

EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

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El Nicaraguense.

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

[From our Extra of Monday.]

BY WINES & CO.'S EXPRESS.

FURTHER
NEWS FROM THE EAST.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

RECOGNITION OF OUR INDEPENDENCE.

Reception of Padre Vijil.

Arrival of Recruits!

Sickness of Gen. Goicouria.

REJOICINGS IN THIS CITY.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER.—The Daniel Webster arrived in San Juan last week, bringing one company of recruits, and the New Orleans mail.

The excitement in the United States continues unabated.

The troops arrived to-day have been ordered on to Masaya, but will probably be returned to Virgin Bay so soon as provision can be made for their accommodation at that point.

Capt. Scott, agent of the Steamship Line, arrived in town to-day on the steamer San Carlos.

The New York Sun, in a withering rebuke says that parties in New York are furnishing means in money and arms to the Costa Ricans, to be used against Gen. Walker's army. The attention of District Attorney McKeon is called to the fact.

Two large and enthusiastic meetings were held in New Orleans during the week ending May 29d.

The steam-frigate Susquehana sailed on the 15th inst. from Philadelphia for San Juan del Norte. Capt. Sands commands her and brought out important despatches to Col. Wheeler, the Minister at Granada. In the course of the next week, there will probably be in the harbor of San Juan the steamers Susquehana, Fulton and Merrimac and the frigate Potomac.

The sloop-of-war St. Marys, now at Panama, will remain there as long as her presence is deemed necessary for our interests in that quarter.

Our advices from Europe by recent arrivals, though not of startling importance, are still very interesting.

One of the most important statements received is to the effect that Great Britain had given way in the negotiation with the United States on the Central America question, but refuses to recall Mr. Crampton.

VOYAGE OF THE MINNIE SHIFFER.—The Minnie Shiffer left New Orleans on the 8th of May, for San Juan del Norte, having on board about one hundred and seventy-five recruits for the army of this Republic, together with about twenty emigrant families from Iowa and the northwestern States.—The organization of the soldiers is given as follows: two companies, one under command of Capt. J. G. Dreaux, the other under Capt. Thomas Henry—First Lieutenant W. S. West, Second Lieutenant Arthur Connor; First Lieutenant John Cooper, Adjutant Clark; all belonging to the command of Col. John A. Jaquess.

ILLNESS OF GEN. GOICOURIA AND COL. FISHER. We learn by express from Masaya, this morning, that Gen. Goicouria was dangerously ill from an attack of cholera. We hope to be able to announce in our regular edition that he is recovered. The same express states that Col. Fisher is confined to his bed by illness. Both of these officers are of the Intendencia General Department, and are noted for the ability with which their various duties are fulfilled.

NATIONAL SALUTE.—A regular salute of thirteen guns was fired on the plaza to-day at 12 o'clock. The bells of the several churches were rung, and the whole city shouted over the good news.

MORE MEN FROM NEW ORLEANS.—The Delta says that the schooner Minnie Shiffer left that port on the 15th of May for this Republic, with 220 passengers. A great many more applied for passage, but were unable to be accommodated.

RIVER RISING.—We learn from Commodore De Brisset that the river San Juan is rising fast, and no further delays need be expected in its navigation.

WINES & CO.—As usual, Wines & Co. furnished us with full and late files of papers from the East.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On the 15th day of May, President Pierce transmitted a special message to Congress, in which he sets forth with vigor the true position of the Nicaraguan question, and then proceeds, in his capacity as Executive of the United States government, to recognize this Republic through its Minister, Padre Augustin Vijil. The announcement by telegraph sent an electric thrill through the whole Union. We give the substance of the Message:

The President says in his message: "The narrow Isthmus which connects the continent of North and South America by the facilities that it affords for easy transit between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, have rendered the countries of Central America objects of special consideration to all commercial nations; and this has been greatly augmented in modern times by reason of changes in our commercial relations, produced by the general rise of steam as the motive power to us, on account of its geographical position and our political interests as an American State, of primary magnitude, that isthmus is of peculiar importance just as the Isthmus of Suez is, for corresponding reasons, to the commercial powers of Europe. But, above all, the importance to the United States of securing free transit across the American isthmus has become of paramount interest since the settlement of the territories of Oregon and Washington, and the accession of California. Impelled by these considerations, the United States took steps at an early day to assure suitable means of commercial transit, by canal, railway or otherwise, across the Isthmus.

After speaking of the treaty with New Granada, securing the right of transit, and the unsuccessful endeavor to obtain from Mexico a cession of the right of way at the northern extremity of the Isthmus by

Tehuantepec, the President speaks of the importance of the narrowest point of the Isthmus for transit, and the paramount interest of the United States in the security and protection of the projected lines of travel. He then adverts to the fact, that although this government has been asked to extend its protecting power and avail itself of such advantages as that protection would secure, still it has persevered in a system of justice and respect for the rights and interests of others as well as our own in regard to all the Central American States.

He refers briefly to the possession taken by Great Britain of the harbor of San Juan del Norte, almost immediately after the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and of the effect produced upon Nicaragua by that act, and adverts to the unsettled condition of the Spanish American republics and of the solicitude and regret inspired on the part of this country.

Their violent revolutions and the wars by which they have been continually agitated have made them comparatively powerless. Unable to afford due protection to foreign interests within their territory, or defend their own soil against aggressors, foreign or domestic, the burden of this state of things has consequently been cast upon the foreign States associated in close relation of commercial intercourse.

The President, in speaking of Mexico shows the fact that Great Britain and France have both had occasion to resort to their military power to enforce the rights of their citizens against the States of independent Spanish America. He likewise alludes to the fact that although it would be as easy for the United States to absorb new territory from Central America, as it is for European States to do this in Asia or Africa, yet we have abstained from it in obedience to considerations of right not less than of policy. He affirms that he has never failed to discharge the duties which he owes to himself, to his country and to foreign powers, and that he has never failed sternly to exert all the authority vested in him to repress unlawful enterprises, because they are in violation of the law of the land, which the constitution requires him to execute faithfully, because they are contrary to the policy of this Government; and because, to permit them would be a departure from good faith to the American Republics in amity with us. Among the American Republics to which modern events have imparted most prominence, is that of Nicaragua, on account of its transit route and otherwise.

The President adverts to the fact, that in their struggles and troubles, neither being strong enough to overcome the other, one of the parties (Castillon's) invited the assistance of a small body of citizens of the United States, whose presence apparently put an end to the struggle, and restored quiet by placing at the head of the Government a distinguished individual, by birth a citizen of the Republic, D. Patricio Rivas, as its provisional President.

The message then speaks of the established policy of the United States in relation to the recognition of foreign ministers. The following are the principles set forth:

We recognize all governments without question of their source of organization or of the means of which the governing powers attain their power, provided there be a government *de facto* accepted by the people of the country.

We do not go behind the fact of a foreign government exercising the actual power to investigate questions of legitimacy; we do not inquire into the causes which may have led to a change of government. To us it is indifferent whether a successful revolution had been aided by foreign intervention or not; whether insurrection has overthrown existing governments and another has been established in its place, according to pre-existing forms, or in a manner adopted for the occasion by those whom we may find in the actual possession of power.

All these matters are left to the people and public authorities of the countries respectively. During the sixty-seven years of our existence under the present constitution, we have had occasion to recognize Governments *de facto*, founded either by domestic revolution or by military invasion from abroad, in many of the Governments of Europe. The principle is vastly more important as applicable to the Central American States, where revolutions are continually occurring. If, therefore, when the Minister from Nicaragua presented himself some months since, bearing the commission of President Rivas, the facts which are now presented had existed, he must have been received. Various objections to him were stated. Another Minister has presented himself and been received, satisfactory evidence appearing that he represents the Government *de facto*, and, so far as such exists, the Government *de jure* of that Republic. Numerous considerations of interest to this country are added to enforce the propriety of this reception.

The documents accompanying the message are quite voluminous. Those from the Attorney-General comprise instructions to prevent the fitting out of expeditions of a military or naval character for invading the territory of any foreign powers.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy encloses various orders to the commanders of the Susquehanna, Potomac, Fulton and St. Mary's. The Secretary encloses to Commodore Paulding a copy of the statement of Captain Tinklepaugh, of the steamer Orizaba, saying: "It presents a case making it manifest that our flag should be shown at San Juan, Nicaragua."

In consideration of the circumstances he directs him to proceed there with the frigate Potomac; and in distributing the vessels of the home squadron he gives particular instructions to each commander to touch at Panama, Aspinwall and San Juan as often as consistent with a due regard for the interests of our country in these parts—the sloop of war St. Mary's being instructed to remain at Panama as long as she is needed.

THE NICARAGUA BALL STILL ROLLING.—There was another upheaving of the masses last night in favor of Nicaragua. As announced at the close of the meeting at Banks's Arcade, on Tuesday night, a mass meeting was held at the Louisiana Hotel, opposite St. Mary's market. The place of meeting was crowded at an early hour, and before 8 o'clock it was impossible to gain admittance. The sidewalks and streets opposite the hotel were almost impassable by those who were unable to get within reach of the speakers inside. To say that the meeting was an enthusiastic one would not be doing half justice. It was intensely—savagely patriotic; and if half the boys who were there last night could get within a hundred yards of the Costa Ricans, armed with good Mississippi rifles, the struggles of the infant Republic of Nicaragua would soon be over.—N. O. True Delta, May 22.

FOR NICARAGUA.—Louisville, May 21.—Col. Jack Allen left here this evening on the steamer Sultana for New Orleans, with 150 Kentuckians destined for Nicaragua.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said one day to Garrick, "Pray inform me, Mr. Garrick, how is it that you gentlemen of the stage can affect your auditory with things imaginary?" "Why, my Lord Bishop," replied Garrick, "the reason is plain; we actors speak of things imaginary as if they were real, while too many in the pulpit speak of things real as if they were imaginary." The Bishop tacitly acknowledged the justice of the remark, and bowed to the reproof of the actor.

A country editor thinks that Richelieu, who declared that the "pen was mightier than the sword," ought to have spoken a good word for the "scissors."

El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, June 7.

NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE.

The Republic is consummated. To-day the government of Patricio Rivas may claim equality with presidencies and thrones. Nicaragua has realized the first great step in her march of empire; and revolving years will only reveal the grand though hidden fruits that now bloom into budding, from the wintry blasts that but recently swept over the land. Darkness lifts itself and makes haste to be gone. The owl and bat have fled, for the day-star warned them of the approaching light. The night shade withers, for the morning glory crowns the garden with beauty and fragrance. Light comes with swiftness from the East, and the birds are singing on the house tops and sweeping up to heaven in the sweet joy of the morning stars is heard in the sweet record of songs and dances; and the jubilant notes of a new truth awaken the sleeping world to the hopes of its redemption. Ere long we shall hear the cannon roar and then the deep earth will re-echo the glad voice; and in the ascending smoke the hopes of liberty will rise unto the very heavens. The baptism song will swell unto the eternal throne, and its notes shall cheer the the angle martyrs who spent themselves in freedom's fight. The skeletons of thrones will rattle, and gloomy monarchs of the olden time, who claimed descent and right to rule from heaven, shall toss uneasily in their mouldering sepulchres. The day that dawns on us closes with a solemn pall round the ideas and institutions they represented. Every new republic born to the examples of man's capacity for self-government, loosens the bondage of those oppressed under the sway of regal governors, who claim to rule by divine right, but employ their power more like agents of the fallen angel.

