

EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1

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El Nicaraguense.

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BY WINES & CO.'S EXPRESS.

NEWS FROM THE EAST.

NICARAGUA STOCK AT PAR!

Men and Money for Gen. Walker.

Reception of Padre VIII.

RECOGNITION OF OUR INDEPENDENCE.

Enthusiasm in the U. States!

Monster Meetings in N. York and N. Orleans.

We have received files of papers from New York and San Francisco, brought by the Orizaba and Sierra Nevada, on their last trips.

The news is most exciting and in the highest degree encouraging. The great spirits of the American Union have burst the bonds of Marcy's diplomacy, and today the giant hearts of Cass, Soule, Walbridge, Douglass, Weller, and a host of others are interested in the cause, preaching the crusade of redemption to Central America. The great impulse of American sympathy is actively aroused, and we shall soon have men and money in abundance. We condense from the New York Daily Times an account of the proceedings of a great meeting held in that city on the night of the 9th of May.

John McKibbin was unanimously elected President of the meeting, together with an indefinite number of Vice Presidents.

Capt. Rynders delivered the opening address and read the following resolutions, which were received with a storm of applause:

Whereas, Every oppressed people who are struggling for their natural rights and the enjoyments of civil liberty have a right to ask the aid and assistance of any man or any people on the face of the earth; and whereas, to grant such aid and assistance is the universal and natural right of all men and all people; therefore,

Resolved, That after struggling for ten years against oppressive rulers in hopeless civil war, their country bleeding at every pore, the people of Nicaragua had a right to invite the gallant General Walker and his associates to come to their aid and assist in freeing them from

their bloody oppressors, and giving them peace and good government.

Resolved, That Gen. Walker being thus invited, had a right to go, and that he is entitled to lasting honor for the heroic bravery and success by which he gave peace to Nicaragua and an efficient government to her people. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That the time has come when it is imperative upon our Government to acknowledge the independence of Nicaragua [cheers] under its existing government, as one saved from confusion and anarchy, and restored to order and civilization, by the infusion of new and progressive elements; and further, while acknowledging the existing government of Nicaragua, and her right to take her stand among the recognized nations of the world, we wholly and unhesitatingly repel the right of the British government, or any other government to call us to account for so doing. [Loud and long continued cheering.]

Resolved, That Nicaragua as the nearest great thoroughfare between the eastern and western portions of our great Republic, must belong to an acknowledged and friendly power; a power which will admit of no interference of any kind, either in its internal or external policy; and that we deem the firm establishment of the present government of Nicaragua essential to that purpose, essential to the protection of our commerce necessarily concentrating in that locality, essential as securing the quiet of this Continent, and essential to the lives and property of American citizens.

Resolved, That we look upon our so-called Neutrality Laws, which were fastened upon us by Great Britain, when we, as a nation, were comparatively in our infancy, and for which England is bound by no reciprocal law, as evinced by the recent developments regarding her secret aid to Costa Rica, as prejudicial to the rights and interests of our citizens, as wholly at variance with the great principle of our institutions, and as unbecoming the dignity of a great and liberal people.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the American government to protect American citizens wherever they may be found, whether it be on the coast of Japan, the blood-stained Isthmus of Panama, or the Lake of Nicaragua; if the freedom of our institutions tempt them into new and untrodden lands, carrying with them the fruits of good order, free opinions and the inestimable gifts of freedom, our government, like a good parent, is bound to extend over them the sheltering arms of her protection and the aegis of her power.

Resolved, That the cold-blooded butchery of our fellow-citizens at Virgin Bay on Lake Nicaragua, by the savage Costa Ricans, and that, too, under the orders of their superior officers, was a wanton outrage upon humanity that ought not to go unpunished.

Resolved, That it is time the aggressive and interfering spirit of the British government in the affairs of the Southern portion of this continent should receive a check; and that the savage warfare waged by Costa Rica against the Republic of Nicaragua, aided and encouraged by that government, demands the rebuke of this nation, and calls loudly for the practical enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

Resolved, That in his present critical position, sustained by his brave band of chivalrous Americans and native Nicaraguans, nearly surrounded by ten times as many barbarous Costa Ricans, with British rifles in their hands, and foreign mercenaries in their ranks, Gen. Walker needs prompt and liberal material aid; and, remembering the aid which our forefathers invoked, and to which Kosciusko and Lafayette so nobly responded, we, as citizens of New York, hereby pledge ourselves, to the best of our abilities, that

he shall have such aid, and we confidently look to the citizens of our sister states to join us in our efforts in behalf of those who are suffering in the double cause of liberty and humanity. [Loud applause.]

The resolutions were adopted with unanimity.

After the excitement subsided, telegraphic despatches were called for, but they were too numerous to read, except the following from Gen. Cass:

WASHINGTON, May 7.

It is not possible for me to attend your meeting, though I sincerely hope that the movement of Gen. Walker will be successful.

I think the best interests of this country and of the world require it. It has all of my best wishes. LEWIS CASS.

Speeches were then made by several distinguished gentlemen—among the rest Judge L. . . . of New York, who closed his fine address by remarking that he would be glad to welcome Gen. Walker in that city as a United States Senator from the State of Nicaragua. Judge Dean concluded by offering the following four propositions:

1. That it is the duty of our Government to make immediate recognition of the Republic of Nicaragua. (Applause.)
2. That this Government, in its laws and its treaties, should declare the perfect freedom of commerce and colonization—in other words, the right of every citizen to go with his ships and his property, including his rifle, to any nation whatsoever that is willing to receive him. (Applause.)
3. That notice of the abrogation of that joint production of stupidity and cowardice, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, should be immediately given.
4. That full and ample indemnity for the robbery and massacre at Panama should be demanded and taken.

They were received with unbounded applause and adopted unanimously.

Capt. Rynders then introduced Gen. Hiram Walbridge, of New York, to the meeting, who delivered a long, eloquent and well digested speech on the subject of Nicaragua and her affairs, which we should much like to publish, but our limited space prevents its insertion.

Capt. Rynders next addressed the meeting, and during the course of his remarks he said:

Gen. Walker had his deepest sympathy and highest respect. He had gone to Nicaragua and remained there, and acted there, because he had been desired to do so by the people of Nicaragua. (Applause.) The gentleman who had preceded him had spoken of an unwritten law. He begged to differ with him slightly concerning that law. It was true it was not written on parchment, but it was written in blood in the heart of every true American. (Great applause.) And all the Minie rifles made by the mechanics of Great Britain could not shed blood enough to erase it. (Hip-hip hurrah.)

A Voice—That's so. Go in Captain. The Captain, continuing—Democratic principles would, he was sure, be established in Nicaragua, and then the citizen could stand up and say he was a man. (Cheers.) It had been said that Gen. Walker was a filibuster. Now who was it that was the hudest in making that charge against him. It was England. And what was England? Why the foremost filibuster of all nations. (Applause.) Where did she get her possessions? She says she acquired them. Where did she get them?

A Voice—By her bravery. Capt. Rynders—if you call stealing "bravery," then it was by bravery. But if that is your definition of the term, I advise the man who is standing next to you to look out for his pocket. (Great applause.)

The Captain continued—He would not willingly say a wrong word of any country. The English were a brave people, and he liked them for it. But Gen. Walker was not a filibuster in the true sense of the term. He was in Nicaragua—a citizen of that country, and called by the people to aid them in establishing a Republican Government. Gen. Walker was a Republican by nature, and he undertook the cause. (Applause.) If such conduct as that was filibustering, then write him down a filibuster. (Applause.) The conduct of our Government in the matter had been called in question. At one time he was disposed to believe the Government was wrong, but since then he had heard the words of a distinguished Judge, to the effect that our Government held a high and distinguished position among the nations of the earth, and therefore it was necessary to be cautious, for it would be a sad thing for such a Government to commit an act of bad faith. He would not decide whether it was right or not; he did not pretend to understand all Governments.

A Voice—Particularly when there is a Marcy at its head.

Capt. Rynders—He concluded by saying that whatever the course of this Government had been, he believed (in fact he had in his breeches' pockets, which warranted him in saying,) that Gen. Walker's Government would soon be recognized by ours. It could easily do so, for Gen. Walker had done nothing that would prevent any true man from voting for him, if he were to run for President of the United States.

One of those Voices—Now, Captain, don't for God's sake, mention President Pierce in that connection.

A Voice full of indignation—Put him out. He's a blackguard.

A Quaker Voice—(Recognized as that of one of the groaners)—No you won't.

And they didn't.

Capt. Rynders—Gentlemen, it is a most annoying thing, when a man is endeavoring to express his ideas, to have an impertinent fellow on the right, and a jackass on the left, interrupting,—and the Committee on Invitation either pulling his coat-tails or trying to pick his pocket—he'd be d—d if he knew which. Nevertheless, he had said all he wished to say, and he would have not said so much, if they had behaved themselves. So now he would take his seat.

Which he did amid applause.

Remarks of Mr. Mills.

Mr. Mills was then introduced. He said that every man who has an intellect and a good right arm, . . . use that intellect and good right arm to spread the noble cause of freedom. Let party go to the wind, and let this be regarded as the mighty upheaving of honest men's hearts to extend to others the noble liberty which the fathers of this country had shed their blood to gain. And shall this noble feeling be cramped or quenched? Shall we be cramped on our own continent by a nation whose flag we have twice trampled in the dust? (Cries of "no," "no," "That's the gist for our mill.") The speaker then proceeded to vindicate the claims of Gen. Walker as a true Republican, and to enforce the duty of all true Americans to countenance him in the noble mission he has undertaken in Central America.

Speech of Mr. Rose—Material aid

Asked for. Mr. William J. Rose was then introduced on the Sixth Page.

El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, May 31.

ARMY REGISTER.

Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

Surgeon C. S. Coleman is promoted Surgeon, with the rank of Major.

J. H. McKay appointed Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Maj. F. P. Anderson promoted Lieutenant Colonel, First Rifle Battalion.

Lieut. Col. John B. Markham promoted Colonel, First Light Infantry Battalion.

Maj. A. F. Rudler promoted Lieutenant Colonel, First Light Infantry Battalion.

Capt. Warren Raymond promoted Major, First Light Infantry Battalion.

Capt. W. P. Caycee promoted Major and unattached.

First Lieut. W. B. Lewis promoted Captain and Aid-de-Camp to the Commander-in-chief.

First Lieut. Geo. R. Caston promoted Captain and Aid-de-Camp to Brig. Gen. Hornsby.

First Lieut. C. W. Kruger promoted Captain, Company A, First Light Infantry Battalion.

A. Sutter to be Captain and Aid-de-Camp to Brig. Gen. Fry.

Joseph C. Hemmick appointed Second Lieutenant, Company B, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

Sergeant O. Gwynne promoted Second Lieutenant and Aid to the Inspector General.

J. H. Finney appointed Second Lieutenant and Aid to the Commander-in-chief.

First Lieut. W. L. Englehart promoted Captain, Company C, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

Dr. Geo. H. Traphagan appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Army, with the rank of Captain.

Dr. A. Callahan appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Army, with the rank of Captain.

Henry Carhart appointed Second Lieutenant of Ordnance.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

We learn by a private letter from Greytown, that during the stay of the American Minister, Col. J. H. Wheeler, in that place, he received an official visit from Capt. Tarlton, Commander of the English naval force in that harbor. Our correspondent could not detail the conversation that occurred, as it was diplomatic, and therefore private; but public conjecture said that the flagrant breach of national law, committed by the English in the seizure and search of the American steamship Orizaba, Capt. Tinklepaugh, in that port, was the subject of the controversy. Col. Wheeler is a very fit representative of Uncle Sam, and we can imagine that he represented the indignity as a very gross outrage on the rights of his Government; for the act of the British commander was but the illustration of that principle which caused the war of 1812 between the United States and England. The right of search does not embrace any other repugnant features than the detention of a national ship, searching her for objectionable material, overhauling her register, and interfering with her passengers—all of which acts were committed by Capt. Tarlton in the case of the Orizaba. And it was understood at the time that all American vessels coming into that port would be subject to the same indignity. We are not, as a matter of course, informed how the interview terminated, as our correspondent could not penetrate the secrecy of the diplomatic interview; but we can announce that the result was highly favorable to Nicaragua, for when the Orizaba lately came into that port, she was not molested in the least. We, therefore, conclude that the doctrine of the "Right of Search" has been yielded; and vessels coming into the harbors of this Republic will be let pass without molestation. This is a consummation of which the Minister may and should feel a just pride, and for which this people should be duly grateful.

