, debe bajo la actividad renovador de un poder ejecutivo firme y competente quitar las cadenas y dedicándose al trabajo, hacerse tal como el Dios la queria.

A cualquiera parte, que se dirija el ojo, nuevos campos se abren para la empresa, nuevos caminos para riqueza y honor—El soldado, el hombre del Estado, el campeo el mecánico y el comerciante, tienen una mina nuevamente abierta; pero cada uno tiene de caer, de trabajar con toda su alma y energia y el resultado no tardará.

La paz está hecha entre los dos partidos, llamados democráticos y legitimistas en Nicaragua. Por dos años, la guerra civil en su terrible corriente, ha llevado la miseria y la muerte en las familias del país; la madre ha llorado, sobre el cadáver de su primogénito, la esposa lamentaba á su marido, y los mismos cabellos blancos de la vejez no se escaparon—Esto debia cesar; un día mejor y mas feliz amaneció para Nicaragua—

LA PRENSA EN NICARAGUA.

LA libertad social, política y religiosa de un pueblo, debe siempre defenderse principalmente de la emancipacion entera de una contrata desconocida del único medio para divulgar sus opiniones y ideas—de la prensa pública—Por eso no hay nacion, por grandes que sean sus recursos y por inteligente que sea su pueblo en la cual no podemos atribuir la prosperidad y progreso en los grados de la civilizacion directamente á la libertad de la lengua, y por medio de esta, á la facilidad de adquirir conocimientos. En Nicaragua especialmente, vamos á percibir este cambio. La prensa hasta ahora el esclavo, el siervo y sumiso del poder va asertar en breve su superioridad y será ruina un instrumento poderoso, prudente.

por Angel Solari & C.º

F. PECORINI.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA—MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

D. U. L.

Casa de Gobierno. Granada, noviembre 8. de 1855.

SEÑOR—

EL Supremo P. E. se ha servido expedir en esta fecha el decreto que sigue.

El Presidente de la Republica de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

Considerando que sobre el sobre de los derechos marítimos existen disposiciones contradictorias, que hacen necesario establecer reglas fijas favoreciendo en lo posible los intereses del Comercio; que además, el pago de los vales ó Bonos expedidos por los Gobiernos anteriores, está suficientemente garantizado con las rentas de la República, y ya se dictan medidas eficaces para verificarlo; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

1.º Las mercancías extranjeras que se introduzcan á la Republica, pagarán por todo derecho en las Administraciones marítimas el 20 por ciento en dinero efectivo, deducido del valor de su factura original y costos de transporte, inclusive el seguro.

2.º Si los Administradores de las Aduanas dudan de la exactitud de las facturas originales que les sean presentadas por los introductores ó sus consignatarios; tendrán el derecho de comprar por cuenta del Gobierno dichas facturas, pagando un cinco por ciento sobre el valor, costos y seguro.

3.º Será obligacion de todo introductor de mercancías extranjerías presentar sus facturas y conocimientos legalmente jurados, á los Administradores de las Aduanas.

4.º El pago de derechos debe hacerse de presente cuando no exceda de trescientos pesos; y cuando pase de esta cantidad se verificará en el preteritorio término de diez días, contados desde que se practique el registro y correspondiente liquidacion; pero los comerciantes tendrán libertad de registrar por partes siempre que los efectos permanescan depositados en las Bodegas de la Aduana, pagando dos reales de Almacenaje al mes por cada quintal.

5.º Los Administradores harán caucionar los pagos con fianzas á su satisfaccion, ó reteniendo en la Aduana, mercancías en doble valor al adendo.

6.º El que defraudase los intereses fiscales, será castigado con la pena de comiso de las mercaderías que pretenda introducir clandestinamente, y presidio de seis meses á un año según las circunstancias.

7.º Se podrá recurrir al Ministerio de hacienda para recabar del Gobierno la reforma ó revocacion de las decisiones y actos de los administradores.

8.º Queda derogado cualquiera disposicion en contrario.

Dado en Granada, á 8 de Noviembre de 1855.

PATRICIO RIVAS.

Al Señor Ministro de Hacienda.

Y de Suprema orden lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia y efectos.

FRENCH.

den preservando los derechos del ciudadano, esforzando al mismo tiempo las obligaciones, que debe al estado sustituir cambios pacíficos y constitucionales por las revoluciones violentas y sangrientas: será una de las miras "del Nicaraguense."

Pasando á la conducta, nuestra gaceta será enteramente libre ó independiente. No pretende ni permite de ser reconocido como órgano de un gobierno. Las opiniones en la política serán dadas francamente y sin restriccion y si un gobierno sea democrático ó legitimista, liberal ó servil, quiere contrariar sus espreciones el Nicaraguense cesará sus publicaciones.

Con tales miras los editores de este periódico esperan conseguir algo de bien no solamente para Nicaragua, sino tambien para todo Centro-Aérica. Sus conatos no serán infructuosos, su empeño y fervor son capaces de conseguir los fines, que tienen en vista.

AL PUBLICO.

HABIENDO llegado á noticia de los que suscriben que se ha tratado de vender clandestinamente una fuerte partida de Brasiles, que de nuestra pertenencia existen en varios puntos de la costa de Casares en el Pacífico, se previene al público, que todo contrato hecho, tocante esas partidas será nulo y de ningun valor, y cualesquier buque que se presente para embarcar dicho Brasil será impedido ó embargado lo que cargue en todo puerto que llegue.

Granada, noviembre 1.º de 1855.

por Angel Solari & C.º

F. PECORINI

Lady Blessington once wrote, "I feel that I am growing old, for want of someone to tell me that I am looking s'young as ever!" Charming falsehood! There is a vast deal of vital air in loving words!

Wm. B. Astor, of New York has given a lot of land on which to erect a large addition to the Astor Library building.

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