The recognition of our nationality by the government of the United States, relieves us of all anxiety for the future. Emigrants may now come as fast as the boats can bring them, and in their hands they may bear the weapons which the Constitution of the country says every man may carry for his own protection. Assistance of every description, heretofore pent up under that stupid piece of legislation, the neutrality laws, will pour into the State, and there can be no power to arrest the importation. We are now linked in brotherhood with republicans of the United States, and eager eyes and anxious hearts will read and throb at the records of our success. Gen. Walker is no longer a filibuster, but the Commander-in-Chief of a National Army, and recognized as such by the most powerful government of the age. Gen. Scott, at home, is no higher than Gen. Walker in Nicaragua; and while we would not detract from the genius and renown of the hero of Lundy's Lane and Mexico, we may yet be allowed to doubt if history will not draw an unfavorable comparison against him when it recounts the benefits Scott and Walker have conferred upon mankind. One sustained a government, the other made a Republic; one, with ample means, won great battles against the enemies of his country, while the other, without means, made them, and then won a country and defeated its foes and drove them from the soil of his adopted State. One shone great in war, the other rose in splendor both in the field and in the cabinet. A government, complex and stubborn, has been wrought into a new existence, and a strange people, speaking a strange language, and naturally jealous, have been conciliated as subjects and won as friends. These facts have been acknowledged in the recognition of our independence, and though we do not speak of them to boast, yet we may refer to them with pride in recording the first fruits of so much hardship and patience. Gen. Walker does not feel as we do, for he has no time to devote to speculations such as these; but every where the truths of history will forswear themselves by publication in the life-time of the stirring events that must hereafter challenge the admiration of the world. We had well nigh written imitation, but it is not given to every age to bring forth such scenes and actions. We must be excused for the exultant spirit in which we write; but those who have felt the pressure of a great want, and been suddenly relieved, know that it is natural to feel jubilant.—The spirit of progress is abroad in the earth, and the hope of prophecy reveals a continent of Republics. The hand of freedom, mailed for combat, bids European interference withdraw from its interposition in our affairs. We are of one

kindred and they of another. We go on peacefully expanding, making all men equal, while they engross but to enslave. We create monarchs, free as republicans can be, to do what they please while they break down kings and powers, and centralize in one vast tyranny, the provinces of the East. Such is the difference between the two principles, and they are too widely separated to affiliate. We do not interfere with them, and they must leave us to ourselves. Such is the principle enumerated in the Recognition of Nicaragua, and such we hope will be the principle this Republic will assist the United States in maintaining.

FAMILIES COMING.—We have been permitted to read a letter from one of the New England States, written by a gentleman well known as an eminent and wealthy medical practitioner, in which, after soliciting certain information concerning the lands of Chontales, their adaptability to agriculture and grazing, and their contiguity to navigation, he states that a number of seven hundred families are now awaiting the issue of the revolution and the receipt of favorable news, to pack up and emigrate to Nicaragua. The answer to the above letter can but be favorable, as all know who have any knowledge of the district across the Lake; and we may therefore confidently predict that in six months we shall have an enterprising and flourishing colony of New Englanders in that region, who will hold all turbulent spirits in check by the efficiency of their natural police agencies.

From Washington City, also, we hear that an organization of two hundred families was ready and willing to emigrate to this Republic so soon as the news was received of a permanent peace having been established. We may inform them in a note, that the country is now in a condition of the utmost tranquility, and that there is no danger of any disturbance arming to threaten the country again.

A FEW MORE WANTED.—A letter written to a New York paper, from this city, says all the Americans in Nicaragua have been inside of Sing Sing Penitentiary; and particularly alludes to two gentlemen holding office under the Government in this city, the Postmaster and Captain of the Port. Such wholesale statements can excite nothing but laughter—they fall below contempt. Both of the gentlemen alluded to are well known in New York and New Orleans, and therefore in the very hour the slanderous publication came from the press, a host of witnesses stamped it as a falsehood, and thereby challenged the truth of every statement in the letter. The violence of the writer's malice counteracted his mischievous intentions, for he libelled the country after such a fashion that the meanest dolt would see the effusion was not the truth, but a tissue of falsehoods from end to end. However, it is useless to reply to such absurdities, and we close by bidding a hearty welcome to as many such emigrants as the Post Master as may choose to come, satisfied that Nicaragua would soon rank on a par with any State in the Union with half a million such men to conduct the internal business of the country.

DISAGREEABLE RESULT OF A BAD DISPOSITION.—Señor Wallack, editor of a newspaper in Washington City, conceived the very brilliant idea of writing certain statements about this Republic, and then went to bed satisfied that he would wake up famous next morning. Señor Wallack was not disappointed, for happening to depart from the truth in his article, Major Heiss took the liberty of creating a sensation on Washington avenue and Wallack's back, at the same time, with a small cowhide. The result was the telegraph occupied itself that day informing the people of the United States what a blessing had befallen Señor Wallack. He was a famous man, but report does not say how he relished the glory thus suddenly "thrust upon" him.

A New York writer also, who fell called upon to endorse Señor Wallack's falsehood, stumbled over Capt. Lyster, of our army, next day, and after a due acquaintance, carried away a picture of the Nicaragua flag on his back—blue and white stripes! It is said that the stock of cowhides in Chatham street was visibly affected by the rencontre.

GOLDEN FREIGHT.—The steamer Virgin is now over on the Chontales side of the Lake, where it is being freighted with gold quartz to be shipped to Boston for crushing and working. We are told that one house in San Juan del Norte exports to Boston annually near one hundred thousand dollars worth of this gold-bearing quartz, on which they make a profit of thirty per cent. It only requires a time of peace to introduce such machinery as will not only stop this expense of shipment abroad, but to increase the products of the mine to an untold extent.

TIME LOST.

For the benefit of Señor Estrada, the bogus President of Nicaragua, and Marcoleta the bogus Minister, we recite an advertisement that once appeared in an Eastern paper:

LOST.—Yesterday, somewhere, between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes. No reward is offered, for they are gone forever.

The last mail brought a telegraph despatch from Washington City, that Marcoleta had written a formal protest against the action of President Pierce in receiving Padre Vijil as the Minister of Nicaragua. The Southern mail brings us the protest of Estrada, against the government of President Rivas. Both Estrada and Marcoleta direct their pronouncements to the civilized world, and we have no doubt they feel better satisfied since the surplus bile has worked out of their systems through their finger's end, and at no further sacrifice than a little time and a slight degree of self-respect. The world would move along much more agreeably, if all mankind would follow the example of these bogus officials and vent its ire in written proclamations. Powder would fall to a very low ebb, while ink would at once command a premium; but, somehow or other, most folks have too profound a horror for the ridiculous, to assume this bloodless warfare, and therefore when they are in difficulty, the matter is settled by hard knocks, or their retribution broods in silence over its wrongs and aspirations. These Nicaraguan *hidalgos*, however, prefer to molest the world with a recital of their individual tribulations, and after that, when the proof-sheet is read and the printed flatulence borne to the gossips of the hour, they are willing to return to their huts, and either loaf a living or stint themselves to cigaritas, tortillars and the pleasures of an inglorious idleness. Theirs is not the true glory of ambition, which seeks honor in the councils of the state, that the benefit of its talents may advance the country; and when they can no longer serve, to retire in favor of some more capable statesman. No; such holy and commendable feelings never actuated them in seeking or holding office, but they thrust themselves into place for the sole purpose of personal benefit, at whatever cost to the country. They indite protests for self—they print protests for self—they pay for protests, that self may be benefitted—and the people in return enter a life-long protest against any further use for such protestants! They are, therefore, losing time, and we advise them to keep quiet and seek some more honorable line of living.

Señor Marcoleta does not need any further notice in these columns, for even Marcy has concluded to cut his acquaintance, and it is shrewdly hinted, in a letter from Washington, that Vanderbilt had refused to loan him three dollars. Of Estrada, we know but little, and we do not wish to improve our education in that way. A letter from him, in the hands of a gentleman in this city, expresses a strong regret that "he (Estrada) is not able to visit Granada and shake the hand of its deliverer, General Walker." What obstacle intervened to prevent his bogus Excellency from relieving himself of this his cause of grief, does not appear from his letter; but certain records in the public archives explain the necessity of his absence, and we greatly fear he will never have the honor of shaking hands with "Uncle Billy."

There is a certain difficulty about Estrada's claim to the Presidency of this Republic, which we cannot explain. He was put in as President over two years ago, to fill an unexpired term, and yet he still claims to hold that office, when it is known that the tenure of his time only endured for two years. How he has had his time extended, or by what right he claims to be President, can only be unravelled on the principle of *coup de etats*, wherein some powerful chief violently seizes the reins of government, and declares himself the ruling power as long as he may choose to preside. We have not heard of such a revolution in this State, and therefore feel inclined to doubt the fact of Estrada's elevation; but for fear of doing him injustice, which we solemnly disclaim any wish or intention to inflict, we shall hold ourselves open to conviction on that point; and if he will furnish the proofs, we cannot refuse to be the medium of communicating them to the public. In the meantime, a pressure of duty invites us to attend to other interests.—*Hasta luego, a dios!*

RESIGNED.—Capt. Carpenter, Harbor Master of this port, resigned his office last Saturday, and intends going East for the purpose of purchasing a large stock of goods, with which he intends commencing business in this State. Capt. Green is now the Harbor Master of the Port.

AN INFERIOR ANIMAL.

"Let no dog bark."—Shakespeare.