THE RIFLE BATTALION.—This favorite body of soldiers arrived in town on the steamer Virgin last Thursday, and will probably leave town to-day for Leon. The illness of Col. E. J. Sanders, devolved the command on Lieut.-Col. Frank Anderson. Maj. Cal. O'Neil has resigned his position on the staff of Gen. Walker and is now connected with the Rifle Battalion.

STEAMSHIP AMERICA.—The Sierra Nevada, in coming down from San Francisco, met the new and splendid steamship America, bound up. This is one of the boats destined for the new line between San Juan del Sur and San Francisco, and will probably be the next steamer down.

PERSONAL.—The American Minister returned to this city on Thursday, from San Juan del Norte, whither he had gone to see his family off to the United States. Col. Wheeler was attacked by the prevailing disease while on the river, but is now almost completely recovered.

ANOTHER UNPROVOKED INVASION.

By advices from Guatemala and San Salvador to the 5th inst., we are in possession of the fact that, without any official declaration of war, the Governments of these two States had combined in a hostile league against this Republic, and the vanguard of an invading force was already in the field and on the road hither. From Leon, the present seat of government, we have the official proclamation of this Government, directed against Guatemala, that unless that State recognized the existing Government of Nicaragua, this Republic would be forced to the extremity of a declaration of war, to vindicate its honor. Thus both States have assumed an attitude of hostility; and already the anxiety consequent on a condition of war agitates the peoples' minds.

It is useless to comment on the wrong and folly of the movement thus initiated by the illiterate tyrant who holds the reins of power in Guatemala. Carrera is the font of this offence: and by the time he has finished with it, there is a strong probability he will discredit the strength of his brutal despotism over the hearts and properties of the people whose power he has usurped and abused for twelve long years. There is every chance that he has "put his foot in it" this time, and half Central America will find relief in the mis-step.

We have no positive advices as to the proceedings of the army of invasion, further than that on the 5th of May one thousand men left the city of Guatemala as the vanguard of an invading army. This force was to march into San Salvador, where it would be joined by the forces of that Republic, and thus augmented, march on to Leon. An army of reserve was to be sent forward from Guatemala, probably under the immediate command of Carrera himself. The vanguard, as detailed by both States, was to consist of two thousand men, and the actual army of three thousand more.

This was the plan of the campaign, but unfortunately for the enterprise, on the arrival of the vanguard at San Miguel, out of the thousand men with which he started, only four hundred stood by the expedition, the balance making it convenient to have private business in the mountains. In San Miguel, of the first two hundred volunteers pressed into the service, over one hundred deserted; and when Gen. Mora, the President of the Republic, made an exciting speech to the crowd of citizens and soldiers, the majority expressed their sympathy for the old Democratic principles by crying "Vive General Walker!" All these mentioned circumstances reduce the aspect of the Northern invasion to a shadow of strength; and if anybody is frightened, it must be somebody whose cowardice is a settled disease.

By way of information, we may state that the Northern Departments of this Republic are well defended. The last eight months has been devoted to fortifying Leon, and that city is now in a condition to withstand any force the Northern States may send against it. Realejo is also well fortified; and when the Rifle Battalion is safe within the walls of the former city, we may content ourselves with the satisfactory belief that "the country is safe!" The General and his staff, together with the Rifles, will start to-day for the North; and if Carrera wishes to see a free fight, he had better come down.

SECRETARY OF LEGATION TO THE UNITED STATES.—We see by the newspapers of the last steamer that Dr. J. H. Sigur is represented as being Secretary to the Legation from this Republic. It is proper to state, and we state it by authority, that no appointment has been made as yet of any Secretary of Legation to the mission of Padre Vijil. The impostors who palm themselves off upon the people of the United States as agents of this Government are taking Mr. Marcoleta as an example.

SERENADE.—The band was out last night serenading the General in his private quarters, at Wines & Co.'s Express Office. The building was brilliantly illuminated, and the effect of the music, in the deep stillness of the obscurity, lent a mellow attraction to the place which was hard to break for the rough lodgings of our private sanctum.

CORPORAL PIPECLAY.—We are in receipt of the verses written by the Corporal, "Our Gathering Call," but they came to hand too late for publication in this number. The Corporal's friends will hear from him in the next Nicaraguense.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—Gen. Wm. Walker and his staff arrived in this city on Thursday, and are now in town. The General is in his usual good health.

THE OTHER SIDE.

A telegraphic despatch to the New York Herald, under date of Washington City, May 8, contains the following paragraph:

The Nicaragua affair still engrosses public attention, and forms the subject of deliberation in the State Department. The Cabinet met to-day, but came to no decision with reference to this important subject. A powerful influence has been brought to bear upon the administration, by certain parties, to defeat the recognition of Walker's Government. Señor Marcoleta has been very busy. They are also circulating a story to-day that the new Minister, Padre Vijil, is a man of no standing in Nicaragua.

The position of Señor Marcoleta is an anomaly in diplomacy. His intimacy with Secretary Marcy confounds all plausible conjectures. Was there ever such a glaring imposture attempted on a great government; and was there ever a great government so capable of being deceived! The foreign administration of the United States Government is a riddle, and its only recognized quality is an utter innocence of everything like shrewdness or suspicion. The wonder now is that Washington City does not swarm with Ministers. Shrewd men, out of employment here, are calculating the chances of a passage to New York, where they hope to be received as the representative of some unknown or defunct State. Marcy has recognized Marcoleta without requiring any exhibition of his instructions; and why should he not acknowledge them hailing from the States of Timbuctoo and Juan Fernandez. To our certain knowledge, this impostor, who has engrafted himself on the diplomatic circle of the United States as the Minister of Nicaragua, has never received a word of instructions or a dime of pay from any parties inside or outside of this Republic; and yet, under countenance of Secretary Marcy, he is allowed to hold his head up among the foreign representatives at Washington city, as a *bona fide* Minister from this State. It is high time, in our opinion, that the corps of able diplomatists who represent the real powers of Europe and America should take it into their own hands to resent this insult upon their body, if the Government of the United States will not protect them in its own capital. If they allow spurious claimants to rank with them, how soon will it be before all their seats may be contested by some upstart, claiming authority under a piece of parchment rendered by some dead or rebel Government? It is their right to enquire into the tenure of Marcoleta's official reception; and if he is an impostor, they owe it to themselves to exclude him from the deliberations of the diplomatic circle.

A word of this man Marcoleta. We cannot allude to him in any capacity except as a startling specimen of political assurance. History contains no record of so gross and glaring an imposition as he is at present practicing; and, we may add, there never was before an occasion when it could have succeeded. To counterfeit a note of hand—to imitate a bird—to deceive by legerdemain—to defraud a friend—to cheat an enemy—are all practicable and of frequent occurrence; but to practice on a nation and the world the ensigns and authority of a Foreign Minister was left for the subject of this paragraph. And to do this, too, on that Government claiming the highest civilization known to the age—by palming himself off as the Minister of a Government of which the impostor is more ignorant than of any other nation—is a fact in diplomacy which may lead to serious deception hereafter. José Marcoleta is a native of Europe, and came to Nicaragua as a mendicant. Falling under the notice and pity of the lamented Castillon, he was sent to the United States as the agent of that General, who then headed a party in this Republic. He has never resided in Nicaragua, and his visits hither have been short and far between; nor has he ever known aught of the country, nor been acquainted with its statesmen, except from rumor. An object of charity, possessing some ability, he received his appointment; but we are authorized by the best of authority in asserting that he never for a moment possessed the confidence of his benefactor. His chronic treachery of character damned him in the estimation of the Democrats; and with the Legitimists, under Gen. Chamorro, he was held in still less repute. Don Fruto Chamorro, a truly great man, but one educated in and actuated by false principles of government, entertained a profound contempt for Marcoleta; and before his death, gave orders that he should be dismissed from the employ of the State. He has long since been repudiated by this Government; and from the day of his departure as an agent, he has never received counsel or pay from the directors of this Republic. He is discredited at home by all parties; and yet Secretary Marcy insists on making a

Nicaraguan Minister of him. He is a pet about the State Department, under the present administration; but there was an occasion when Daniel Webster ordered him from that vicinity, under strong suspicions against his moral honesty. It was hinted in diplomatic circles that Mr. Marcoleta had opened himself to a prosecution for petty larceny. Thus he contrives to live—an anomalous impostor, the very sources of his sustenance a matter of doubt and suspicion. And yet such is the man who slanders the pious and learned Padre Vijil! Such is the source from which the enemies of Nicaragua derive the material out of which they manufacture their arguments against the legality and stability of this Government. Pope says:

"A villain's hatred is a good man's praise!" But let us turn from that side to look at the other. "Augustus Vijil," says Mr. Marcoleta, in the ear of Secretary Marcy, "is a man of no standing in Nicaragua." Great heavens! And the falsehood is bandied about the Union as an argument. The calumny strikes every man in Nicaragua, whatever may be his creed or party, as a most extraordinary statement to be made in the hearing of the well-informed people of the United States. A thousand presses, with two millions of readers, will hear and deny the libel. The magnetic telegraph will condemn the falsehood; and hundreds of orators, talking to thousands of anxious listeners, will denounce the utterer as an impostor and libeller. If any one man—a native citizen of this country—had to be selected in the whole length and breadth of this Republic as pre-eminent for his talents, influence, standing or virtues, that man, by unanimous approbation, would be AUGUSTINE VIJIL. A native of this city, originally a member of the legal profession, which he left for the church, he has lived all his life among the people; and no act of his long and public career has left a blot upon his fair fame.

When the *Te Deum* for peace was celebrated in the cathedral of this city, he was selected for his talents and piety, by the Fathers of the Church, to lead the services; and his address in Spanish and in French, congratulating his countrymen upon the bright hopes before them, on the extermination of fraternal feuds and intestine wars, the infusion of Anglo-Saxon enterprise and liberal institutions, was pronounced by all as a masterpiece of eloquence.

Such is the man Marcoleta slanders; and such is the source whence the slanders emanate! We leave it to the world to say if there are not two sides to this matter.

THE ELECTION.—We have not yet received any accurate returns from the election for President of the Republic. The late occupation by the Corsicans of the Department of Rivas prevented the opening of the polls in that district until quite recently; and the presence of an organized banditti in Chontales has heretofore prevented any election in that Department. However, the balloting has been gone through with in Rivas, and a detachment of troops will probably produce such quiet in Chontales that in eight or ten days the election may take place there.

The result, so far as is known, is favorable to Gen. Don Mariano Salazar, of Leon—a republican and very well qualified gentleman. Next in the contest is Gen. Don Maximo Jerez, also of Leon, and at present a member of President Rivas's cabinet. Don Patricio Rivas is next on the list, but as the Department from which he comes has not been heard from, and as it is unknown for whom Chontales will cast its vote, we would not be surprised to hear that the present patriotic Chief Magistrate had been re-elected. Licenciado Don Norberto Ramirez, of Leon, is also in the field, but his vote is small.

PRaise WHERE IT IS DUE.—The passengers on the steamship Sierra Nevada, on her down trip from San Francisco, assembled on the day of her arrival at San Juan, and passed a unanimous vote of thanks to her officers for their conduct during the rough trip through which the vessel passed. Among the list of passengers we noticed the name of the Hon. Alpheus Felch, Col. Butts, well known in the editorial circles of California. The following is the closing resolution adopted at the meeting of the passengers:

Resolved, That the agents of the line be cheerfully recommended as faithful to the letter in executing the stipulations of the passage—a thing very rare in the history of the Pacific steamship.

FULGENCIO VEGA.—The above named gentleman, well known in this capital during the Presidency of Chamorro, at last accounts, was in the city of Guatemala, which place he left on the 5th of April for Honduras, to join Señor Estrada, the pretended President of Nicaragua.

LETTER FROM CYRUS.

[Special Correspondence of El Nicaraguense.]

HEADQUARTERS, *Virgin*, May 26, 1856.