We were talking about our animals, once upon a time, just after coming into Virgin Bay, with the California passengers from San Jaan del Sur. It was at Mills's Hotel—the place where a man at the door said they "took the mules." A placard on a post said Mills kept "open house," which he certainly did, very open, and a fine water-privilege in each bed room. A large fat man, with a red face, who made frequent use of profane language, and who turned out afterwards to be a judge, (of liquor,) had just arrived, and was expressing his satisfaction of being rid of his "d—d hair trunk on legs!" The injured beast stood panting at the door; and if he could have found words to express the sentiments of his inside, would doubtless have replied that the satisfaction was mutual. The various degrees of worthlessness of each separate animal were discussed in a fashion not known at "Tattersalls." Some disdained to speak of their steeds as mules or horses, but styled them "rabbits," "overgrown rats," "Nicaraguan mice," &c. At length, elbowing his way into the circle, came Pike, who thus delivered himself:

"Wall, say—you may talk about your mules; wall, they moughten ha' bin 'thorough-breeds,' any on 'em. I haint seen many in this 'ere one-hoss-rope-harness country that could ha' beat the 'lective telegraf much. But I *did* have a crittur that was the orfullest papers! Now, ye see, boys, you needn't talk any more. I'll tell you. I was a comin' rat, and had a big stick, you know, to push the old ar through the buzzards that kinder seemed to know him, and to ha' bin expecting him, when we came up to a ranche where the d—dest, littlest, yallerest dog was a standing and a barkin' at everything that went by. He seed me a comin', and he'd got his mouth all open for a broadside, the dirtiest, littlest, yallerest cur you ever seed; but he give another good look. Wall, boys, *he did'n't bark!*—he dried up and went in! Damn my old boots, if that ar canine was a goin' to throw away a bark on such a donkey frame as mine!"

The judge proposed drinks, and there were no more mule stories.

PEACE TO THE DEAD!—Some little bitterness of feeling was excited in the army, on the arrival of the last mail, by the appearance of a letter in the New York Tribune, of the most malicious and libellous character. Several gentlemen were anxious to ascertain the author's name, intending to administer personal indignity; but when it was discovered who the author was, anger was merged into contempt, and even this feeling soon gave place, in the breasts of all, to that of pity, when it was known that he had died in the army hospital of the prevailing disease. What object or reason the poor fellow had for writing the unreasonable letter, we have been unable to derive; for from universal report, not only the General, but all the officers treated him with that respect which becomes the correspondent of a newspaper. We have no further use in referring to the letter, further than to say that it was only fit to be published in the paper that gave it place, and therefore we may expect to receive no injury from its circulation.

ALL THINGS COMING RIGHT.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, one of the best informed writers at the American capital, says that Col. J. H. Wheeler, the American Minister to Nicaragua, is to be retained in his place, as he has proved himself the most sagacious public man connected with the Cabinet in the Central American difficulty. There are thousands of hearts this announcement will make glad; for if Uncle Sam ever had a truly American representative—one prompt to vindicate his country and his countrymen—that man is John H. Wheeler. The Minister has also endeared himself to the people of this State by his many acts of kindness, and there will be rejoicing with us at the recognition of his worth by President Pierce.

TRANSFERS.—Major Cal. O'Neil has resigned his position on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and is now attached to the Rifle Battalion.

Lieutenant Thomas Dolan has been transferred from Co. F to Co. C, First Rifle Battalion.

Lieutenant A. A. Ready has been transferred from Co. C to Co. F, First Rifle Battalion.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Don Rafael Campo, President of San Salvador, having urgent private business to attend to, has temporarily vacated the Executive chair of that State, and the Vice President, Francis Dueñas, Esq., is now the acting President.

El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, June 7.

SPEECH OF GEN. WALBRIDGE.

Delivered in New York before a Mass Meeting, called in favor of Nicaragua.

[The proceedings connected with the above meeting were published last week, but the length of the address prevented its insertion before to-day.]

Capt. Rynders asked the audience to allow him to introduce Gen. Hiram Walbridge, adding that they all knew him as well as he did.

Gen. Walbridge then arose and said:

Fellow-Citizens and Countrymen—Governments, like individuals, in cases of public emergency, are frequently called upon to promptly act and decide, leaving the consequence of that decision to the vicissitudes of life and the judgment of the men who shall come after them. Fortunately these occasions occur only at intervals, to test the sagacity and firmness of those to whom the responsibility has been delegated.

The judicious exercise of this authority either makes or mars the usefulness and character of those who have to render the decision.

In a Government that exists only by the will of the people, it should always be grateful to the former to know that their action, if responsive to the popular heart, will be sustained by those who called them into political existence.

Yet, as it is dangerous to err where responsibility is divided, these counsels should be given only after a full knowledge of all the facts and a just estimate of the consequence involved.

Thoroughly impressed with these convictions, I have cheerfully come to respond to your invitation and to impart such information as convinces me that the existing Government of Nicaragua should be promptly recognized by the Administration of our General Government.

We owe it to the people of that State—we owe it to the cause of Republican Government, wherever it exists.

While the immediate object of our meeting is to express our sympathy with the cause of liberty in Nicaragua and to aid and encourage the struggling patriots under Gen. Wm. Walker, I shall endeavor to extend the range of my vision to the actual condition of affairs in Central America—a full knowledge of its commercial relations to our expanding trade and commerce, its political affinities with foreign and European Governments, its frequent and volcanic social convulsions, its great resources for development and improvement, and the important relation it holds between us and our countrymen on the Pacific.

In this examination it will be found that political events deeply affecting the present and future interests of this great commercial metropolis, and of the whole Union, have recently given an importance to our relations with Central America in no degree subordinate to any of the grave matters of Government policy which have engaged, at different periods, the attention of the people of this country within the last quarter of a century.

Ten years ago, geographically and politically considered, that portion of this continent was as foreign to us as the interior of Africa.

As a youthful nation, we had been busy in developing the great industrial interests of our country, and extending our commercial power across the Atlantic, and around the stormy capes of South America and Africa to the Indian Seas.

The restless, indomitable, energetic spirit of our people had already crossed the Rocky Mountains, and on their western slope vigorous communities were rapidly assuming political and commercial importance.

The treaty of Washington, in 1842, had terminated the undivided joint occupancy of Oregon. Texas, in 1846, had entered the Confederacy. The war with Mexico followed, and by the treaty of 1848 with that country, our line of frontier extended on the Pacific from the 40th deg. to the 31st deg. 30 min., or the southern limits of Upper California.

These events at once changed our relations with Central America, which now occupies the attention of our people, and awakens sentiments of humanity and sympathy for the struggling, devoted and gallant band of our countrymen now contending for the principles of public liberty, against the degraded and cruel tyranny of the degenerate races that now hold the greater portion of that country.

Central America is situated north of the Isthmus connecting North and South America, having Mexico for its northern boundary, New Granada for its southern, the Pacific on the west and the Caribbean Sea on the east.

It is located between the 8th and 18th parallels of north latitude, 900 miles long, with a varying breadth of from 80 to 400 miles, having an area of 200,000 square miles, consisting of Guatemala, with a surface of 48,000 square miles; San Salvador of 13,000; Honduras of 73,000; Costa Rica of 48,000; Mosquito of 23,000, and Nicaragua of 48,000. The total population exceeds 2,034,000, while that of Nicaragua alone is something over a quarter of a million.

The coasts of Central America are indented with deep and capacious gulfs, affording excellent ports both on the Atlantic and Pacific shores. Its harbors and navigable rivers are among its great advantages, and in this respect it is immeasurably superior to Mexico. The San Juan is the outlet of the great lakes, and was until recently an important line of travel between the Atlantic and Pacific. The most noted islands of Central Amer-

ica are those on the north coast of Honduras, including Ruatan, Benaca, Utila, now in actual possession of Great Britain, and erected into what is known as the British Bay Colony. Those off the Mosquito coast, the Archipelago of Chiriqui, in the Caribbean Sea, and those of the Gulfs of Nicaragua and Fomesca on the south coast.

First discovered and explored by Europeans 330 years ago, when Central America was under the dominion of Spain, it was included in the Captain Generalcy of Guatemala. In 1821 it was proclaimed an independent State, and formed a union with the Republic of Mexico. In 1823 it formed a separate government, and eventually a confederation of five States. The Mosquito Territory, under the Spanish dominion, was legally a part of Honduras and Nicaragua. In 1846 the confederation was dissolved, and each became an independent State.

Political jealousy and the depraved ignorance and depraved character of the heterogeneous population of Indians, whites, negroes and sadinos rendered them incapable of forming any stable government under which, as a people, the elements of thrift and prosperity could be put into successful operation.

The country is rich in minerals, gold and silver, and produces all the varied staples of the tropics. On the highlands all the grains and fruits of the temperate zone may be cultivated. The warmer regions produce, in great abundance, Indian corn, sugar cane, banana, mandioca, every tropical fruit, sweet potatoes, indigo, cochineal and our great staples, tobacco and cotton.

Its forests abound in mahogany, pimento, sarsaparilla, vanilla, with various gums, logwood and other valuable material.

This country is now the direct line of trade between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, and till recently was the portage for the commerce of Europe and Eastern Asia. By the diminished distance presented from the geographical position of Central America, compared with the circuitous and dangerous route around the Cape of Good Hope, the distance from New York to Canton will be reduced from 17,100 miles to 12,600. The United States having undisturbed and safe transit for her citizens and merchandise through these latitudes, would soon exclude all rivalry in the emoluments and profits of Asiatic trade.

I have been thus particular in presenting some of the elements of prosperity and greatness with which this region abounds—an extended and healthy country, embracing every variety of soil, surface and production, with which, by force of circumstances, the citizens of our Union have been brought into immediate contact, and in whose destiny we have necessarily a deep and abiding interest. Not only indirect in securing the extension of the principles of public liberty, but direct, as the great highway we employ in our regular intercourse with our Pacific possessions, and over which a stream of our countrymen engaged in the lawful pursuit of travel and commerce are continually passing.

The constantly augmenting importance of our Pacific annexations has extended the vision of our statesmen to the absolute necessity of a great inter-oceanic communication, adequate to the growing necessities of our expanding trade and commerce.

Is there a citizen of this great commercial emporium; is there a citizen of any of these sovereign American States, who will say that it is to the interest of this Republic that the miserable, vacillating, inefficient, disorganizing state of things existing in Central America shall continue, or that it shall, in violation of the Monroe doctrine of 1823, pass as a dependency of Great Britain, or to that of the alliance known as the Western Powers?

Are we prepared and willing to take a step backward? Are we prepared to lower the flag of the Union, now proudly floating over a commerce of five and a half millions, nearly half a million of tons greater than that nation once the mistress of the ocean and of the trade of the world? Are we prepared to see our interests sacrificed to the cupidity and undermining policy of Great Britain, first in dissembling, equivocating, and finally abrogating the solemn treaty of 1850, by insisting on a continuance of sovereignty under the disguised form of a Mosquito Royalty?

Look at the condition of affairs in Central America and determine whether this state of things ought to exist; familiarize your minds with the furious and intestine broils which have drenched that land in blood and endangered the lives of many of our own citizens engaged in a transit through that distracted and unhappy country.

Witness the rivalry of Chamorro and Castillon, the former representing the Legitimists and despots, the latter the cause of public liberty and realize that while these factions held omnipotent sway, the lives and commerce of thousands of our countrymen were in jeopardy.

Let it not be forgotten that the brave and intrepid Gen. Walker only proceeded to Nicaragua after the most pressing solicitations, when he was assured that he might contribute in a great degree to restore order and tranquility to that then afflicted country.

Let it also be remembered that the present actual Government of Nicaragua is based upon no violent and intrusive spirit on the part of Gen. Walker and his followers. At the invitation of Castillon, Walker came and united himself with the native forces of the country, to establish public order and to tranquilize the social and political condition of that State.

The adjacent State of Costa Rica, under British influence, is secretly sustained by the direct power of the British Ministry, as the recent correspondence intercepted by Gen. Walker, between the English and Costa Rican Governments, abundantly establishes. Yes, it is to be remembered that the British Minister, Lord Clarendon, has

placed arms in the hands of the Costa Ricans; and doubtless other means have also been employed to destroy the actual existing Government of Nicaragua.

By the telegraphic advices from Washington this morning, we are advised of the interference of the British Captain Carleton, from the frigate Eurydice, forbidding all passengers destined for Nicaragua to leave their ship, and that the British force forbade the American passengers who came down the river from communicating with the shore at San Juan, and that the British boats exercised a close surveillance over all Americans while there. If this important intelligence be true, it is not simply the cause of Nicaragua which we are to defend. It is the liberty of the American citizen, shielded by our own flag in the lawful pursuits of commerce, that imperiously demands immediate investigation and reparation. Nicaragua should not only be recognized; but Congress, as the law-making power, should promptly declare to the world the American doctrine, that no European nation will be permitted to interfere in the political administration of any portion of the Western Continent.

It is true, my fellow-citizens, that the sense of our people should be so unequivocally enunciated upon these points that thereafter there shall be no room for indecision or doubt.

The nature of our institutions is expansive—a new system, resting upon human rights, vindicated as they are by the sublime teachings of Christianity. In this confederated family we invite the down-trodden, the oppressed; we open the door to their political regeneration. In doing so we strengthen the mighty fabric by adding new columns to the structure. Free trade, extension of our republican systems, are the great elements which are destined to advance the interests and prosperity of our people.

This great city holds a position which gives a commanding influence, not only over the commerce of this Union and of the Continent, but which is also felt throughout the world. On our own continent, however, in the line of her trade, while the channel of her commerce is still flowing through Nicaragua, she is intercepted and detained, not unfrequently robbed, and her children slain.

Is she to stand by and hesitate in raising her voice in the confederacy, when that voice may be potent in putting an end to the agitations and disorders of the infant State of Nicaragua?

This large assemblage of the patriotic sons of New York, gathered to sympathize with the struggling patriots of Nicaragua, indicate clearly the public sympathy on this point; and I feel that I but echo that sentiment from this spot, when I say that the actual Government of Nicaragua, the Walker-Rivas Government, should be recognized by our Government; and that the United States should interfere by all the force at its command, to put an end to the intrusive, insidious proceedings of Great Britain, in any attempt, whether by Mosquito, Belize, or other claims, to establish permanent occupancy on that portion of this continent—not only because it is in violation of our policy, announced by our Chief Executive a third of a century ago, but as tending to interrupt and menace our commercial intercourse with the Pacific, and perhaps endanger those distant States and Territories of our Federal Union.

The General was often interrupted during his speech by applause, and when he had concluded the audience gave him three cheers.

THE CROSS.

Blest are they who seek,
While in their youth,
With spirit meek,
The way of truth.

To them the sacred Scriptures now display,
Christ as the only true and living way:
His precious blood on Cavalry was given
To make them heirs of endless bliss in heaven.
And e'en on earth the child of God can trace,
The glorious blessings of his Saviour's grace.

For them he bore
His father's frown;
For them he wore
The thorny crown;
Nailed to the cross,
Endured its pain,
That his life's loss
Might be their gain:
Then haste to choose
That better part,
Nor never dare refuse
The Lord your heart,
Lest he should declare,
"I know you not,"
And deep despair
Forever be your lot.

Now look to Jesus who on Cavalry died,
And trust on Him alone who there was crucified.

ANOTHER OFFICER IN THE UNITED STATES.—In alluding, two weeks since, to the custom of certain individuals in the United States passing themselves off as officers in the Nicaraguan army, we stated that there were but two regularly commissioned officers of this Republic in that country. Since writing that article, Capt. J. W. Rider has returned to his post in the army; and there are now abroad Col. Moncosos and Capt. Creighton. The latter gentleman obtained leave of absence but a short time since.

SPEECH OF GEN. WALKER.

All of our army subscribers have solicited us often to publish the speech delivered by Gen. Walker, at Rivas on the occasion of the general review of the troops after the receipt of the news of Schlessinger's defeat. We find it in the New York Herald:

Soldiers!—We are engaged in no ordinary war. A powerful combination surrounds us on every side. A hatred to our race has united adverse States and reconciled the most hostile and repugnant factions. The object of this league is to expel us from the land with which we have identified our lives; but through your fortitude and courage the effort is destined to defeat. Invited to this country when it was torn by civil strife, and so exhausted by long dissensions that it had no vigor left to reconstitute itself, we undertook the task of its redemption and protection from the encroaching grasp of Servilism. In defiance of all obstacles, in despite of armed opposition and regardless of every discouragement in the way of odds, we steadily pursued our purpose; and it is known to you at what sacrifice we have succeeded. The forces of the aristocratic party, which threatened to overwhelm the liberties of the State, were checked and overthrown; the constitutional guarantees of free government were established, and a system of order so vigorous and comprehensive put in operation, that not even the most daring treachery or extended conspiracies have been able to disturb it. For six months a profound peace has been maintained; prosperity has blessed the country; private rights, whether of friend or foe, have been respected, and the laws so justly and equally administered that no man can lift his voice and charge against us a single act of injustice.

Notwithstanding this—notwithstanding all the sacrifices we have made, all the dangers we have encountered, and all the sufferings we have endured—sacrifices not only of our blood in battle, but of our lives to the pestilence—bear witness the grave yard at Granada!—are we to be driven from this country, merely because we were not born upon the soil? ("never!" "never!")

No soldiers! The destiny of the region and the interests of humanity are confided to our care. We have come here as the advance guard of American civilization, and I know your hearts respond to mine, when I declare that sooner than retire before accomplishing our duty, we will spill the last drop of our blood, and perish to the last man! (Loud cheers.)

Soldiers, the task confided to us is an arduous one. It is full of self denial, risk and suffering, but it is at the same time full of promise. It spreads beyond the limits of ordinary vision, and comprehends the fate not only of Nicaragua, but perhaps the redemption and proper civilization of all Spanish America. (Enthusiastic cheering.)

Soldiers, this task, as I have said, is an arduous one. Obstacles are yet to be encountered and difficulties overcome that may try our fortitude and courage by sterner tests than any we have yet experienced. We must content ourselves, too, in performing it alone.—Though we should have been encouraged by those who claim to be enlisted in the cause of progress, we have not thus far had one voice to cheer us on from the surrounding nations, while that to which we turned at the outset, with an almost filial yearning stands coldly by. But the nobler for us if we win unaided. The consciousness of our mission is all the encouragement we require, and there is no man here so base as to wish to retire from the task and leave his share undone. (Cheers.)

Soldiers, in view of the great trusts confided to you, I need not impress upon you the importance of vigilance and order. To the officers and men alike, I look for that obedience and discipline which are the chief requisite of soldiers; and with these qualities, and the help of that Power who never deserts the brave and just, "victory and honor will be our sure reward."

It will be perceived from a letter of our special Nicaragua correspondent, published in the Delta of Monday morning, that Padre Vijil has been selected by the government of Patricio Rivas, to fulfill an important mission in the United States, for which his energy, experience and capacity eminently qualify him. In plain words we understand that he is the duly commissioned Minister of Nicaragua, replacing Mr. French in the duties and responsibilities of that office, and visiting Washington for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation between the somewhat slow and deliberate mother country and her struggling, froward, but chivalrous offspring in Central America.

Padre Vijil is a remarkable man, and enjoys a greater reputation, as a thinker and a scholar, than most of his countrymen, at home or abroad. He is now in the maturity of his powers, being about forty-nine or fifty years of age, and has improved his naturally acute and searching intellect by comprehensive and varied observation of men, manners and things. He has traveled, struggled, talked and thought, and, like Ulysses, he has become a name,

"For always roving with a hungry heart,
Much had he seen and known; cities of men
And manners, climates, councils, governments,
Himself not least, but honored of them all."

In many respects his career has been adventurous, singular, almost romantic, and displays, as his salient characteristics, prescience, promptitude and versatility.

The Padre was at one time a lawyer practising in Granada, we believe, and enjoyed very great prestige as an accomplished jurist and a skilful speaker, being almost as effective in court as in chambers, in pleading as in advice. He became connected with some of the political movements which agitated Central America periodically, and had to choose between exile and death as the penalty of his patriotism, or his rashness, or his ambition, or what ever it may be called. Accordingly, he had to leave Central America, and was refused the privilege of returning in the character of a lawyer, or a soldier, or a politician. Only one role remained which he could play with any adequate chance of success, and in due time he resolved to perform it, and re-appear in his native country under the protection of the Church and in the surplice and stole of a priest. A priest might act as a lawyer when occasion required, but it is somewhat novel to find a lawyer with a sufficient hardihood to become a priest. There is very little affinity between briefs and bibles, between psalms and forensic harrangues, between the service of Christ and the service of an ordinary client; but Padre Vijil was able to reconcile both, and exhibited an equal amount of ability for fees and fervor, for briefs and beads, for the court and the confessional, for cross-examination and the cross.

In his new capacity the Padre won many friends and rapidly rose to distinction in the ecclesiastical world, securing universal respect by his charity, his talents and his unquestionable virtue. There is no safer profession than that of a priest, and as far as our experience goes none so profitable. So the Padre found that he was secure under his surplice, and one who cannot love his country as a lawyer with impunity, can afford to worship her as a priest. In diplomacy he soon distinguished himself as much as in theology, and we see the practical result of his sagacity and energy in the recent appointment which he has received from the revolutionary government of Nicaragua. Personally the Padre is a very accomplished individual, with a splendid physical as well as mental organization.

He is said to be one of the handsomest men in Nicaragua, and we presume is a favorite father confessor to the fair penitents of that beautiful and voluptuous land. With his fine well-balanced head, his stately bearing, his polished manners, his insinuating eloquence, he is likely to overtop by a head (if we may use the significant phrase of old Homer) all the diplomatists, foreign and domestic, assembled at Washington.

Of course Mr. Marcy will hasten to welcome the Padre, and oppress him with diplomatic attentions for the purpose of retrieving his mistake in the case of Mr. Parker French, as well as of turning the tables on Mr. Bucanan, who is said to have censured the Administration for its non-recognition of the *de facto* government of Nicaragua.

A BUSINESS RENDEZVOUS.—The French have a strange way of transacting business, and then again the very gaities themselves may conceal matters of deep moment. Witness the following anecdote:

A beautiful lady received a note from her lawyer, soliciting an hours interview on matters of the utmost importance.