El Nicaraguense—Yesterday the Rifle Battalion, Lieut. Col. Anderson commanding, came over from San Juan, en route, as is reported, for Leon; but I would not be at all surprised if it should take another direction and proceed towards Del Norte. Military movements, like the intentions of governments and the results of Cabinet consultations, are generally kept as far in the dark as is consistent to carry them out; and our army just at this time needs as much circumspection and secrecy in its motions as ever. The enemy, it is true, have left our soil, abandoned the country, and returned home into Costa Rica; but the fact is of itself no solution of the great question flung out to the Central American States, by the declaration of war by Costa Rica and the announcement by that Government of its determination to exterminate Gen. Walker and the American element in Nicaragua. This haughty position, so pompously assumed and so inhumanly inaugurated by her troops, must be as publicly abandoned and as humbly atoned for, or Nicaragua can never enter into a peaceful communion with her, without lowering herself in her own esteem and losing the respect of kindred States and nations. And this "the grey-eyed man of destiny"—so long foretold and so anxiously looked for by the oppressed but simple-hearted Nicaraguenses—fully understands and will act accordingly. The daycharm and nightdream of Servilism must be forever broken and utterly dissipated. If reason, patriotism, love of country and common philanthropy will not dispense "the white mist of coming glory" in their minds, then will the sturdy blows and heavy tread of many a mailed warrior cleave it down and tramp it out of our soil forever.

The news from the States by the last steamer has caused a great deal of excitement among the troops, and they all seem inspired with new hopes and new energies. The probable recognition of this Government by the Washington Cabinet puts a new face upon all our affairs, and places the Republic of Nicaragua in her proper position among the powers of the earth. Besides this, the sympathies of the American people for the cause in which we are engaged, so determinedly expressed in public assemblies, gives a cheerful hope that our State will yet be recognized by the great Republic of the North.

May 28th.—The *Virgin* arrived this morning from San Carlos, with much freight and some troops on board, and the order is for the Rifle Battalion to go on board for Granada. So, it seems, that for once at least Madam Rumor was correct. In the meantime the First Light Infantry will be divided between this place and San Juan, under command of Brig. Gen. Hornsby, who is made Governor of Rivas and Guanacaste. Some considerable cholera has appeared here lately, the greater part of which can be traced to an improper use of fruits and liquor.

The steamer San Carlos lies over at Ometepec to-day, wooding up. San Juan looks like a deserted place since the troops left there; and many of its buildings that formerly flourished as fine hotels are now vacant and going to decay. *Mais encore*, CYRUS.

COL. JOHN W. FABENS.—The city was thrown into a state of mourning last week, by the announcement that Col. Fabens had fallen into the hands of the Ghontales banditti, who had killed him. Monday, however, gratified everybody with the return of that gentleman, although we are sorry to say, he had been very ill during his absence. A young gentleman, of much amiability, who accompanied Col. Fabens, was so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of the robbers, and they in a spirit of cruelty, deliberately shot him. His name was J. B. Chase, and the whole public of Granada knew him as one of the most harmless and yet agreeable men in the city: We deplore his untimely fate. Mr. Chase was from Salem, Mass.

ONE OF THE IMMORTAL FIFTY-SIX.—Mr. J. B. Williamson, brother of Captain Williamson, Quartermaster, and one of the fifty-six who came down with Gen. Walker on the brig *Vesta*, arrived in this State by the last steamer from California, and is now in this city. Mr. Williamson was dangerously wounded at the first battle of Rivas, and ever since has been lamed by the presence of the ball in the wound. He has been under medical treatment since but the pain continues very acute, and as a last resort he is going to New Orleans to put himself under the care of Dr. Stone.

MERIDIONAL DEPARTMENT.—Brig. Gen. Hornsby has removed his headquarters from *Virgin* Bay to San Juan del Sur, where the troops are better quartered, and enjoy superior health.

Died.

On the 6th inst., ELIZABETH PRICE, wife of E. H. Price, and daughter of John Baker, Esq., of Marion Co., Tenn.
On the 16th inst., DAVID R. PRICE, son of Elizabeth and E. H. Price.—*Tennessee and Arkansas papers please copy.*

NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON CITY.

[From the Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

Washington, May 3, 1856.—A distinguished functionary informed me to-day that our government would recognize Gen. Walker, and that the new Nicaraguan Minister—the Padre Vijil—who is supposed to be in New York or en route for Washington, would be received. The President's private secretary—Sidney Webster—left here this evening for your city on business, as I am informed, in connection with our Central American affairs.

Washington May 4, 1856.—A report was current this morning, to the effect that General Walker has sent to New Orleans to recruits for his army, as his hopes of success, since Schlessinger's defeat, were not of an encouraging character.—The distinguished person who gave me this information asserts it to be true, but is apprehensive that the administration here will interfere and prevent aid from reaching Nicaragua. He represents the readiness of hundreds to leave New Orleans and is assured from the extraordinary excitement prevailing in that city in favor of Walker, that should the Marshal of that district interpose sea force to prevent the departure of those resolved upon going to Walker's aid, serious consequences may follow, as opposing force will certainly be used. Southern members of Congress are singularly united in favor of Walker, even more so than at any time I have known them to be upon the Cuba question. It would certainly be a stroke of popular policy for General Pierce to at once acknowledge the Independence of Nicaragua—an act that would be followed by thousands of volunteers leaving our seaport cities and town for that region. It is said that Senator Houston's visit to the South has reference to this subject.

The Panama massacre excites strong indignation here, and the Executive is pressed on all sides to take prompt action in the matter; as if it were possible for this administration to take prompt action in any matter.

Many members of Congress charge that the blood of every American slain in Nicaragua should fall upon the hands of the administrator. The rejection of the Nicaraguan Minister has led to the invasion, and President Pierce is held responsible. Such is the feeling here.

The Postmaster General's report states the cost of the mail transportation over the Panama Railroad, forty-eight miles, to be \$138,000 per annum, for semi-monthly trips, as I stated to you yesterday—the road itself having cost \$8,000,000. The New York and Erie road—400 miles—cost \$91,090,000, and receives \$92,000 per annum for nineteen trips per week. He recommends that he be authorized to continue a contract with the Panama line at a cost not exceeding \$50,000, and also to contract for transportation over the Nicaragua route at a cost not over \$200,000; the mails to alternate so as furnish a weekly mail with California.

Washington, May 5, 1856.—The Cabinet, I understand, were called together at an early hour this morning, and had a very protracted and exciting session. The subject before them was Central America, or rather whether the administration are ready to recognize Gen. Walker's government, and receive as minister Padre Vijil, who arrived here this morning. Messrs. Marcy and Cushing opposed its recognition for the present, until something more definite could be ascertained—while Pierce, Davis and other members, were for immediate recognition and action. Nothing definite is known as yet; but it is generally believed that Marcy will be overruled. Judge Douglas and his friends are backing up Gen. Pierce with all their power. To-morrow, it is thought, will settle the question.

Washington, May 6, 1856.—It is said to-day that further letters have been received, showing beyond doubt the complicity of England in the affairs of Nicaragua, in having advised Costa Rica to no longer delay action in making war upon Walker. The happiest of men here just now is Com. Vanderbilt, who is rich in hope that Walker's days are numbered in Nicaragua. He rubs his hands exultingly at the overthrow of Col. Schlessinger; but what will be his surprise upon finding, in the course of a few days, that that "d—d stick at the head of the government" has come to Walker's aid by acknowledging the Republic and the newly chosen Minister. A few days, it is now believed will give the "Commodore" this satisfaction.

The Central American imbroglio is the only question talked of in and about the capitol and among politicians. It is the intent now to incorporate as one of the planks of the Cincinnati platform. Everything with reference to it about the White House remains in statu quo. The Cabinet have another meeting to-morrow or next day, when it is thought the matter will be disposed of. Padre Vijil is here, but sees no one. As yet no communication has passed between him and our government. He is a native of Nicaragua, and second only to the Bishop in church authority. There is no doubt he will be received.

A rumor prevailing here that a mass meeting is to be held in the Park, in your city, to express sympathy with and give material aid to Gen. Walker, has thrown old Marcy and the whole Cabinet into an indescribable state of excitement. As soon as it was whispered, Sidney Webster was sent off post haste to New York, to keep the Custom House employes from taking any part in it. The administration now feel that they will be forced, in a short time to recognize the Nicaraguan government, and dread any movement of the people, knowing they will meet with severe denunciation for the indirect part they have taken with Great Britain, in aid of Costa Ricans. Gen. Quitman's bill for the repeal of the Neu-

trality laws will receive able and earnest support; from several eloquent gentlemen, when it again comes on.

Washington, May 7, 1856.—Nicaragua has fairly crowded out all other matters appertaining to Central America. The conduct of the British war authorities at San Juan, on the arrival of the steamer Orizaba, about the middle of last month, in surrounding that vessel and exercising power over her passengers, is deemed by our government as a flagrant breach of duty. The State Department has sent to New York and procured affidavits of all the facts, preparatory to calling Mr. Crampton to account, as it was under his orders that the Orizaba was interfered with.

The result of this proceeding at San Juan has finally waked up Marcy and Pierce to the designs of the British government, and has led to the determination to recognize the Rivas administration through its representative, El Padre Vijil.—Not only is this true, but assurances have been given that no objection will be made to the shipment of arms, ammunition and persons from our ports to the ports of Nicaragua.

The crisis in Central American affairs is thus about to be precipitate upon us; and it comes in a practical shape and by a direct collision with British authorities in the ports of Nicaragua.

The Navy Department will promptly despatch vessels of war to San Juan, and individuals will be encouraged to give "material aid" to Gen. Walker. It is boldly avowed here that Walker is the true *cuncta* courier of our institutions, the representative of our people, and should be aided, encouraged and sustained at any cost.

Provided with all the necessary documents, within a day or two, Mr. Marcy will have a free talk with Mr. Crampton, and demand of that functionary that he shall withdraw or countermand his instruction to British naval officers in Central America. It is even impossible to maintain peace unless Mr. Crampton shall recede. He has instructed British officers in Central America to regard all communication with Gen. Walker as illegal, and those officers assume to exercise over passengers and baggage not only a surveillance but positive control. One happy effect has resulted from this: it has compelled the administration to recognize the Rivas-Walker government, and thus to denounce her Majesty's officers, and to legalize the proceedings of our vessels. You may look out for a squall from Central America. The atmosphere is filled with electric clouds, and they will unite one of these days and create a terrible commotion.

So soon as Judge Evans, of Texas, can obtain the floor, he will deliver a speech in favor of a repeal of our neutrality laws, and take strong grounds for the immediate recognition of Nicaragua. Those in the confidence of the administration say that the new Minister will be received so soon as the next steamer arrives, should Gen. Walker still be in power.

Washington, May 8, 1856.—The Nicaraguan affair still engrosses public attention, and forms the subject of deliberation in the State Department. The Cabinet met to-day, but came to no decision with reference to this important subject. A powerful influence has been brought to bear upon the administration, by certain parties, to defeat the recognition of Walker's government.—Senor Marcoleta has been very busy. They are also circulating a story to-day, that the new Minister, Padre Vijil, is a man of no standing in Nicaragua.

The resolution, notwithstanding, is fixed to recognize the Walker-Rivas government, and to exercise positive control in the affairs of Nicaragua. In order to expedite this new movement, arrangements have been made by which the steamer Orizaba, of your city, will remain over a day or two, that the necessary measures may be taken here to receive Padre Vijil; and that steamer taking the news to San Juan, will be detained at that point till a special messenger can proceed to Granada and confer with Gen. Walker.

This is certainly the programme, and it shows that administration has got frightened at the demonstrations of public sympathy in favor of Walker and his cause. Besides, it is the American policy, which sooner or later must have prevailed. There is no loss which to us would equal the loss of either of the inter-oceanic transit routes. These are the bonds by which California is held to the Union, and this is beginning to be felt even by this stupid administration.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1856.—Capt. Tinkler's protest against the British at San Juan, sent to the Secretary of State, was before the Cabinet yesterday, and they have determined to take immediate action upon it. Already, I understand, a sufficient force has been ordered to San Juan to investigate the affair.

BALTIMORE, May 9, 1856.—A party of one hundred and thirty men left here to-day for New York, said to be destined for Nicaragua by the steamer Orizaba, which sails from that port on Saturday. They were mostly from the interior of the State, and were organized into two companies.

MAY, 1856.

EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
NOS. 66 & 68 FULTON STREET,
New-York.
THE LARGEST, FINEST, MOST SPLENDID assortment of Spring Clothing is to be found here, at 50 per cent. below Broadway Prices.
Fine French Cassimer suits, complete, \$10, \$12 and \$14, Rich Moire Antique Silk Vests, \$3.
Clothing Made to Order at astonishingly Low Prices.
my31.