"An hour," exclaimed she. "Why, the man speaks as if one's hours were at one's own disposal. I cannot give up my siesta, or I shall look pale and faded this evening, neither can I give up the ball, of course not. I have it!"

In a short time the solicitor received an invitation to the Countess de —'s ball. Never having seen the lady, the gentleman was perplexed, but a note from his fair client set all right by explaining that she had caused it to be sent to him that he might there consult with her on her affairs. The lawyer went and contrived to transact the business between the waltzes, and frequently interrupted by the lady's admirer's. While he noted legal facts in his memorandum book, she jotted down the names of her partner for the next dance, and thus between business and pleasure she passed a delightful evening.

"But I must see you again," said he in concluding.

"How soon?" asked the lady.

"Say next Thursday."

"Next Thursday? Madame de —'s soirée. Very well, you shall have a card."

"Another ball!" exclaimed he.

"What! murmuring, that in addition to giving the interview, I give you the opportunity of enjoying delightful music and an excellent supper! Oh you unreasonable man!" laughed the merry beauty. "If you have business with me, you will have to submit, and never fear, I have balls to last till the middle of April!" and she glided off, but kept her word, and those grave affairs were settled in the midst of the merry whirl of Parisian society.

DR. FRANKLIN'S RECIPE FOR A SLEIGH RIDE.—He recommended to those who could not afford the expense of a sleigh ride, that they should sit in the chimney corner, put their feet into a tub of very cold water for half an hour and jingle the dinner bell all the time. Let them close their eyes at the same time, and imagine themselves flying along the road at the rate of twenty knots an hour, and they will thus have a cheap, funny, and tolerably disagreeable sleigh ride.

An old man and his son, neither of them very well informed as to railroads and their uses, chanced one day to be at work in a field near a railroad track.—Railroads were a novel institution to them; and when a train of cars shot by, a thought was suggested to the lad, who said to his parent, "Dad, why don't you take a ride in the cars! Why, I haint got time, my son." "Got time! Thunder! Ye can go anywhere in the cars quicker than you can stay at home."

The following notice was found posted in a conspicuous place at a street corner: "Lost—Between Phil Casily and 12 o'clock this day, a red morocco pocket-book with blew covers containing a dollar bill in change who ever will return the same shall pay for it be jabbers.

tomas gill.

"I can't imagine," said an Alderman, "why my whiskers turn gray so much sooner than the hair on my head." "No wonder at all," said a wag, "you work so much harder with your jaws than with your brains."

A writer in one of the northern papers, on School Discipline says: "Without a liberal use of the rod, it is impossible to make boys smart."

GENERAL SCOTT DOING HIS MARKET-ING.—The New York Sunday Mercury contains the following graphic description of General Scott at the Jefferson Market, New York.

In the recess of the avenues we speak of, is situated the excellent and abundantly supplied stand of Col. De Voe—a noble specimen of an American citizen, military as well as civil—whose stall emphatically teems with "the fat of the land." On the opposite side to the colonel's position is a young isolated cornucopia of the fruits of the earth mixed with wild fowl of the air, all belonging and under the imperial sway of the "Queen of the Market"—a very smart and pretty woman named "Mrs. Mingay." Between these two stands a cane bottom stool, especial devoted to a distinguished American chieftain, upon which every morning seated may be seen the martial, giant figure of General Scott. By his side stands Col. De Voe, respectfully conversing with his distinguished friend and taking his orders for the finest and best cuts. At a respectful distance, with military submission, are the general's two male servants, his *aids du market* who ever and anon bring tidings of their success from the distant portions of their camp of supplies. This completed, the greatest military chieftain living sits with classic dignity, like a martial colossus of Mars quietly smiling to his friends, and patiently waiting for the attention to his wants on the part of the renowned Mrs. Mingay. Butcher boys pass and repass the general with no more thought of the hero of Mexico than they do of the lambs they have slaughtered. Old women and ragged children brush against the old gentleman, and treading on his cloak thrust their wares of tapes, blacking, matches, &c., in his face, and shout in his ears, demanding of him to become a purchaser of their merchandise. Gaunt men with awkward baskets of oranges, bawl in his face—"O-rangis;" and the folks pass heedless on thinking of nothing but their business, and paying no more attention, courtesy or respect, to the presence of the greatest of American warriors than they would were he plain Mr. Scott, ship chandler.—But there sits the General, with his martial presence, with his calm but eagle eye as indifferent and as unconcerned as if he were a living statue erected there by the love of the people, but whose accustomed presence had destroyed all novelty of interest in the living being. During all this time, the celebrated Mrs. Mingay afore said has been serving some dozens of "biddies," niggers, gentlemen and lady house-keepers and boarding house-keepers, when breathless with exertion, she hails the General with, "Now, General, what can I do for you?" The General, with stately humility and deference to the queen of esculents, through his *aide du market*, gives his order which being executed with alacrity and smiles the fair Mrs. Mingay coquets with the money she is receiving, and the General replies to her pleasantries with unmixed affability. This completed, the Colossus Mars rises to his feet—no salutation, no look, no wonderment, no nothing greets him from the busy crowd, and, as would a plain Mr. Scott, the Lieutenant General Scott, of the United State quietly takes his departure for his home. But in case of war? Ah! then 23,000,000 of people would be at his feet—a *las Anglais*—shouting forth his praise, and calling upon him to destroy Columbia's foes, to be again dropped when the work was done, and refused back pay, and again represent the picture we have drawn, representing Mars on a market day, smiling at the call of Mrs. Mingay—"Now, General, what can I do for you?" Democracy is ungrateful—*sich* is life—and long life to Lieutenant General Scott!

"Now, Charley, my boy, there's a bottle of wine that's forty years old." "Forty years? By Jove, I'm astonished?" "What, because it is so old?" "No, Jack; but to find it so small of its age."

A writer in a N. Y. paper speaks of a lady who wears upon one dress "a full mile of fringe trimming!" Another lady has adorned a single dress with seven hundred and fifty yards of ribbon!

An ear witness of the following sends it to us from the shades of Harvard University:

In the Court of Common Pleas in Boston, Thomas Brown brought his action against James Turner, both of them being gentlemen of color, to recover some goods which Turner alleged in his defense he had bought of Brown by a regular bill of sale. It became necessary for Turner to prove the handwriting of Brown to said bill. A number of witnesses were called who failed to prove it. Mr. Morris, the counsel for defense, now called, with a triumphant air, for Mr. John Wright, a man as black as night, who took his place on the stand, and showing the whites of his eyes and a pure set of ivory, waited for the questions.

Mr. Counselor Morris speaks: "Did you ever see Brown write? John Wright replies: "Oh yes-r, nummer o' times."

Mr. Morris, (highly elated.) "Well, how does that look?" showing Brown's supposed signature.

Mr. Wright holds up both hands and exclaims:

"Oh, I knows nuffin bout *dat*, sur; I tho't you axes me, 'Did you ever see Brown, Wright?' *Dat's* my name; I seed Brown, but I never seed Brown make his write; not at all; neber, sur."

Judge Hoar did his endeavors to preserve the gravity and dignity of the court, but it was of no avail—the people would laugh, and nobody could stop them.

A newspaper in one of the midland counties of Pennsylvania relates the following:

A singular accident occurred on the Reading railroad on Monday last. As the morning train was approaching Manayunk, the cylinder head of the engine blew out, and with such tremendous violence that, at the distance of forty yards, it struck a man who was walking between two others on the opposite track, carrying away the top of his head entirely, leaving his companion uninjured, but—considerably astonished.

"Considerably *astonished!*" We should think so.

A man—a friend—is walking by your side, along the public highway. You are talking as you jog along, when presently your friend has half of his head completely blown off by an explosion, and you are *considerably astonished!*

That is to say, the man was quite surprised! It seems to us that the use of this word, in this place, is almost as ridiculous as the Frenchman who said to an American friend, that he was "very much dissatisfied, having just heard of the death of his father."

INCREASE OF NAVAL VESSELS.—A Washington despatch says the House Committee on Naval Affairs will report the Senate bill, authorizing the construction of ten sloops-of-war, which passed the Senate with one amendment, which is as follows: That the Secretary of the Navy, provided he should think it expedient, cause two of said sloops-of-war to be built with side wheels and equipped with a view to the greatest speed attainable, with a due regard to their efficiency as war vessels.

A VALUABLE PRESENT TO THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE.—The gallant Texan Ranger Major Ben McCulloch, at present on a visit to Washington, has deposited in the gallery of the National Institute, the identical tomahawk (with an elegant rifle) which was presented by the young men of Philadelphia to the renowned David Crocket, in 1835.

An old lady, looking at the curiosities in Barnum's Museum, came to a couple of large sea dogs, and after gazing at them with wonder, inquired of a wag who stood near if they barked?

"No, madame," said the wag, "their bark is on the sea."

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.

Parte Española.

Sábado, Junio 7 de 1856.

SE PUBLICARA

TODOS LOS SABADOS,

TERMINOS DE SUSCRIPCION:

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

TERMINOS ADVIRTIENDO:

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

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

AGENTES.

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

DE OFICIO.

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

Todos los que hayan hecho suplementos en efectos ó efectivo para el ejército se presentarán en la oficina de esta Intendencia General con los comprobantes necesarios, á fin de proceder á la correspondiente liquidacion.

De orden del

Brig. Gral. Domingo de Goicouria.

Intendente General.

Thomas F. Fisher,

Col. y primer asist. Intendente General.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

Casa de Gobierno.

Leon, Mayo 8 de 1856. }

Sr. prefecto del Departamento de

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

RL GOBIERNO.

En atencion á que el Señor D. Fermin Ferrer, como Comisionado del Gobierno en el Departamento Oriental, en 4 del mes corriente, ha admitido al Sr. D. Nicolas Matus la renuncia de la Receptoría de alcabalas y del Distrito de S. Fernando y nombrado en su lugar al Sr. D. Rafael A. Zurita, quien debe dar la fianza de ley.—Comuníquese á quienes corresponde. Leon Mayo 6 de 1856.—Rivas.

Y lo inserto á V de orden suprema para su inteligencia y efectos; suscribiéndome su atento servidor.—Baca.

COMUNICACION INSULSA.

DEL GOBIERNO DEL SALVADOR.

Señor D. Patricio Rivas Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua.

Cojutepeque, Mayo 7 de 1856.

SEÑOR.

Desde que se tuvieron noticias positivas de la invasion de la República de los americanos comandados por Walker, el Gobierno del Salvador no pudo menos que ver en este hecho una amenaza á la independencia y nacionalidad de Centro-América y creo que todos los buenos patriotas, lejos de coadyuvar á que el poder de los aventureros se afianze en ese país, debian muy al contrario pugnar y hacer todo esfuerzo para divilitar y destruir al fin la influencia y dominacion que pudiera ir adquiriendo merced á la guerra civil que tenia en flaquecidas las fuerzas y dividido los ánimos de los habitantes de ese Estado.