List of Letters

Remaining at the Post Office in Granada, May 25th, 1856:

[Per steamer <i>Virgin</i> .]	
Astin, Saml C	Asbury, Geo P
Avent, Jos	Alvarez, Macsrio 2
Ayala, Maria A	Alley, Jos H 2
Adams, H Q	Arzett, Thos J
Bristol, V R	Burchard, Thos 2
Beebe, Geo M	Bell, John William
Bolton, James C	Bowley, Geo H
Benard, Dr Martin	Bazou, (San Juan)
Boone, H R	Bastemaire, Emile
Brewster, Asa S	Bremer, Jonas 2
Binns, Thos J	Brothead, John
Berry, Erastus	Brandan, L
Carpenter, Saml	Castiglioli, Cesar
Conley, Jno W	Coley, Caleb R
Corbin, V O	Colvin, A J
Corderida, J	Cooper, Jno R
Christophle	Craig, Thos B
Cleveland, Dr A A	Crane, Benj P
Corkhill & Clapp	Clark, Chas W
Duval, Dr Luis	Davis, Thos
Duke, L & M	Dickson, Henry
Dally, Wm	Dickerson, Geo W
Drummond, John J	Dorsey, Dr E J
Emerick, W J	Evans, Richard
Ferrer, Fermin	Fabens, Jos W
Ferez, Maximo	Ferrari, D 3
Franklin, L	Foote, J G 2
Fry, Col B D	Faney, M
Goff, R M	3 Gready, Jacob
Gillis, Philip	Gay, Jas W
Gilmore, Thos	Gillman, Stephen
Goodell, R	Gonzales, Antonio
Grout, Wm	Goussen H
Hughson, Wm H	Hunt, Julius
Herbert, A	Haynes, W G
Hays, A W	Hambleton, J S
Houser, Wm	Houssell, Honnah M
Harrington, T	Hardey, Capt E S 2
Harris, Geo M	Hayes, Moses
Infante, Isidore	Jennings, Jacob M
Korner, T T	
Livingston, J W Dr	LeClair, Lewis
Lucketo, E H	LaVirgin, (steamer)
Loudon, V	Lacayo, Fernando 2
Lee, Jas C	Linberg, F
Lyans, Robert	Lawless, Jno B 2
McNab, Jas	Mosely, Thos A
Morales, Pedro	Moore, Jas
McGoff, Morimore	Monroe, Jas 2
Machade, Pedro	Marcanero, Santiago 2
Munroe, Thos	Marenco, Sebastian 3
Mallory, C H	Morris, Henry
McGrath, John	Moses, Dr J 2
McAllister, J B C	McChisney, M H
McNeiney, Henry 2	McAlpine, J W
McBean, David	Male, Jos R
McClaypole, R J M	Marshal, Henry
Nicoll, A C	Nicholson, M A
Overall, Edwin E	
Pewrine, A A	Potter, H F 2
Pierson, John	Paimeter, B G
Parsons, Asa E	Partridge, Chas
Perine, Wm H	Pewrine, Franco 2
Polomino, David	
Rouhand, Pedro 2	Rose, Albert
Renne, Jarvis N	Robbins, D B 2
Rogers, Jno S	Read, Jesse Q
Robertson, W E	Rilpher, Laurence
Roden, Geo	
Selva, Hilario	Storms, W B
Shay, John	Shreeve, J E 4
Snyder, W D	Sweet, Dr J B 2
Sprouse, John W	Sullivan, Josh
Smith, F W	Swun, J R
Sullivan, M	Sporles, David
Sleeper, Jos K	Solari, W
Springer, Jos W	
Teebay, Miss	Trask, W F
Trippe, T H	Teller, Carlos
Titus, G T	Vivas, Rosario
Walker, Capt Norvel	Walsh, Thos 2
Wadsnath, David	Wiedman & Beschor
Wales, Dr	Wilkes, Geo 2
Waddell, H Cov	Waynes, Geo
Wood, Miss Mary	Whiting, Jonathan
Wilson, Capt David 2	Williams, Jno
Wayne, Geo	Wilson, G Leo
Wilson, Jas B	Wassman & Co 2
Young, Capt W H	Zabala, Adriane

J. A. RUGGLES, Postmaster.
Granada, May 31, 1856.

To the Public—Manovil Hotel.

FOR the information of the Public, who are not informed as to the cause of my recent absence, I will explain: that when I went on board the steamer Cortes, to meet my family and bring them to this city, the Captain refused to land me, and I was carried to Panama. From thence I went to Aspinwall, where I learned from several passengers, who came down in the British mail steamer, that it was impossible to come to this city, as the boats had stopped running on the San Juan river. I sailed for New York, and from thence returned on the last steamer to Granada. It has never been my intention to quit this country, and so soon as I arrived in Granada, I again opened my Hotel, which is now ready for the reception of the public, and will be kept as before, as a first class House, with every accommodation to be obtained in this city. My expenses by the recent unexpected trip and detention have been very great, but I will yet come out all right, and if those to whom I am indebted will indulge me for a few days, I shall be able to pay them in full.

JOS. MANOVIL.
Granada, May 31, 1856.

El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, May 31

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

Alexander Jones appointed Paymaster General of the Army, with rank of Colonel.

Capt. L. Norvall Walker appointed to the command of the Volunteer Rangers.

Capt. Henry Dusenbury, Adjutant General, is transferred to the line, and assigned to the command of Company A, Second Light Infantry.

First Lieut. Oba Paxton is transferred to the Second Light Infantry, and will report to Brig. Gen. Fry for orders.

Second Lieut. R. C. Tyler is promoted First Lieutenant, Company A, First Light Infantry.

First Sergeant J. W. Tayloe is promoted Second Lieutenant, Company A, First Light Infantry.

THE EASTERN NEWS.

We devote a large space to the publication of the news brought by the Orizaba. The Eastern papers fill their columns with items of news interesting and important to Nicaragua. Throughout the Union, Nicaragua is a subject of conversation paramount to all others; and already it has entered into the political index of the country, and threatens to unmake as well as make a President. Pierce and Marcy have wreaked themselves on Nicaragua as Clay and Van Buren did on Texas. The tide of public sentiment cannot be diverted or suppressed, but must sweep on to the fulfillment of its aspirations. Wherever suffering humanity complains against the wrongs of unfeeling power or the crimes of disorderly anarchy, there the strength of American sympathy will always strive to make itself felt; and the public man who stands in the way of this manifestation must resign himself to combat the popular voice without a hope of receiving encouragement or station. The good sense of the American people long since recognized in the present Government of Nicaragua a settled fact, and they yearned to embrace it in their diplomatic circle as a new ally to the Republican cause. What matter of time, circumstance or policy should stand between the wish and its consummation? Were they to take cowardly counsel with prudence and refrain from doing what was proper, to save giving offence to England or any other power? Was the right "to play second fiddle" to caution?

Such were the questions propounded in 1841, when Texas asked to be recognized; and the same opposition was made to that measure, we now hear urged against the recognition of Nicaragua. English and French wrath was talked of as a certainty; and timid statesmen advised their lion-hearted constituency to provide for the hard times which would follow a disastrous war. But Texas was recognized, and there was no strife! Mexico was thoroughly subdued and stripped of her fairest province; and yet we had no invasion from England! The fear of war is well in the hearts of a great people; for when mighty nations arise to combat, infinite suffering must naturally result. But those nations should never be intimidated from their line of policy by the threats of other powers. To manifest a becoming leniency on minor issues is no sign of weakness or cowardice, but rather of generosity, which sacrifices something before it will strike in anger. It does not tremble with fear, but shudders in horror at the fearful realities of war. But the United States need have no fear of a collision with England on the subject of Nicaraguan independence. John Bull may bluster—may point to his armed fleet—may even send a squadron to winter in our Gulf; but that is all. Thirty thousand men are nothing, and they compose the naval strength of Great Britain! We may laugh at her displays of cholera, for they are the ebullitions of the aristocratic element of the English stock; and all know that Aristocracy is on the decline. The strength of Democracy, even in Great Britain, will make itself felt, in the event of a war against the spread of Republican institutions.

The statesmen of the United States—those men really deserving to be classed as such—are well posted in this matter. They have marked out a line of policy for the American Union; and while nothing can daunt them from its illustration, they are still less easy to be frightened by the idle bluster which for fifty years has menaced every advance in the science of self-government. Public sentiment maintains them in the defence of our republican institutions, and the American mind is an unit in opposing the interference of European Governments to pervert any portion of this con-

tinued to a monarchy. In illustration, we see the ardor with which it favored the revolution in Texas—the celerity it manifested in recognizing the South American Republics—the interest with which all the movements in Mexico are watched—and now the broad enthusiasm which shakes that Republic in favor of Nicaragua. There can be no two sides to this question on this continent; and the only explication to be given by Americans, is the right of this country to govern itself. Nicaragua is a free State; her people are free, and they must be maintained free. That is the political axiom of the United States; and though vacillating men, temporarily in power, may curb its exhibition for the time, the sovereign people will be heard by and bye, and then the principle will gain force from the increased strength of its declaration. Pierce and Marcy are already frightened at the terrible responsibility the public voice insists upon heaping on them in denying to our Minister an immediate recognition.

In New York, on the arrival of Padre Vijiil as the representative of this Republic, an unbounded excitement grew into being instantaneously; and wherever the telegraph wires announced the fact, the contagion spread. Public meetings were held in all portions of the United States, and the great men of the Union left their seats in Congress to harangue the people on the one great topic of public consideration. In Washington City, among the representatives of the nation, it was the sole question of consideration; and every hour the electric current was questioned as to the movements of the new Minister from Nicaragua. He could not be left alone; but the great voice of the American people condensed itself into a single mouth to interrogate him on the prospect of the Republican army and the Democratic cause. Gen. Walker was on every tongue; and if our venerable and reverend friend, Padre Vijiil, thought him a great man while here, what must be his opinion now that the world is alive with the repetition of his name.

Gen. Cass, Senators Douglas, Houston, Weller, and a host of others in every section of the Union, are our champions to-day; and the confederacy rings with their magic sentences in favor of the immediate recognition of this Republic. The neutrality laws are to be abolished in our favor; and ships of war have been ordered to our harbors. American citizens are not to be molested on their way to join the revolution that threatens to overturn the Aristocratic element in Central America, if American sailors can prevent it.

In New Orleans, Pierre Soulé calls a private consultation of his friends, and lo! the eager multitude fills the broad hotel from floor to dome! He calls for men and money, and responsive hearts volunteer the one and subscribe the other. The people are wild with excitement, and the demand is made for a prompt settlement of all the Central American disputes. Panama has angered the American Democrats; and its motley tribes of Indians and negroes must suffer for their cowardly attack on women and children. Costa Rica has struck down Americans under the flag of the Union, and she must pay the fearful debt of human life! Great Britain has interfered with and exercised control over American steamers and American passengers, and she must recoil on her meddlesome disposition. A combination of angry causes has produced a violence of public sentiment never before equaled; and yet it is but in its inception. The great West must be heard from; the irritable South has not felt the nervous touch of the electric battery. When they arouse, we shall hear a response from the "bone and sinew of the land"—from the men of rifles and revolvers, who have met such foes before, and are not yet satisfied.

We are satisfied with the Eastern news; for it betokens a better season for Nicaragua. The time of clouds is passing away, and the smiles of good fortune seem already to illumine the face of the future.

A. J. BAILEY.—A friend at our elbow, who has read the reports circulated in San Francisco by A. J. Bailey—a transport from this State—says he never knew him to have a friend in Nicaragua during the whole time of his residence here; and in fact, it is a doubtful question, if he ever had any thing legally while here. He robbed his wife, and then deserted her; and ultimately he undertook to rob the Government, in whose employ he was, of two hogsheds of brandy; but being caught, Gen. Walker ordered him to be shipped out of the State. San Francisco, probably, may sustain Bailey, but he cannot flourish in this community. There is too much honesty.

SPARKING SUNDAY NIGHT.

Sitting in the corner,
On a Sunday eve,
With a taper finger
Resting your sleeve;
Starlit eyes are casting
On your face their sight;
Bless me! this is pleasant—
Sparking Sunday night!

How your heart is thumping
'Gainst your Sunday vest—
How wickedly 'tis working
On this day of rest;
Hours seem but minutes,
As they take their flight;
Bless me! ain't it pleasant—
Sparking Sunday night!

Dad and mam are sleeping
On their peaceful bed,
Dreaming of the things
The folks in meeting said,—
"Love ye one another,"
Ministers recite;
Bless me! don't we do it—
Sparking Sunday night?

One arm, with gentle pressure,
Lingers round her waist,
You squeeze her dimpled hand,
Her pouting lips you taste;
She freely slaps your face;
But more in love than spite;
On, thunder! ain't it pleasant—
Sparking Sunday night?

But, hark! the clock is striking,
It's two o'clock, I shun!
As sure as I'm a sinner,
The time to go has come.
You ask with spiteful accents,
If "that old clock is right,"
And wonder if it ever—
Sparked on Sunday night?

One, two, three sweet kisses,
Four, five, six you hook—
But thinking that you rob her,
Give back those you took;
Then as forth you hurry
From the fair one's sight,
Don't you wish each day was—
Only Sunday night!

CRIME IN HONDURAS.—By the Official Gazette of Honduras, we learn that Zenon Domingo, a native of the town of Intibucá, was sentenced to ten years' servitude in the garrison of Omoa, for having killed his father while in a state of drunkenness.

In the same paper is an account of the wounding and killing by Santos Laines, of the town of Joconguera, of his step-mother, Dorotea Laines. He first struck her with a knife, inflicting a terrible wound, after which he went to the bed in which his wife was sleeping, and then attacked her, giving her a wound in the breast, through which she breathed. The sister of his wife, who had taken refuge in the dark, was next attacked and wounded in the arm and face. The ruffian then fled, but was captured, tried, condemned and executed.

We would call the attention of those corresponding with their friends in the States to the notice of Wines & Co., which requires the prepayment of twenty cents on all letters, after this date.

CALIFORNIA PROSCRIPTION.—Mr. Wm. H. Rhodes, Private Secretary to Gov. Johnson, wrote a very caustic letter on the subject of the Legislature, which lately adjourned in that State. For this reason, he was removed from his position, and Mr. Wm. Bunsman, a gentleman long connected with the press, appointed in his place.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—We are indebted to J. A. Ruggles, agent for Wines & Co.'s Express, for a copy of Harper's Magazine for June. Those who desire to procure copies of this magazine can do so by calling at Wines & Co.'s.

LATE PAPERS.—Wines & Co. have favored us with late papers from California, the Atlantic States, and all portions of the Central American States—Guatemala, Honduras and San Salvador; and also for files of the *Cronica*, published in New York.

EXPRESSMAN DEAD.—The California papers announce the death of Mr. R. G. Noyes, President of the Pacific Express Company, and a most estimable gentleman.

HONDURAS.—Señor Don Rafael Arbizu, a lawyer, has been appointed Minister of Hacienda and War by the President of Honduras.

ADJOURNED.—The California Legislature adjourned on the night of the 21st of April. The proceedings of that body gave great dissatisfaction to the people.

RESIGNED.—Lieut. R. H. Truly has resigned his position, and is now in the Volunteer Rangers.

List of Letters

Remaining at the Post Office in Granada, May 25th, 1856:

[Per steamship Orizaba, from New York.]

Armstrong, John G	Alden, G F	
Artetany, W	Allen, C L	2
Bulnes, Carlos	Brandan, L	
Benard, Martin	Bailey, T L	2
Blackett, W G	Bolton, James C	2
Brown, Nathaniel	Bernard Dr	
Byrne, Daniel	Boyle, James W	
Bell, Capt Horace	Buckley, P C	
Beristain, M		
Cushing, Cortland	Colby, E H	
Craig, Thos B	Chapman, T R	
Cotrell, B S	Casey, Thos	
Conklin, R M	Castiglioli, Cesar	
Clinton, D W	Cohill, Daniel	
Cook, George		
Dusenbury, Capt H	Duke, L & M	3
Dusenbury, Alfred S	Dillingham, D H	
Drew, R H	Dusenbury, Capt H C	
Dorsey, Dr E J	Duval, Luis	
Dyer, Philip		
Evans, Isaac		
Fisher, G W	Glenton, J W	
Fabens, Col J W		
Glenton, J W	Gousin, H	
Glenton, W	Griffin, Joseph	
Griffith, W R	Gray, P E	2
Gillis, Philip	Goodell, Richard	
Gillis, P H		
Hart, L D	Huston, H C	2
Harris, R D	Hancock, Chas C	2
Ibarguen, C	Jones, J S	
Isran, David		
Kirtley, Francis	Kassen Jacob S	2
Kelley, John A	Kith, Seth W	
Logan, George	Laine, F A	2
Lauth, Edw	Lage, Justin	4
Lane, A A	Lyons, W H	
Lawless, J B	Layrence, S W	4
Mason, S G	Marence, S	
Moore, George	Myers	
McAllister, Col J B G	Muherck, C C	
McCordle, Capt Jno	Munson, Ira	
Mullan, James Jr	Munro, Donald	2
Murphy, Patk	Marsh, Alex W	
Marcenaro, Junn B		
Neville, Wm H	Nordman, Chas	
Pratt, James	Potter, H F	
Rucker, Ol H	Rieves, T	
Ruth, Jno		
Smith, Berry B	Skerrett, Col M B	
Selva, Hilario	Sanford, Frank G	
Souder, E H	Saunders, Dr W H	2
Selva, Justa	Spies, Geo H	
Smith, J Caleb		
Thacker, Jno F	Teller, Woolsey	
Thompson, Saml	Tucker, Dr J O	4
Thoman, Max	Tracy, Prescott	2
Thomas, James P	Vandyke, T J	2
Wright, Charles	Wynns, A	
Wheeler, Charles M	Webb, R M	
Ward, Geo E		
Young, Col W H		

[Per steamship Sierra Nevada, from California.]

Bisduc, Joel S	Hopping, Chas	
Colemus, Jacob (Co. A)	Mosely, Lieut T A	2
Douglas, Dr Wm A	McGritty, Wm	
Fabens, Jos W	McCarty, Wm	
Goodall, Richard	Wilkinson, Thos	2
Hurtado, J M	Whitley, Jas D	
Hart, J J	J. A. RUGGLES, Postmaster.	
	Granada, May 31, 1856.	

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.

Important to Letter-Writers.

WINES & CO. hereby give notice that in future ALL LETTERS MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE. The postage will be Twenty Cents, including Postage Stamps. Stamps can be obtained at the office of WINES & CO., with or without envelopes.
J. A. RUGGLES, Agent of Wines & Co.
Granada, May 31, 1856.

Max. A. Thoman,

WINE AND LIQUOR DEALER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Hospital street, fronting San Francisco Convent,

GRANADA.

Liquor sold either by the bottle or glass.

duced by the Chairman, as "the young and enthusiastic friend of Young America. He said that he was somewhat young, to be sure, and was perhaps enthusiastic in the cause of Young America, by which he meant a procreative America. This was not the time for the indulgence of mere verbiage, and he was happy to be enabled to second the practical remarks of the gentleman who had proceeded him, by offering an eminently practical resolution. He then read the following:

Whereas, By the resolutions already adopted by this meeting, it is apparent that Gen. William Walker and his brave army in Nicaragua are in need of prompt and liberal material aid. Therefore

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by this meeting with full powers to collect and receive subscriptions and contributions of any kind—whether in money, provisions and clothing, or arms and ammunition, for the immediate aid and relief of Gen. Wm. Walker and his suffering army.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and unanimously adopted.

The Chairman was then authorized to appoint the committee provided for in the resolution, and he did so by proposing the following named gentleman as a committee of Material Aid:

Moses S. Beach, Elijah F. Purdy, Warren Leland, J. B. Taylor, Richard B. Connolly, John Clancy, Gideon J. Tucker, H. N. Wild, Major Bartlett, Capt. Whitcomb, Samuel Brevoort, Geo. Wilkes, Wm. Williamsen, Peter R. Steele, A. C. Lawrence.

The names proposed were accepted by the meeting; after which Mr. Rose continued his remarks. He said the peace just concluded in Europe contained the germs of a coalition against the Republic of the United States. The strength and power of the coalesced and reactionary Powers of Europe was great, and their insidious influence was already at work even in this country. It was the duty of all lovers of human freedom to crush out this influence, and assist by word and deed the efforts of our fellow-men to attain these privileges which we enjoy.—He instanced the interference of the British frigate Eurydice, in the movements of the American steamship Orizaba, and asked, and inquired, whether the American people would submit to such insults from a power, against which they had already twice struggled, and successfully too, in maintenance of their rights. He next reviewed the history of Nicaragua and the internal dissensions by which it had been so long cramped. General Walker, in accepting the invitation of the Democrats of Nicaragua to aid them in casting off the rule of a despot, did no more nor less than Gen. Lafayette when he gave his services in aid of our forefathers in their struggle for independence of foreign rule. [Cries of "that's so," "that's so."] If General Walker be unworthy of our sympathy and aid, then was Gen. Lafayette unworthy of our admiration. Walker is now fighting for the same principle for which Lafayette fought—the rights and liberties of men. In conclusion he hoped that the men of New York would not be backward in rendering aid, efficient and practical, to the apostle of liberty in Central America, their countryman Gen. Wm. Walker!

Mr. Rose resumed his seat amid great applause.

What Alderman Clancy Hoped.

Alderman John Clancy was then introduced. He said that the spread of republican principles was dear to every American, and he was sure that every true man must accord in the sentiments uttered by the eloquent speakers who had proceeded him. He did not wish to repeat what had already been said, but he would read for them a speech delivered by Gen. Walker to his troops when the news reach Rivas of the defeat of his forces at Santa Rosa, in consequence of the treachery of Schlessinger. Mr. Clancy then read the speech alluded to, and concluded by saying that a previous speaker had expressed the hope that he would one day have the satisfaction of shaking Gen. Walker by the hand when he landed in New York, as an American Senator for

the State of Nicaragua. Now, for his part, he hoped Gen. Walker would not land in New York as a Senator from Nicaragua. He hoped that when he came he would come by way of Mexico, leaving his mark behind. [Loud cheers.]

Speech of Horatio N. Wild—Offer of Material Aid.

Horatio N. Wild was then called for. He answered the summons by saying that the present was the time for action—serious and deliberate. Something *practicable* was needed, and he was needed to do his share. He had in his possession 500 guns, and ammunition to match, which he would tender in aid of Nicaragua and Gen. Walker. [Enthusiastic applause.] The guns were ready, and many persons present knew where they were, but for his part he was not going to enlighten the government of their whereabouts. He hoped every man, no matter what his politics, would come forward and aid in the glorious movement. There were none so poor that could not afford some assistance—even a dime would aid in the good work—and he was quite sure that in less than six months those so contributing would say, "Thank God, I aided towards the consummation of this glorious, this noble enterprise." [Cheers.]

From Judge Morton.

The President of the meeting then read the following dispatch from Alex. C. Morton, Esq.:

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 9th, 1856.

To the friends of Nicaragua and Republican freedom:

I think I may with the utmost degree of confidence assure you that the recognition by our Government of that of Nicaragua is now a settled fact, and that the day is not far distant when the "Republic of the Five Volcanoes," blended with those of our "starry flag," will float and wave in glorious triumph over Central America.

ALEX. C. MORTON.

The Adjournment.

A motion to adjourn was then made. Capt. Rynders moved to, and by moving, that this meeting now adjourn, subject to the call of the Committee. The captain added that the ball must be kept rolling—the movement must not die. He wanted to see other and even larger meetings in aid of the good cause.

The motion of the captain was accepted, and the meeting then adjourned, with three cheers for Nicaragua and General William Walker.

The Crowd—Another Meeting.

The throng was so great that many were unable to gain admittance in the Hall, so that another meeting was organized outside the building, at which several addresses were made, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

IN THE SOUTH!

[From the New Orleans Picayune, April 29th.]

Enthusiastic Meeting at New Orleans.

Speech of Hon. Pierre Soule and Col. French, etc.

Last night, as was previously understood by public notice, the Hon. Pierre Soule met a number of his fellow-citizens at the St. Louis Hotel, in order to lay before them his views on Central American affairs. An immense crowd assembled. There was never before so large a meeting in the rotunda of the hotel and gallery. The palmiest days of old whiggery and democracy never collected on that old "stamping ground" such a mass of the "bone and sinew of the land." We regret that our account of the affair is obliged to be brief.

In the first place there was a mistake. It was thought by some (and properly) to be an informal meeting. To this end invitations were sent out to various gentlemen to be present. On the other hand and on the contrary, thousands assembled at the St. Louis and filled it from the top to the lower floor. Some twenty-five or one hundred persons were invited to be present. When the crowd assembled in the lower rotunda—the bar room—they were told that the meeting (for a few) was to be in the gentleman's parlor.—Then there was a rush of hundreds up the stairs, and in a moment that apart-

ment was filled to overflowing at least a dozen times.

"Such a gettin' up stairs I never did see."

It was evident Mr. Soule expected no such gathering. He was surrounded by a clamorous crowd. One said this, and another said that. He was indeed overcome—embarrassed—by the "noise and confusion" about him. A motion was made that the multitude repair to the rotunda below. Acclamation carried the motion, and after the vast crowd had reached the rotunda, Mr. Soule spoke for a long time, but what it was he said (from the position we occupied in the meeting) we could not hear, and therefore cannot report. We presume, however, that his speech must have been in his usual strain of eloquence, as his remarks were frequently interrupted by the loudest demonstrations of applause.