Desaprobar altamente sucesos tan escandalosos, comunicar á todas partes la justa alarma que ha debido producir y ponerse de acuerdo con los Gobiernos humanos para librar á ese desgraciado pueblo y á todos los demas de esta seccion de la América de la mas ilegal y mas inicua de todas las operaciones, ha sido y es el modo de sentir de esta Administracion y á tales fines han tendido las providencias

que ha tomado así que llegó á persuadirse del peligro que corrian nuestras libertades y mas sagrados derechos.

La situacion difícil en que se vieron las personas de mas valer y mas prestigio en la capitulacion que puso á Granada en manos de los filibusteros quede hasta cierto punto disculpados de que en estos dias de apuros y de conflicto procurasen algunas de ellas armonizar con los mismos y aun prestarse á ciertos actos encaminados á dar confianza á los naturales y una especie de legalidad al mando que se pretendia establecer.

Pero tan luego como pasó la confusion que introdujo ese Estado de cosas; tan pronto como Walker comenzó á violar descaradamente la fé del convenio celebrado acaesinando fria y cobardemente á sujetos distinguidos del mismo Granada; al instante que pudieron ver aun los mas ciegos cuales eran los conatos y las piraterías tendencias de aquel Jefe de bandoleros, los llamados á dar direccion de esos pueblos y sobre los cuales gozan de influjo, debieron emplearle, haciendo á un lado resentimientos de partido, en levantarles contra aquella gavilla de salteadores, muy seguros de haber encontrado auxilio dividido de todos los Estados.

Aun no es tarde para hacerlo, y las circunstancias no pueden ser mas favorables para emprender con el mejor éxito un levantamiento general, ahora que las tropas Costaricenses, caminando de triunfo en triunfo han reducido á Walker á una extrema debilidad poniendole en la dura estremitad de rendirse á evacuar el territorio que ha profanado con hartos y atroces crímenes.

El Sr. Presidente Rivas colocado en posicion á propósito para dar impulso á esta empresa y encabezarla lejos de la vijilancia suspicaz del tirano aventurero y contando á lo que se sabe, con la resuelta cooperacion de muchos leales y con el entusiasmo de las masas que se hallan en la mas buena disposicion, es el llamado á dar este paso que le colmará de honor á los ojos de todo Centro-América.

En bien de ella mi Gobierno se dirige por la presente al Sr. Rivas exitándole para el referido intento y empeñándole en su palabra de que no solamente encontrará á este fin toda clase de auxilios en el Estado que él preside sino tambien la mas benévola generosa acogida, dado el evento remotísimo de una desgracia.

Pero si cuando el oido á la voz del patriotismo, si porfiando en caminar por la torcida senda que ha emprendido, y sin hacer alto en la esitativa que se le embia continúe en servir los designios de la mala causa traicionando los santos deberes de ciudadano Nicaraguense y Centro-Americano el Gobierno de cuya voluntad soy interprete, con la franqueza de que ha dado muestras en todos sus actos, tiene por oportuno manifestar á V. que en el caso muy probable de la completa destruccion del bando que acaudilla Walker, el Estado del Salvador se verá en la dura necesidad de no dar asilo al Sr. Rivas, como no lo concederá por regla general á ninguno de los que, puestos al servicio de los extranjeros se deben reputar como enemigos de la nacion Centro-Americana.

Tales son los sentimientos, y tal es la resolucion que tengo orden de manifestar al Sr. Rivas, y al verificarlo aprovecho la ocasion de ofrecerme con todo respeto su muy atento servidor.

(firmado) Juan Bosque.

CONTESTACION.

Sr. D. Juan Bosque, Jefe de Seccion en cargo del Ministerio de Relaciones del S. G. del Salvador.

Leon, Mayo 14 de 1856.

SEÑOR:

He leído la carta que V. ha tenido á bien dirigirme, á nombre del Sr. Paesidente de ese Estado, con fecha 7 del corriente; y como sus conceptos son altamen injuriosos á la dignidad del Gobierno que ejerzo, de la que debo ser celoso en obsequio de los derechos de esta República, yo tengo á bien de devolverla sin contestacion.

Por lo demas, en lo particular me es satisfactorio aprovechar esta ocasion para ofrecerme con todo respeto su muy atento seguro servidor.

(firmado) Patricio Rivas.

POR EL ESPRESS DEL WINES & Co.

MAS NOTICIAS DEL ESTE.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE.

El reconocimiento de nra. Independencia.

RECEPCION DEL PADRE VIGIL.

LLEGADA DE MAS RECLUTAS.

Enfermedad del Jeneral Goicouria.

Alegria y entusiasmo en esta ciudad.

MOVIMIENTO DE TROPA.

&a. &a. &a.

La excitacion de los E. U. continúa sin mengua la tropa que ha llegado hoy fué mandada salir para Masaya, pero sin duda volverá para la Virjen, en cuanto se hayan ahí preparaciones para acomodarle el Capitan Scott agente de la línea de Vapores ha llegado hoy en el vapor S. Carlos. El diario de Nueva-York (The Sun) El Sol en deslucidas reflexiones dice: que hay sujetos en Nueva-York quienes estan facilitando recursos de dinero y armas á los Costaricenses para ser empleados contra el Ejército del Jeneral Walker la atencion del Sindicato de Distrito Mackaon, es llamado al efecto dos grandes y entusiasmadas reuniones han tenido lugar en la Nueva-Orleans durante la semana acabada el 23 de Mayo. La fragata de vapor Susquehana partió el 15 del corriente de Filadelfia para San Juan del Norte, cap. Sand la comanda y trae importantes despachos para el coronel Wheelas, Ministro en Granada.

En el corriente de la próxima semana habrá sin duda en el puerto de San Juan los vapores Susquehana, Fulton, y Merré mac y la fragata Potomac.

Las goletas de guerra Santa María actualmente en Panamá, permanecerá ahí mientras su presencia se considere necesaria para nuestro interes en esa parte.

Nuestros avisos de Europa por las recientes llegadas, aunque no de mucha importancia, son no obstante bien interesantes.

Una de las mas interesantes exposiciones que hemos recibido es la de que la Gran-Bretaña sede paso en las negociaciones con los E. U. en la cuestion Centro-Americana pero rehusa llamar al Sr. Crampton.

Wiaes y Comp. como siempre, nos ha favorecido hoy con legajos de papeles del Este lleno de las últimas noticias.

Llegada del vapor El Daniel Wester llegó á San Juan en la semana pasada trayendo á su bordo una Comp. de reclutas, y la Posta de Nueva-Orleans.

Creciente del Rio.—Sabemos por el Comander Breset que el Rio San Juan está llenando gradualmente así es que no se de esperar que haya mas demora por ese lado.

Salud nacional.—Un saludo regular de 13 cañonazos fué hecho hoy en la plaza á las 12 del dia las campanas de diversas Iglesias repicaron, y la entera ciudad aclamó á la buena noticia.

Mas jente de Nueva-Orleans.

El Delta dice que la goleta Minié dejó aquel puerto el 13 de Mayo para esta República, con doscientos cincuenta pasajeros muchos otros solicitaron por pasaje, pero fueron incapaces de ser acomodados.

La enfermedad del Jeneral Goicouria y del coronel Fisher.—Sabemos por el espreso de Masaya, esta mañana, que el Jeneral Goicouria estaba terriblemente enfermo de un ataque de cólera esperamos será apto para comunicar en nuestro siguiente número que ellos se han restablecido. El mismo mensaje dice que el coronel Fisher ha estado en cama por enfermedad. Ambos personajes son oficiales del Departamento de la Intendencia Jeneral, y son conocidos, por la habilidad con que desempeñan sus respectivos deberes.

Viaje de la Munní.—La goleta Munní dejó la Nueva-Orleans el 8 de Mayo, para S. Juan del Norte trayendo á bordo como 175 reclutas para el Ejército de esta República, juntamente vienen como 20 familias emigradas (del Iowa) Estado del Norte, la organizacion de la tropa es como sigue: dos compañías una bajo el mando del capitan G. J. Dreaux el otro la del capitan Tomas Henry.

Primer Teniente W. S. West, segundo Arturo Conor.—Primer Teniente John Cooker, Ayudante Clark todos pertenecientes al mando del Coronel John A Jaquess.

La vola de Nicaragua sigue siempre volando.

Hubo otra vez otro levantamiento de las masas á favor de Nicaragua, como anunciado en la conclusion de la Junta que sos tubo lugar en la Arcada de la Banca la noche del martes, una monstruosa reunion tuvo lugar en el Hotel Luisiana en frente de la plaza Sta. Maria, el atreo de la sala estubo atestado desde temprano, y desde las 8 ya era imposible obtener entrada, las paredes y casas en frente del Hotel estaban tambien llenas con un jentío que no pudo obtener entrada. Al decir que la reunion fué una de las mas entusiasmadas, no se le hace justicia ni por mitad. Era intenza, salvajemente patriótico, y si la mitad de los mancebos que allí estubieron pudieran haberse ha lado á 100 pasos de los Costaricenses, con buenos rifles del Mississippi en las manos, la lucha de la joven república de Nicaragua hubiera sido prontamente concluida.—Del (Delta) de Nueva-Orleans 22 de Mayo.

MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE.

A los 15 dias de Mayo, el Presidente Pierce trasmitió el siguiente mensaje al Congreso, en el que él puso con vigor la verdadera posicion de la cuestion Nicaraguense, de ahí procedió, en la capacidad como Ejecutivo del Gobierno de los E. U. á reconocer esta República por medio de su Ministro el Padre Agnstin Vigil.

El anuncio telegráfico mandó un cheque electrico por toda la Union. Damos la sustancia del mensaje.

El Presidente dice en su mensaje.

“El estrecho Istmo que une los continentes de Norte y Sur de la América por la facilidad que él ofrece, para el fácil tránsito entre el Océano Atlántico y Pacifico ha hecho venir á ser á los países de Centro América objeto de especial consideracion á todas las naciones comerciales; y esto ha sido grandemente argumentado en los tiempos modernos por razon de cambios en nuestras relaciones comerciales producidos por la jeneral aparicion del vapor como la fuerza motora entre nosotros.

En referencia de su posesion geográfica y nuestro interes político como un Estado Americano, de primera magnitud, ese Istmo es de peculiar importancia del mismo modo que el de Suez, lo es, por razon de correspondencia, á los poderes comerciales de Europa. Pero ante todo, lo importante á los E. U. es el asegurar libre tránsito al travez del Istmo Americano. Ha venido á ser de eminente interes desde el establecimiento de los territorios de Oregon y Washington, y la anexion de la California impellido por esas consideraciones los Estados han dado pasos en dias pasados; para asegurar medios competentes de tránsito comercial por via de Canal, Ferro-carriles y otros medios al travez del Istmo, despues de haber hablado de tratados con la Nueva-Granada asegurando el derecho de tránsito, y los infructuosos esfuerzos para obtener de Méjico la concesion del derecho de tránsito en los estrechos Norte del Istmos de Tehuantepec, el Presidente habla de la importancia del mas estrecho punto del Istmo para el tránsito y los eminentes intereses de los E. U. en asegurar y proteger estas proyectadas líneas de tráfico.

El entonces se refiere al asunto, que aunque á este Gobierno lo han estado pidiendo para estender su Poder protector, y aprovechado de tales ventajas que le aseguraria esa proteccion, no obstante ha perseverado en un sistema de justicia y respeto para los derechos é intereses de otro del mismo modo que para los nuestros, á todos los Estados de Centro-América cortamente se refiere á la posicion tomada por la Gran Bretaña del puerto de San Juan del Norte, casi inmediatamente despues del tratado de Guadalupe Idalgo, y de los efectos producidos sobre Nicaragua por este acto, y se refiere á la desordenada situacion de las cosas en las Repúblicas Hispano Americanas, y de la solidud y pesar de parte de este país.

Sus violentas resoluciones y guerras por las que ellas han sido continuamente agitadas, les han hecho comparativamente, sin fuerza. Incapaz de dar verdadera proteccion á los intereses extranjeros en sus territorios, ó defender su propio suelo contra agresores estraños ó domésticos. El peso da este estado de cosas cansecuentemente ha sido echado sobre estados estraños, a-

sociados en relaciones íntimas de intercurso comercial.

El Presidente hablando de Méjico demostró el hecho de que la Gran-Bretaña y la Francia ámbos han tenido ocasion de recurrir á sus fuerzas marciales, para obtener el derecho de sus ciudadanos contra los Estados independientes de la América española.

Tambien desde el hecho que aun que le sería tan fácil á los E. U. absorberse nuevos territorios de Centro-América como lo es á los Estados Europeos hacerlo en Asia ó Africa, no obstante no hemos abstenido de ello en obsequio á la consideracion del derecho no ménos que de política.

El afirma que nunca ha faltado en el descargo de los deberes que así mismo se debe, á su Patria y á los Poderes extranjeros, y que nunca ha fallido de ejercer rigidamente la autoridad, investida en él para reprimir empresas ilegales, por ser estas en violacion de las leyes del país, lo cual la Constitución le exige cumplir fielmente, pues que son contrarios á la política de este Gobierno; y por que permitirlos sería una separacion de la buena fé á las Repúblicas Americanas en amistad con nosotros. Entre las Repúblicas Americanas, en que eventos modernos ha sido participado mas preeminentemente, es la República de Nicaragua por motivo de su ruta de tránsito y otros.

El Presidente se requiere al hecho de que en sus luchas y perturbaciones, ninguno es bastante fuerte para vencer al otro una de las partes (Castellon) procuró la asistencia de un pequeño número de ciudadanos de los E. U. cuya presencia puso fin á la lucha fratricida, y restableció la tranquilidad poniendo á la cabeza del Gobierno un distinguido personaje por nacimiento ciudadano de la República, D. Patricio Rivas, Presidente Provisorio.

El mensaje entónces habla de la establecida política de los E. U. en relacion al reconocimiento de Ministros extranjeros los siguientes son los principios presentados; reconocemos á todo Gobierno sin cuestionar el origen de su organizacion á los medios por los que los poderes existentes han obtenido su Poder con tal de que haya ahí Gobierno defacto, aceptado por el pueblo del país.

No vamos mas allá del hecho de un Gobierno extraño ejerciendo el actual poder, para investigar cuestiones de legitimidad; no inquirimos que han inducido al cambio de Gobierno. Para nosotros es indiferente que una dichosa revolucion haya sido ayudada por intervencion extranjera ó no; ya sea que una insurreccion ha destronado al Gobierno existente y otro haya sido establecido en su lugar de acuerdo con formulas preexistentes, ó de un modo adoptado por la ocasion, por aquellos que encontramos en actual posicion del Poder. Todas estas cuestiones son dejadas al pueblo y á la Autoridad pública de esos respectivos países. Durante los 67 años de nuestra distancia política bajo la presente Constitucion, hemos tenido ocasion de reconocer mas de una vez Gobiernos de Facto fundados ya sea por revoluciones domésticas ó por invacion militar exterior.

En muchos de los Gobiernos de Europa el principio es bastante mas importante como aplicable á los Estados de Centro-América, á donde continuamente ocurren revoluciones si por este motivo cuando el Ministro de Nicaragua se presentó unos meses hace, trayendo á Comision del Presidente Rivas, los hechos que están ahora presentes han existido, debia él haber sido recibido. Diversas objeciones se le han hecho. Un otro Ministro se ha presentado y siendo recibido satisfactoriamente aparece evidencia de que el representa el Gobierno de Facto y tanto como esto existe el Gobierno de *jure* de esa República. Numerosas consideraciones de interes son agregadas para obligar la propiedad de esta recepcion.

Los documentos que acompaña en el mensaje son numerosos Los del Síndico Jeneral comprenden instrucciones para impedir el armamento de la expedicion de un carácter militar ó marítimo para invadir el territorio de ninguna Potencia extranjera. El parte del Secretario de Marina incluye varias órdenes á los Comandantes de las Susquehanna, Potomac, Fulton y Santa María. El Secretario incluye al Comander Polding una copia del manifiesto del Capitan Fin Klepaugh (del vapor Orisamba)

diciendo: "Se ha presentado un caso haciendo manifiesto de que nuestra Bandera sea mostrada en San Juan de Nicaragua." En consideracion de las circunstancias, le ordena de proceder allá con la fragata Potomac, y en distribuir los buques de la escuadra; él da particular instrucciones á cada Comandante de llegar á Panamá, Aspinwall y San Juan cuantas veces les sea consistente con la debida atencion de nuestros intereses en esa parte.—La goleta de guerra Santa María recibió instrucciones de permanecer en Panamá mientras sea necesario.

Del "Picayune" de Nueva-Orleans núm. 130 tomamos lo siguiente.

EL NUEVO MINISTRO.

La siguiente es copia de la carta del nuevo Ministro de Nicaragua, dirigida al Presidente de los E. U. manifestando los fundamentos de sus razones para ser recibido como Ministro del Gobierno de facto de esa República.

Somos deador de esta anticipada copia á la diligente atencion de nuestro especial corresponsal en la ciudad de Washington.

D. AGUSTIN VIGIL,

Mr. MARCY.

Washington Mayo 14 de 1856.

A S. E. W. L. Marcy.

Secretario de los E. U. de América.

SEÑOR:

La desgraciada situacion del país en que he nacido, y los deseos de ejercer mis mayores esfuerzos para aliviarla, me obligaron de abandonar, mi nativo suelo para venir á representar sus intereses en la capital de esta bendita República.

En la réplica que ha dado V. S. rehusando recibir un anterior Enviado mandado por mi Gobierno, decís Señor:

"Esos que principalmente han sido interesados en sorprender y derribar el anterior Gobierno del Estado no eran ciudadanos que le pertenecian. Ni tampoco estos ciudadanos ó ninguna parte considerable de ellos, [cuánto se sabe por aquí] han expresado su aprobacion, ó adquiencia en la presente condicion política de los asuntos de Nicaragua."

Si V. E. no esta ya desengañado sobre este particular, espero que la explicacion cual tengo ahora el honor de hacer, pondrá los asuntos de Nicaragua en tal luz que inducirán á V. E. de vuestro, nuestras circunstancias en su verdadera posicion.—Nicaragua, mas que nunca desde que comienza su historia, en los últimos tres años, ha estado chorriando sangre por todos sus poros.—La inauguracion de Don Fruto Chamorro, el Director de Nicaragua, ha sido el principio de la tormenta; inmediata despues, comenzó él á mostrar su tendencia al despotismo, y usurpando los derechos sagrados al pueblo, que le ha elegido, comenzó á eslabonar la cadena de sus desgracias. Teniendo no obstante á algunos ciudadanos quienes llevaban en el corazon los intereses de la libertad de su patria. El adoptó un sistema calculado capaz de extinguir este patriotismo, levantó motivos de acusacion criminal contra ellos. La mayor parte de estos hombres eran miembros del partido liberal, de la asamblea constitucional convocada para el Abril de 1854; y poseian mucha integridad para permitir que la libertad de la República fuese arrojada. Entre ellos citaré á D. Francisco Castillon, y el Jeneral Jerez, el primero bien conocido por su recto é inflexible patriotismo; hombre de mira liberal, de una superior educacion, que ha adquirido durante una larga residencia en diferentes partes de Europa.—El segundo tambien de un carácter, mira y esperiencia al igual. Estos y otros patriotas Chamorro, ha puesto en prision y espatriado subsecuentemente para Honduras. El Jeneral Jerez á la cabeza de unos valientes volvió á Nicaragua; y en Chinandega, el mayor pueblo próximo á las fronteras de Honduras, el organizó el Gobierno Provisorio. Las masas populares libremente se agregaron á él, pues segun ya estaban alarmados de los proceder de Chamorro.—Las fuerzas del Gobierno Provisorio marchó para Leon, adonde Chamorro tenia su campamento; y en cuanto los dos ejércitos se avistaron, todas las fuerzas de

Chamorro se pasaron al Jeneral Jerez.—Chamorro entónces tomó refugio en la ciudad de Granada y sacrificando la parte pudiente de esa poblacion, pudo reunir 1,000 hombres, que sostuvieron el sitio de nueve meses, porcion de esa hermosa ciudad ha sido completamente destruida.

El Gobierno Provisorio se halló compelido de abandonar el sitio é invitó á ciudadanos Norte-Americanos á prestarles sus asistencias á ellos. Noventa fueron los que respondieron á esta invitacion, haciendo ciudadanos de este país por naturalizacion.

Poco despues murió Chamorro y la asamblea constituyente, pisando sobre la Constitucion y carta misma que ellos hicieron, solamente pocos dias ántes, se abrogaron el poder lejislativo ordinario, y nombraron á D. José Maria Estrada por sucesor de Chamorro, cuyos pasos ya el comenzaba á seguir.

Estos son los actos de ese Gobierno que ha sido titulado Gobierno lejitimista, y la que nunca era, ni ha podido serlo, de acuerdo con la Constitucion de este Estado, pues que el término de oficio de Chamorro habiéndose ya espirado, el pueblo de Nicaragua únicamente representado por las Juntas Departamentales, la asamblea nunca debia haber nombrado un sucesor.

Con la asistencia de nuestros aliados las cosas fueron prontamente cambiadas, y nuestras fuerzas tomaron posesion de la ciudad de Granada, el 13 de Octubre de 1855.—En esta época los Norte-Americanos en servicio de Nicaragua no numeraban mas de 150 hombres, mandados por el Jeneral Walker.