After awhile, it is true, we found out that the eloquent gentleman was in favor of Nicaragua and Gen. Walker. He advised the merchant to lend his money to the cause; said that the present struggle by Walker and his brave men would result in their favor, and that the United States would readily and gladly annex the territory, and it would come under the protection of our laws and our constitution.

We do not—indeed, we cannot—pretend to say that we have giving the orator's language. But we do say that if the brave hearts of the multitude, with their strong arms and stout hearts, present at the St. Louis last night, were now with the gallant Walker, in the cause of liberty, there would be no more Schlessenger disgraceful defeats, nor any more massacres of Americans in any part of Central America.

After Mr. Soule closed his speech, subscriptions in aid of the cause of Nicaraguan freedom were opened; but how much money was subscribed we cannot say. But we learn a good amount was put down.

Mr. Parker H. French was subsequently called and responded eloquently and happily. He spoke in glowing terms of praise of General Walker, Nicaragua and their future destinies.

After the meeting in the rotunda had dispersed, the "invited few" adjourned up stairs to the spacious hall of the gentlemen's dining room, where Mr. Grumble had prepared a collation for them. Here, as is usual on such occasions, there were all sorts of patriotic and political toasts and sentiments proposed. But the most remarkable and significant of these was by Mr. Senator Hyams, of this city.

The honorable gentleman said, on rising in response to a call, that in what he was about to utter he spoke irrespective of party, and wished not to wound any gentleman's feelings. He had two planks which he would insist on being incorporated in any American platform that was to receive his support. He hoped if any honorable gentleman present should attend the Cincinnati Convention in June, that he would insist on having these two planks placed in the democratic platform. These pieces of timber were, first, "Nicaragua and her Independence;" and second, "Indemnification in soil and territory for American blood shed at Panama!"

This sentiment caused the greatest applause.

Our space forbids us giving a more extended report of these interesting proceedings.

[From the Crescent, April 29.]

There was a great meeting on Monday evening to hear Hon. P. Soule on the Nicaragua question. The following is but an imperfect sketch of his speech: Mr. S. being introduced to the meeting, detailed the circumstance under which he had been induced to give publicity to his opinions, and stated that the meeting had a practical object in view, and the advantages that would accrue to this country and to the South, and to Louisiana in particular, upon the success of the present movement under Walker and Rivas.—The recent events in Nicaragua were descanted upon; the defeat of Schlessinger's detachment by the Costa Ricans, he showed, so far from being a blow to Walker's progress, was only an incident that would nerve him to more decisive

action, if possible, and render triumph certain. Still there were circumstances militating against him. There was no want of energy, capacity, or of strong arms and brave hearts to carry him through the struggle in triumph; but there was an evil influence operating against him at the headquarters of the United States government. The speaker took occasion to observe that he did not consider the Executive personally responsible for the policy of the government toward Nicaragua; the fault lay with the influences by which he was surrounded and controlled. Having shown up the question in all its aspects, the speaker came to the practical part of his address, which was that Walker was in a critical situation in reference to pecuniary matters, and needed money wherewith to prosecute his war with the Costa Ricans. He had plenty of men at his command; all he wanted was money to purchase arms, munitions and other necessities, without which a war could not be prosecuted. The sum needed was \$200,000 or \$250,000, and with this sum, the speaker proceeded to argue, with much force and lucidity, that the war could be terminated, by the conquest of Costa Rica, in a very short space of time—possible a few weeks.—The money was not asked as a gift, but as a loan, the probable result of which would be beyond a doubt. The national debt of Nicaragua was stated, from good authority, to be less than four millions, and her available resources thirty-five millions. The virtual acknowledgement of the new government by the United States, through its Minister, and the formal recognition that would of necessity take place upon the success of the present movement, were urged as circumstances which would confirm the responsibility of Nicaragua in repaying the money now asked for. The speaker added that he had the best authority for saying that so soon as the present struggle should end in Walker's favor, Honduras and San Salvador would join with Nicaragua and the four States would form a confederation that would in time, under American energy and industry, become the seat of empire of the commerce of the world. After descanting upon the advantages that would follow to this country, and to the South, and to New Orleans—not to mention Nicaragua herself and the world at large—upon Walker's success, and upon the shame it would be to let him fail for want of pecuniary aid now asked, the speaker concluded his address by calling for paper and ink, and opening a subscription list on the spot.—Numerous gentlemen thereupon stepped forward and put down their names for various amounts.

Whilst this was going on, Col. Parker H. French was introduced to the meeting. He made an address, brief and to the point, showing up the history of Nicaragua since its emancipation from the Spanish yoke, its distracted and decaying condition prior to the invitation of Walker into the country; the patriotism, courage and noble aspirations of Walker; his present position, and his need of pecuniary assistance. As a citizen, and as a representative and agent of the new republic he returned his thanks to the citizens of New Orleans for the lively sympathy manifested by them at present, as well as heretofore.

Both Mr. Soule and Col. French were listened to with the profoundest attention, and cheered lustily at intervals.

Before the meeting adjourned, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions in behalf of Nicaragua and to make the needful explanations: Col. Slatter, Col. Jacques, Col. Christy, Messrs. H. M. Hyams, Webster and D. C. Jenkins.

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.

estado de los asuntos en Nicaragua, y como deseo que ellas sean distintamente comprendidas, encargo su lectura á mi amigo el Sr. O. Smith.

EL SR. SMITH.—Leyó lo siguiente:

En cuanto todo pueblo oprimido que está en lucha por sus naturales derechos y los goce de su libertad, tiene el derecho de pedir la asistencia ó ayuda de cualquier hombre ó pueblo sobre la tierra, y en cuanto es de derecho natural y universal de todo hombre ó pueblo el conceder esta ayuda ó asistencia á consecuencia.

Resuelve.—Que despues de haber luchado por diez años el pueblo Nicaraguense en una desesperada guerra civil, contra opresivos mandarinés, su patria brotando sangre por los poros, está en sus derechos haber llamado al Jeneral Walker y sus asociados á auxiliarse á libertarse de sus sanguinarios opresores y conseguirle la paz con un buen Gobierno.

Resuelve.—Que el Jral. Walker siendo así llamado estuvo y está en derecho de haber ido y de ser acreedor á los honores por su heroico valor y fortuna de haber conseguido dar la paz á Nicaragua; y un Gobierno efectivo á su pueblo. (Vivas.)

Resuelve.—Que el tiempo ha llegado en que pesa imperiosamente sobre nuestro Gobierno el reconocimiento de la independencia de Nicaragua. (Vivas.)..... bajo su actual Gobierno, que es libre de trabas y anarquía restablecido al orden y civilizacion, por la efusion de elementos nuevos y progresivos; y que mientras reconocemos el Gobierno existente de Nicaragua y sus derechos de fijarse en el puesto que le compete en el número de las Naciones reconocidas del Universo protestamos y sin excitacion alguna rechazamos toda pretencion que quiera tener la Nacion Británica ó cualquier otra, de llamar nos á justificacion de nuestro proceder.... (Vivas... Vivas... Vivas...)

Resuelve.—Que Nicaragua siendo el pasaje mas inmediato á nuestras posesiones Orientales y Occidentales: debe ser reconocida como amiga de nuestra Gran República con un poder que no admite intervencion de ninguna especie en su política interior y exterior; y que juzgamos á propósito el firme establecimiento del actual Gobierno de Nicaragua, especialmente para la proteccion de nuestro comercio concentrado en esas localidades, para la quietud de este continente, y para garantía de las vidas y propiedades de ciudadanos Americanos.

Resuelve.—Que observando que nuestras leyes de neutralidad fueron impuestas sobre nosotros por la Gran Bretaña cuando como Nacion estabamos comparativamente en la infancia; y la Inglaterra no está ahora recíprocamente ligada como lo comprueba la declaracion de recientes hechos tocante á su secreto manejo en la ayuda á Costa-rica, como perjudicial á los derechos é intereses de nuestros conciudadanos y enteramente en oposicion con el principio de nuestras instituciones é honorables á la dignidad de un pueblo grande y libre.

Resuelve.—Que es un deber del Gobierno Americano el prestar á los ciudadanos Americanos donde quiera que se hallen, ya sea en las costas del Japon, ya sobre el ensangrentado Istmo de Panamá ó sobre el Lago de Nicaragua, en donde quiera que la libertad de nuestras instituciones les llamen llevando consigo el fruto del buen orden, la libre opinion y inestimable estandarte de la libertad. Nuestro Gobierno como buen Padre está obligado á extender sobre ellos el escudo de su proteccion y la égida de su poder.

Resuelve.—Que la bárbara carnicería perpetrada á sangre fría contra nuestros conciudadanos en la bahía de la Virjen por los Costaricenses quienes bajo las órdenes de sus Jefes superiores cometieron tambien atrocidades contra la humanidad, no debe quedarse impune.

Resuelve.—Que ya es tiempo para que el espíritu agresivo é interesante del Gobierno Británico en los asuntos del Sur de este continente, reciba un rechazo formal: y que la bárbara guerra levantada por Costa-rica contra la República de Nicaragua animada y asistida por ese Gobierno, le reprima por esta Nacion y sea fuertemente aclamada por la compulsion práctica de las doctrinas de Monroe.

Resuelve.—Que el Jeneral Walker en esta apurada y crítica posicion, sostenido

por su valiente bando de caballeros Americanos y Nicaraguenses casi cercado por una horda de bárbaros Costaricenses diez veces mayor, con rifles de la Inglaterra en sus manos y mercenarios extranjeros entre sus filas, necesita de pronta y liberal ayuda: y recordandonos de nuestros antepasados cuando nuestros padres invocaron tambien una ayuda Koschusko y Lafayette respondieron á sus voces. Por tanto nosotros ciudadanos de Nueva-York nos comprometemos por esto á hacer cuanto esté á nuestro alcance para que le lleguen los auxilios necesarios y con confianza esperamos que nuestros hermanos de los Estados adyacentes cooperarán con nosotros en unir sus esfuerzos á favor de los que están sufriendo por la doble causa de la libertad y humanidad. (Aplausos....)

MR. RYNDERS.—Señores tres vivas para el Jeneral Cass.... hip... hip... Hurah! y tres mas....

RYNDERS.—Tiene edad sobre su cabeza mas su corazon es ardiente como cuando tenia veinte años.

Una voz.—Así es....

Otra voz.—Y él tiene mucho arranque..

MR. RYNDERS.—Si, el pájaro nunca pierde su pluma:

CP. RYNDERS.—Dijo:

Señores, como Presidente de la Comision invitadora me es necesario asertar, para la informacion de los aquí presentes, la causa ó el motivo por que no aparecen en esta reunion muchos de los distinguidos caballeros que tambien debieran estar.

He recibido despachos telegráficos de varios que son Senadores y Representantes de los EE. UU., entre otros citaré:

Stephan A. Douglas.—Jral Quitman.—Jeneral Cass; y otros, para la satisfaccion de esta asociacion, leeré de estos despachos; este es del bizarro soldado Jeneral Cass;—(Gran aplausos)

El Sr. Smith leyó entonces una carta telegráfica del Jeneral Cass cuya copia es la siguiente:

Washington 7 de Mayo de 1856.

Señores Rynders, Dewed, Oaksmith, Clancy y Philips.

No me es posible asistir á vuestra reunion, no obstante espero ardientemente que la causa de Walker será dichosa.

Yo creo, que los intereses de este pais, de aquel y los del mundo entero lo exige. Ella lleva mis ardientes deseos.

Luis Cass.

Un Sr. del interior de este pais habló asi.

Señor Presidente y compatriotas míos, hace solamente dos horas que fui anunciado de que tendria ocasion en esta noche de dirijirme á vosotros: no obstante esperaba llegarme aquí con el objeto de oír á esos Senadores y Representantes de Washington, cuyos nombres han sido aquí mencionados.

Aunque ellos no han llegado, aun que les ha sido imposible reunirse á nosotros en esta noche; debo decir: que mi corazon se ensancha; y que la sangre en mis venas fué vivificada en su pulsacion, cuando oí leer el despacho del Jeneral Cass. Pues que, dignos Vdes. lo que quieren, aunque tenemos muchos Romanos entre nosotros, él es el mas grande de los Romanos entre ellos.—(Gran aplauso.)

No quiero esta noche, aunque para ello tengo mucha disposicion ocupar vuestro tiempo con un discurso sobre este asunto. Este asunto requiere consideracion y deliberacion y no puede ser ventilado delante de un auditorio como éste. Pero se decir que inapto para discutir este asunto sin mas reflexion, siento que mi corazon late en union de los vuestros, á favor del valiente Ejército de Walker.—[Aplausos.]

Digo Sres. que respondo el despacho que sobre alambres nos ha sido enviado por el Jeneral Cass.—El dice que los intereses de Nicaragua, los de este pais y en sustancia que los del género humano entero, exige el buen éxito de Walker..... [Aplausos.]

A estos sentimientos creo no importa cual fuese la opinion de algunos tímidos políticos, no importa lo que fuere la del comercio ó de la riqueza el corazon de todo el pueblo Americano responde en esta noche.... y el que viviere un poco de tiempo mas verá á Walker dichoso.—[Gran aplausos.]

Al hechar una ojeada sobre el mapa de la América la atencion de todo hombre

será llamada hácia ese estrecho Istmo que divide los dos Océanos observándolos mas de cerca, sobre el mapa y viendo á los EE. UU. confinados por un lado del continente con el Atlántico, y por el otro con el Pacífico con esas tremendas montañas rocallosas entre ellos, y porcion del terreno que en 25 años á lo ménos no podrá ser transitables en ferro-carriles ni por ningun otro sistema de rápida comunicacion digo que cualquiera que vea sobre el mapa verá no solamente las ventajas mas tambien la absoluta necesidad en que está este Gobierno de obtener para ser libre y seguro al travez del Istmo, que separa los dos continentes.—[Aplausos.]

Ese libre pasaje ha sido asegurado por tratados. Tratados sobre tratados, han sido hechos por nuestro Gobierno con el efímero Gobierno que allí rejia. Pero de que sirven los tratados? Esos tratados sin términos los mas enfáticos aseguran á nuestros conciudadanos y á sus propiedades garantía; y mientras les estoy hablando en esta noche, la voz de nuestros compatriotas asesinados desde el suelo de Panamá piden venganza contra los violadores de los tratados.—[Gran aplauso.]

Del Gerald de Nueva York de 10 de Mayo

Una parte del discurso que pronunció el ex-ministro á Madrid el H. Pedro Sulé en la ciudad de Nueva-Orleans el dia 28 de Abril, ante una concurrencia tal que no se habia visto en aquella ciudad.

El Sr. Sulé habiendo sido presentado á la Junta hizo un detalle de las circunstancias que le impelian á dar publicidad á sus opiniones, y manifestó: que la reunion tenia un objeto práctico en vista. Continuó entónces con su estilo naturalmente férvido, y enfático, demostrando las ventajas que posee Nicaragua por su posicion topográfica, las que podian ser benéficas al pais y particularmente á la parte sur y á Nueva-Orleans, con el buen éxito del movimiento entre Rivas y Walker.

Los recientes eventos de Nicaragua, no habian sido bien comprendidos ni la derrota del destacamento Schlesinger por los Costaricenses, quedando probado que lejos de ser un golpe fatal para Walker, no habia sido sino un insidente que debia estimularlo á una accion decisiva, si fuese posible que asegurase un triunfo completo, sin embargo de haber circunstancias que luchaban contra él. No faltaba enerjia capacidad ni brazos fuertes y corazones valientes para conducirlo en triunfo en medio de la lucha, á pesar de una maldita influencia que obraba contra su gloriosa empresa en el Gabinete del Gobierno de los Estados-Unidos. El orador manifestó que no consideraba al Ejecutivo personalmente responsable de su política hácia Nicaragua que la culpa la atribuia á la influencia por la cual estaba circunvalado y dirijido.

Habiendo presentado la cuestion bajo todos sus aspectos, el orador continuó dirijiéndose á la parte práctica de su discurso, la cual era que Walker estaba en una situacion crítica por falta de recursos pecuniarios, y necesitaba de dinero para proseguir la guerra con Costa-rica. Soldados no le faltaban, todo lo que necesitaba era dinero para proveerse de municiones, sin lo cual era difícil sostener la guerra. que la suma que le faltaba eran 200 ó 250,000 pesos, que con este recurso [alega el orador con mucha fuerza é ilustracion] la guerra sería terminada, dando por resultado la rendicion de Costa-rica en muy corto tiempo, tal vez en un par de semanas. que esa suma de dinero no se pedia como una donacion pero si como un empréstito, cuyos resultados ventajosos serian tales cual no se supone. Aseguran personas fidedignas que la deuda pública de Nicaragua no asciende á cuatro millones y que sus rentas bien manejadas darian un quintuplo.

El reconocimiento virtual del nuevo Gobierno ó del Ministro de los EE. UU., y el reconocimiento formal que necesariamente tendria lugar con el feliz resultado del presente movimiento, fué compelido como circunstancia que confirmaria la responsabilidad de Nicaragua al pago del dinero que ahora se solicita. El orador manifestó que tenia informes satisfactorios para asegurar que en cuanto terminase la presente lucha y que esta fuese en favor del Gobierno, el Salvador y Honduras se agregarían á Nicaragua y Costa-rica: que

estos cuatro Estados formarian una confederacion, la cual despues de algun tiempo auxiliada por la industria y energía americana, vendria á ser el emporio del mundo comercial.

Despues de haber hecho muchos detalles de las ventajas que obtendria este pais la parte del Sur y Nueva-Orleans, no entrando en cuenta las muy grandes que reportaria Nicaragua misma y el mundo entero, en caso que Walker de sima á su em presa, y considerando lo vergonzoso que seria que sucumbiese por falta de recursos pecuniarios que ahora se demandan, el orador concluyó su discurso pidiendo papel y tintero: abrió una lista de suscripcion en el mismo acto: varios caballeros de fortuna se lanzaron á la mesa suscribiéndose con fuertes cantidades. La suma suscrita montó á la de \$257,000 y el orador hizo la observacion siguiente: Caballeros; esta suma no es suficiente faltan \$243,000, y para librar á Nicaragua de sus enemigos y opresores me suscribo por \$25,000 mas. Este ejemplo fué seguido por toda la concurrencia y se obtuvo la suscripcion de \$500,000.

La gran Junta fué disuelta á la una de la mañana con el grito de vivas repetidas al Padre Vijil de Nicaragua.

La Administracion y la cuestion Nicaraguense.—El Presidente Pierce,—Oposicion de Marcy.

Las últimas ocurrencias bombásticas de Nicaragua han hecho una impresion en el Gabinete de Washington, que lo ha pasado. Sobre el primer impulso de los discursos de los honorables Weller y Duglas en el Senado, segun es probado por personas bien informadas, el Señor Presidente Pierce el dia lunes, se resolvía á tomar sobre sí la responsabilidad de un inmediato y recto reconocimiento del Gobierno de Nicaragua, y de su Ministro el Rdo. Padre Vigil: ¿qué sería si los ingleses vacilasen? ¿no es nuestro deber obligar al Gabinete Británico á que observe la doctrina de Monroe que prohíbe la intervencion europea en los asuntos de América? Tal nos aseguran en la determinacion del Presidente el lunes pasado.

Sabemos que el Sr. Marcy en esta ocasion, no pudiendo acumular aquella arrogancia que le caracteriza, tuvo que ceder á las resoluciones terminantes del Señor Pierce, en razon de verse el uno y el otro, no solamente al borde de un abismo, sino tambien espuestos á la indignacion de toda la nacion americana: pues la voluntad del pueblo debe ser precisamente la del Gobierno.

El que abajo suscribe; habiendo visto un aviso en la Gaceta de Guatemala firmado Manuel Inchaurregui, diciendo: que me atribuyó poder de Doña Luz y Doña Deberana Marroquin para cobrar de los Gobiernos de los EE. \$17,875, digo: que el crédito de mi casa no es de esa cantidad sino que asciende á 107,250 pesos cuyos documentos auténticos tengo presentados ante las Cámaras del Salvador y en muchas oficinas, y los poderes de mis coherederos serán revisados en su oportunidad. Manuel Carrascosa.

A LA TIERRA SONETA

¡Mujer divina! á tu mirar de fuego
Broto en mi pecho fúljida esperanza;
Y ensueños mil de amor y bienandanza,
Formé al mirarte decidido y ciego.

¡Adorable mujer yo desde luego
Mi amor te he consagrado sin mudanza:
Sé para mí cual Jenio de bonanza,
Grata mostrándote á mi humilde ruego.

¡Dichoso yo mil veces si pudiera
Un simpático afecto merecerte;
Si tu amor á mi amor correspondiera!

Entónces ay! contento con mi suerte,
El corazon y el alma te rindiera;
Bella indiana, te amara hasta la muerte....

C. R

El 4 del pasado graduaron en el Colejio Mejical de Nueva-York los Sres. J. C. Clavarieta, Agustin Orihuela, J. B. de Castro y Manuel Romagosa, naturales de la Isla de Cuba.

CONDUCTA

de los legitimistas de Nicaragua,
SU HIPOCRESIA Y PERFDIA

Su transformacion en bandidos acaudi-
llados por

PEDRO JOAQUIN

Y

FERNANDO CHAMORRO.

Hace muchos años ha existido en la ciudad de Granada un círculo de oligarcas conocido con el nombre de *Relojina* á quien siempre asesoraba un pequeño número de jóvenes petulantés eruditos á la violeta.

Todo Nicaragua ha presenciado sus retrogradadas tendencias bajo un despótico sistema de clientela que adoptaron para oprimir á los pueblos y esquilmarlos á su privativo provecho, constituyéndose de esta manera émulos en miniatura de esas naciones absolutistas que ahora se hallan castigadas por la civilización del siglo.

Por tanto simpatizaban perfectamente en sus hechos é ideas con todos los serviles de Centro-América y han despreciado con arrogancia y estúpido orgullo á los talentos y virtudes cívicas de aquellos que no se plegaban á su tenebroso club. Por que no les era conveniente que la generalidad conociera que los destinos públicos monopolizados entre ellos, tan solamente los convertían en oscuras negociaciones socavando el crédito público.

Los productos del fondo de Instrucción pública, del de Caridad, del de Marina, Consulado etc., siempre han sido manejados en privativa utilidad de este mismo círculo disponiendo de ellos como si les fuese una renta hereditaria; y si hacían favores á sus satélites, era tan solo con esta clase de caudales, con objeto de tenerlos comprometidos al vil ejercicio de esbirros de su opresión y tiranía.

Igualmente han tenido monopolizada la Administración de justicia, constituyendo Jueces á su devoción para convertirlos en instrumento de sus caprichos, de su ambición y de sus designios inveterados: de suerte que el santuario augusto de la ley y de la justicia se hallaba profanado por estos terroristas que constantemente hacían prevaricar á los jueces y jimir á los pueblos. Ejemplos muy remarcables tenemos de estas verdades.

Cuando á fines del año de 1852 tuvo lugar la elección para Director Supremo de Nicaragua con objeto de reemplazar al Sr. Pineda, el añejo club Granadino de quien nos ocupamos se empeñó por cuantos medios pudo inventar, haciendo uso de viles intrigas y manejos despreciables y escandalosos, en colocar en este alto puesto á un individuo de su seno, al Sr. D. Fruto Chamorro; sofocando para ello la libre expresión de la voluntad de los Nicaraguenses.

Entonces, cada uno de estos ilusos se consideraba como elevado á la cima del poder, rodeando á su infatuado caudillo, para hollar la Constitución, conculcando todos los principios republicanos que forman la base de las garantías públicas en todo Gobierno libre, y estableciendo un ministerio perseguidor de los prohombres de la patria, como émulos del antiguo Senado de Venecia para poner en práctica un espionaje y una odiosa inquisición que abatía los ánimos de aquellos que no simpatizaban con su política y estraviado proceder. El archivo secreto, aquella invención hominosa abortada por la envilecida España en tiempo de Fernando VII para perseguir al partido liberal, fué la que adoptó la Administración Chamorro con objeto de justificar los ostracismos contra ciudadanos pacíficos y honrados, cuya presencia en Nicaragua era un estorbo á su programa de dominación. Al mismo tiempo que expulsaba del Estado á patrióticos esclerados, intervenía indebidamente en los asuntos judiciales impidiendo á las Cortes de justicia la ejecución de sus sentencias con respecto á ciertos reos que consideraba útiles instrumentos para sus manejos.

Cuando después de estos acontecimientos el reinado del terrorismo estaba ya establecido en Nicaragua, fué ensayada por estos colaboradores implacables, la Constitución retrograda de 1854, sancionada por Diputados destituidos del sufragio directo de los pueblos, que en estos casos, de es-

ta manera, debe ejercer su soberanía. Ya son notorios los principios que consigna y cuadran perfectamente con el sistema adoptado por los oligarcas de quienes vamos hablando.

¿Y tanto afán, tanto opróbrio, tanta tiranía y tanta maldad, podría ver con indiferencia el pueblo libre de Nicaragua? ¿Debería permitirse la dominación despótica y exclusiva de los Chamorros, Vegas, Espinosas, Castillos, Lacayos, Sandovalés (á) Locos, García (á) péncas, Estradas &c. &c? De ninguna manera: jamás hubieran podido consentir los buenos Nicaraguenses que su suerte fuese dirigida por sujetos tan destituidos de virtudes é ideas Republicanas. Antes por el contrario usó del derecho de insurrección: se levantó en maza bajo el estandarte de las libertades populares é hizo la guerra á estos pequeños tiranos que fueron reducidos al estrecho círculo de la plaza de Granada. Ellos entonces desesperados no omitieron medios para llevar á su colmo el terrorismo con el fin de sostenerse: mencionaremos algunos de los que ejecutaron y acreditan lo que vamos refiriendo. 1.º La arrastrada á cola de caballo desde las márgenes del lago al recinto de esta plaza del cadáver del teniente coronel Antonio Dario, cuya muerte recibió en la acción del 28 de Junio de 54: 2.º La fusilación de los oficiales hondureños Ulloa, Caña, Ruiz, etc. que fueron prendidos sin arma en mano en el pueblo de Condega después que tuvo lugar la acción de Jinotega: 3.º La fusilación de dos indios neutrales que no tenían otro delito que el de ser vecinos del pueblo de Jalteva, que siempre ha pertenecido á la causa liberal: 4.º La fusilación á las 12 de la noche ordenada por el coronel Cerda en la persona del capitán Pio Guebara después que este había capitulado con garantías de la vida en la torre de la parroquia de Masaya: 5.º Los trescientos y tantos infelices, inclusive ochenta mujeres, quienes bajo el peso de las cadenas y látigos, jermian amargamente en medio de sus trabajos clamando á Dios una justa venganza de sus opresores: 6.º Las continuas depredaciones públicas y secretas que ellos ejecutaban con escalamientos de una manera misteriosa aun en los intereses de aquellas personas que se mostraban neutrales: 7.º Las continuas pretensiones y allanamientos de casas de ciudadanos honrados, y de pacíficos extranjeros, retirados por no querer intervenir en una lucha fratricida bajo los principios establecidos por la Administración Chamorro: 8.º Los incendios mandados ejecutar en las propiedades de los mismos que lo elevaron al poder. En fin, ¿qué males no ha procurado la Administración Chamorro y la de su sucesor Estrada? ¿Y el Sr. Vega recordará su cobardía y corrompida maquinación de envenenar, como lo intentó, por medio de José Rivera á los Sres. Jral. Máximo Jeres y coronel Trinidad Salazar? ¡Infelices! ¡Dios no podía consentir tantos horrores ni dejar impune los delitos que os hacen acreedores á las penalidades que actualmente os afligen! Y en prueba de esto diremos que cuando ellos se enorgullecían en la creencia de ser los mas potentes y victoriosos, la *democracia* triunfó de la *tiranía*, á consecuencia de un rápido y atrevido movimiento del bizarro Jeneral Walker que dió por resultado la toma de esta plaza.

Diez días después de este acontecimiento, fué celebrado un tratado entre los Jenerales de las fuerzas beligerantes, de que ya el público está bien impuesto: mientras tanto los democráticos con objeto de infundir una plena confianza á los legitimistas, no dejaron de dar pruebas evidentes de moderación, siendo una de ellas la generosidad é indulgencia con que fueron tratados aun los principales cabecillas, á quienes se les dió garantía de vida y propiedad, y para mayor abundamiento han sido colocados en los principales destinos públicos. Pero, tal es el espíritu de partido y la faldedad característica de los serviles que solapados bajo el manto de la hipocresía ocultaban la arma que tenían preparada para ejecutar una alebosa reacción.

Cuando á consecuencia del tratado referido ingresaron á esta ciudad las fuerzas llamadas *legitimistas* para dar gracias al Omnipotente por la feliz terminación de la guerra; el Gefe de ellas en combinación con sus oficiales traía consigo la mas pérfida traición, valiéndose de la superioridad numérica de sus fuerzas para que cuando

estubiesen al frente de las nuestras debían atacarnos á cierta seña convenida. Perolos traidores son siempre cobardes: al momento de la ejecución desmayaron á la presencia de los democráticos, que aunque cortos en número eran superiores por la natural impavidez y el denuedo de que estimula la buena fé que la significaba este extraño proceder y esta notoria ingratitud en ocasión que se les daba muestras inequívocas de confianza y benevolencia? No hay la menor duda que esto patentiza la falacia muchas veces descubierta en los serviles, conocidos en Nicaragua con el nombre de legitimistas, quienes en esa vez se desdijeron mas que nunca á dar pruebas de su hipocresía y perfidia.—Esta fué escarmetada pocos días después con la ejecución del desgraciado Jeneral Corral á quien únicamente se le descubrieron correspondencias con el enemigo, á que llamaba para perturbar de nuevo la paz de Nicaragua, cuando á la sazón desempeñaba el Ministerio de la Guerra del Gobierno Provisorio.

¿Qué ofensa, que perjuicio, que vejación recibieron desde esa vez los titulados legitimistas que con obsecación y tenacidad insistieron de nuevo á hostilizar al Gobierno con objeto de hacerlo desaparecer? ¿por ventura no paseaban libremente disfrutando de toda clase de garantías? ¿qué no recuerdan estos hombres ingratos, hijos de la venganza y del espíritu de partido, la generosidad con que el Gobierno los trató obteniendo considerables rebajas en los cupos que les habían calculado en virtud de las adjudicaciones decretadas? Nada de esto pudo inclinar los ánimos de los disidentes que insistiendo en el error, y desatendiendo los gritos lastimeros de esta patria desgarrada, botaron la máscara cuando Costa-rica amenazó las libertades de Nicaragua, muy satisfechos de un seguro triunfo que en su concepto debía obtenerse como fruto de sus tareas, constantes desvelos y pérdidas maquinaciones, hasta el grado de comprometer la integridad territorial de una patria que les dió el ser y los alimentó.

Pero Dios no permitió que esos execrables parricidas consumaran sus negros intentos de venganza y dominación, haciendo para ello pronunciar algunos infelices pueblos de Chontales; por que la Providencia prodigó favores á la renaciente democracia de Nicaragua haciendo desaparecer la planta inmundada de los serviles que pretendían estirparla para encadenar á los pueblos á su exclusivo beneficio. ¿Y cuál es el partido que han tomado los Sres. legitimistas viéndose ya completamente perdidos? Convertirse en cuadrillas de bandidos y salteadores de camino, asesinando pasajeros y robando en las haciendas y despoblados todo cuanto encuentran, y destruyendo aquello que no pueden aprovechar; estas correrías son el patrimonio actual de esta horda de facinerosos que siempre huye despavorida aun de la mas pequeña escolta del Supremo Gobierno. ¿Y quiénes son los caudillos de estas partidas verdaderamente bandoleras? Don Pedro Joaquín y D. Fernando Chamorro impropriadamente intitulados defensores del orden y de la propiedad.

Cuidado Señores Chamorros, y todos vosotros que ciegame os dejais conducir por esos perversos y ambiciosos. El Gobierno Provisorio es muy indulgente, pero al mismo tiempo muy severo.

¡Pueblos! vosotros sois á quienes estos malvados quieren comprometer: conocedlos bien para no dar lugar á nuevos padecimientos. Ellos tanto por la fuerza como por el engaño os arrastran al peligro, y siempre ellos como cobardes saben salvarse.

¡Nicaraguenses! Unios todos al Gobierno, si quereis ser felices.

Se ha dirigido una nota al jefe de la legación rusa en Washington, por un individuo apreciador de las defensas de Sebastopol, donando \$4,000 para las viudas y huérfanos de los que murieron combatiendo contra los sitiadores de aquellas fortalezas.

—Se ha publicado en Paris un folleto que está llamando la atención en Europa, por el cual se propone la reunión de un gran Congreso, para zanjar las dificultades que ajitan al Nuevo-Mundo, y establecer bajo sólidas bases la paz jeneral por la realización del equilibrio Europeo. A un Congreso Americano, he aquí el remedio único.

A las Gacetas de los Estados.

Continúan: Carrera, el Gobierno del Salvador y su asociado Guardiola; haciendonos la guerra con sus publicaciones tan falsas como estúpidas, de modo que no merecen la pena de que nos ocupemos de ellas formalmente, á mas de que por si solos tienen bastante habilidad para hacer reír á todo el que vé su impotencia física y moral para mandar soldados contra Nicaragua. Querer formar tropas para sostener una causa servil, capitaneada por bandidos, en pueblos democráticos, como son todos los de esos Estados, no solo es una necia pretención, sino un paso muy riesgado para ellos mismos, que no desconocen, y en que naturalmente se estrellan sus esfuerzos; así es que la guerra que intentan los Gobiernos de Guatemala, el Salvador y Honduras contra Nicaragua, tan decantada y repetida en cien gacetas, no pasa de sarcasmos impresos que divierten mucho á los que tienen bastante paciencia para ocuparse de ello: pero es fuera de toda duda que el Escom. Sr. Capitan Jeneral, Condecorado con media docena de parches Don Rafael Carrera, no se tomará la molestia de asomarse por acá, ni hará otra cosa que mandar al Salvador su formidable ejército á probar fortuna, para pescar el río revuelto siquiera el departamento de sonsonate. Mucho menos es de esperarse que su digno cofrade Guardiola haga mas que repetir á imitación de mujeres de mercado, sus desentonados gritos.

No se puede negar que Costa-rica, aunque á tanto costo fué mas positivo: después de haber sido escarmentado, solo tenemos que echarle en cara sus asesinatos, sus incendios, y su vergonzoso pillaje en el departamento de Rivas; todo lo cual son letras á nuestro favor que no podrá respaldar, pero por lo menos ocupó por unos días la atención de una parte del Ejército de Nicaragua.

¿Y qué dirán ahora nuestros desdichados antagonistas al saber que el Enviado del Gobierno de Nicaragua cerca del de Washington, Presbítero Ldo. D. Agustín Vigil, no solamente ha sido reconocido sino que inmensas masas del pueblo lo recibieron con aclamaciones de júbilo, siguiéndose los obsequios de las clases principales con esplendidez y victores que salían de boca de Senadores y Diputados en elojio del Enviado y del Jeneral Walker? ¿Qué dirán cuando sepan que por suscripción entre los comerciantes de Nueva-York y los militares se reunieron del momento inmensas sumas á favor del Gobierno de Nicaragua, y al mismo tiempo todos los elementos que puedan necesitarse, no para habernoslas con surrapas despreciables sino para enfrentar á cualquier potencia que quisiese molestar á Nicaragua?

Todo el poder de Norte-América garantiza hoy á este Gobierno. Apresúrense pues, si pueden, los pigmeos Gabinetes de los Estados á hacer una *mea culpa* que si fuere á tiempo, podrá serles de mucha utilidad: y despidánsese de ocasionar escenas de sangre y horrores á los pueblos.

Mirale la cara á la muerte.—Cuando María Teresa de Austria estaba en sus últimos momentos parecía que dormía. Una de sus mujeres arregló los almohadones al rededor de su moribunda soberana y le preguntó si deseaba dormirse. “No, dijo la emperatriz levantándose, pudiera dormir pero la muerte está muy cerca.—Hacé quince años desde que estoy esperando, y estoy resuelta á mirarle la cara sin miedo ni terror.” Y así lo hizo: y cuando el sueño eterno le sobrevino, empleó su último aliento dándole gracias al cielo, y bendiciendo á su pueblo.

AVISO.

El que suscribe da en venta y enagenación un hermoso platanar que posee en el archipiélago de este lago, que se compone de seis á siete mil cepas: tiene además una infinidad de frutales de varias especies. El terreno en que esta situado es de lo mas privilegiado por la naturaleza pues su fertilidad estremada no solo está concretada á esa clase de siembras, sino que puede admitir otros ramos de la industria agrícola. El precio será convencional y hay disposición para darlo por un valor mucho menor del en que podría ser justipreciado. La persona que guste puede hablarse y entenderse con su atento servidor

Santiago Solorsano.