¿Y cuál ha sido la conducta de estos que derrivaron al Gobierno Estrada? Usaron de todos los medios, y eso felizmente, para restablecer y mantener el orden.—Para proteger la persona y propiedad de los ciudadanos.—Para reunir los elementos que la guerra y las revoluciones habian dispersado, y moderarlas en un nuevo orden de paz y reconciliacion. Ellos invitaron al Jeneral Corral Jefe de la fuerza hostil á una conferencia; y el último habiendo sido plenamente autorizado por el Gobierno que se titulaba lejitimista, convinieron en nombrar un Jefe Provisorio, para el ejercicio, del cual D. Patricio Rivas fué elegido, y que el Jeneral Walker, seria el Jeneral en Jefe de todas las fuerzas de la República.

Es imposible describir, Señor, el entusiasmo que ha prevalecido en esa ciudad. Dos ejércitos enemigos el día ántes, fueron sumerjidos en uno solo; y los Jenerales marcharon brazo sobre brazo para la casa del Dios de paz, á celebrar el feliz día de su reconciliacion..... En virtud del dicho tratado, El Honorable D. Patricio Rivas tomó posesion de su destino, y sus elecciones fueron aprobadas por la jeneralidad de los Nicaraguenses.

Sus primeros pasos fueron los de dirigir una pacífica y amigable invitacion á los Jefes de las Repúblicas Centro-Americanas. El Gobierno de Guatemala no se ha dignado, de dar una contestacion si quiera. Los Salvadoreños manifestaron una disposicion de hacer amigables relaciones.—Honduras reconoció la nueva Administracion, pero Costarica ha declarado una guerra horrible exterminacion con él.

Situado de este modo, mi Gobierno desea mantener por inter-curso diplomático la buena fraternidad que siempre ha unido Nicaragua á esta Gran República y especialmente porque la gran ruta entre los dos Océanos, que tanto interesa á estos Estados como á Nicaragua, está encorrido entre los límites de este último.

Nacido y educado en Nicaragua, y por primera vez ahora un visitador de las costas de esta Gran República, tengo derecho de hablar tanto de los hechos que han señalado nuestro pasado, como de anticipar la felicidad que podemos esperar en el futuro, tanto para mi país como para estos grandes Estados.

V. E. puede positivamente persuadirse que durante los siete meses de la Administracion del Presidente Rivas no ha habido allí intento alguno de revolucion contra él y que todo el pueblo de Nicaragua forma una unida familia preparada para mantener el órden interior y resistir agresion de afuera.—Que mi Gobierno ha obedecido las instituciones del país, lo ha sido últimamente manifestado, llamando al pueblo á elegir la Suprema Autoridad del país.

Las cuales elecciones han principiado el 2.º domingo de Abril último, y si el balastaje no ha tenido lugar en los Departamentos del Sur y Oriente eso ha sido por hostil invacion de los Costaricenses.

He venido á vuestro país con el carácter oficial de representante del Honorable D. Patricio Rivas, primer Jefe de aquella República de Nicaragua, y espero por los intereses de ámbos países, que será considerado digno de representar junto de este Gobierno aquella República y que en contrais aquí un amigable á nuestro país, prosperidad y permanencia.

Tengo el honor de ofrecermé, á Vdes.

A. Vigil.

¡FUEGO! ¡FUEGO! ¡FUEGO!

¿Qué causa tanta zozobra y tanta inquietud, que anda la gente desalentada y sin saber que hacer. Tanto trabajo nos ha dado el encontrar en su origen, y lo que pensamos que no pasaria de una de tantas aprensiones que concibe el vulgo que se deja embaucar por consejos ó cuentos de duendes, hemos oido con uestros propios oídos, y visto con nuestros propios ojos que era una cosa seria y una cosa de alto bordo, como suele decirse, por que se trata de asegurar un destino que dá lucro y una reputacion inmensa, que asegura nada menos como á un pueblo un grueso malecon contra la inundacion ó el torrente de un gran rio, como á una plaza de guerra fortificada una muralla de piedra impenetrable á las balas de un cañon de á mil. ¡Tontera de los Chinos construir una muralla de tantas leguas para preservarse de las invasiones de los Tártaros! ¡Majaderia de Nicolas y de sus antecesores, gastar tanto dinero y tiempo en las fortificaciones de Sebastopol! ¿Qué vale San Juan de Acre y S. Roque, á la par de una protesta? ¿Qué venga contra ella Jacobo Perkins con la artilleria de vapor, ó que inventen, si se quiere una artilleria eléctrica en que cada pieza equivalga á uno ó mil rayos, una Presidencia está bien seguro tras de una protesta. Nosotros damos este consejo no solo á los Presidentes, sino tambien á los Duques, á los Reyes, á los Czares á los Bajás Viciéres, y hasta los Papas, si se pretende. Con ella conservará la Francia Napoleon III, la Rusia Alejandro II, Isabela España y Pio IX su trono, con el aditamento que este es un descubrimiento improvisado, pero perfecto, inspirado por la inopia, pero seguro y honroso para Nicaragua, por que se debe á un talento de su suelo. Si ántes la infeliz Nicaragua se veia á penas con microscopio en el mapa, y á penas de poco tiempo á esta parte ha llamado la atencion de la Europa por su situacion geográfica, ahora llamará la atencion de la Australia, del Africa, y hasta de los caribes y de los otentotes por la felicidad de haber producido un talento tan raro. Nosotros no queremos que quede oscurecido su nombre, por que este descubrimiento va á cambiar á la faz del mundo entero, y no queremos que se ande indagando ni disputándose las naciones el honor de la invencion, como le sucedió al de la brújula, al del vapor, al de la imprenta, y al de la litografía, que unos que daron olvidados y otros disputados. No: loor eterno al ciudadano D. José Maria Estrada, natural de Centro América, hijo de Nicaragua, oriundo de Granada, inventor de las protestas contra todas las Presidencias habidas y por haber, menos la suya que es lo que deseamos por infinito siglos de los siglos amen.

A MI DULCE EN NICARAGUA.

Volaron ya las apreciables horas
Que en tu regazo disfrute contento
Solo duraron un fugaz momento,
¡Ah! si volviera lo que entónces fué
La cara imájen de mis bellos días;
Lánguida brilla en mi fatal memoria
Y á veces llevo á maldecir la gloria
Que tanto un tiempo con ardor amé,

J. M. T.

PENSAMIENTOS.—Así como los crímenes de los particulares, los crímenes de los pueblos tienen tambien su espiacion.

—Se detesta la verdad y á quien la dice cuando ella recuerda á los hombres sus grandes crímenes.

Es en vano pensar en la paz duradera, mientras el individuo no recobre su personalidad, que es el derecho, y las naciones, individuos colectivos, su personalidad, que es su independencia, porque solo así se encontrará la razón y la justicia en la sociedad, siendo como el reflejo de Dios.

LA DISCUSION, PERIODICO DE MADRID.

—¡Paris está tranquilo, dormid en paz!
—gritaba el centinela nocturno, en tanto que desde la torre de Nesle, Margarita de Borgoña arrojaba sin piedad los cadáveres al Sena....

—¡La paz está firmada, dormid en paz!
—gritaba hoy la diplomacia europea desde el congreso de Paris, en tanto que aun subsisten humillados por la opresión, los pueblos del continente...

Los órganos vendidos del poder aplauden como es natural, el éxito de las negociaciones, elojian como deben el resultado de la alianza y auguran para lo futuro la estabilidad del orden bajo el influjo de la reaccion.

Ya no se habla de preparativos de guerra, ni se recuerdan casi los sucesos que pasaron.

El estampido del cañon que ayer trona ba como mensajero de muerte en los campos de la Crimea, hoy se deja oír únicamente para celebrar la venida al mundo del hijo de Luis Napoleon.

Al hórrido fragor de la pelea han sucedido los banquetes y los bailes, los brindis y las saluciones, sin que haya entre todos esos reyes, y embajadores, y ministros, y funcionarios, uno solo que piense en la sangre derramada, y en las desgracias acontecidas.

¿Qué pueden importar á los agentes del poder los sufrimientos del pueblo!

¿Mas de medio millon de hombres han sucumbido durante dos años y medio en la Península Táurida, y el resultado de tantos sacrificios ha sido estéril completamente para el bien de la humanidad!

Innumerables son las madres abandonadas que lloran inconsolables la pérdida de sus hijos; innumerables tambien los hijos huérfanos que buscan en vano las caricias de sus padres; y son innumerables asimismo las viudas infortunadas que arrastran el peso de su triste existencia en el aislamiento de la viudez....

Pero ¿qué puede importar todo esto, decimos, á los agentes del poder?

Los reyes han firmado la paz, los reyes la quieren, los reyes la imponen, ¿quién puede tener en cuenta las aspiraciones del pueblo?

Si mañana fuese preciso promover una nueva lucha, si conviniese á los intereses y miras personales de esos mismos reyes la cesacion de la paz que acaban de celebrar, y estimasen provechoso el renacimiento de la guerra... entonces seria diferente; contarian con el pueblo, y halagarían sus pasiones, y engañarian su credulidad para lanzarlo, como siempre lo lanzaron, á perecer en el combate.

Hoy no se necesita para nada la cooperacion del elemento popular...

Los monarcas por medio de sus embajadores han acordado un pacto, y no han pensado un momento siquiera en el juicio que de ello pueden formar sus respectivos súbditos.

—La paz está firmada, dormid en paz.—han dicho—y poco les importa que caigan los cadáveres en la oscuridad de la noche, y poco les importa que jimán entre tanto los pueblos en la opresión.

Esa paz por consiguiente, no representa á los ojos del observador, sino un paréntesis, digámoslo así, en la marcha de la revolucion.

La paz que se funda únicamente en el convenio mútuo de las testas coronadas, sin tener en cuenta las justas aspiraciones del pueblo, cuando aun subsisten las causas poderosas, los males trascendentales, los abusos en fin que han sido siempre y en todas partes el origen principal de las tentativas de rebelion: esa paz, decimos, no ofrece, ni puede ofrecer para lo sucesivo, garantía ninguna de estabilidad.

Esa paz sería el sueño de las pasiones, la muerte del sentimiento, el cadáver de la libertad.

La Rusia ha consentido en aceptar las condiciones humillantes que le impusieron las potencias aliadas, pero puede ser esto una garantía de tranquilidad?

¿Preguntádselo á la Polonia!

El Austria se ha prestado asimismo á cooperar á la realizacion del tratado, y tambien ha hecho concesiones en favor de esa tranquilidad; pero se afianzará esta porque así lo desea el gobierno de Francisco José?

¿Preguntádselo á la Hungría, y si la Hungría enmudecida por el dolor no desplega los labios para responderos, preguntádselo á la Italia, que acaso os responderá!

La Prusia ha firmado tambien el convenio de alianza, y quiere como las otras potencias del norte, que el orden no se interrumpa, que la paz sea duradera, que sea efectiva la tranquilidad ¿lo será, sin embargo?

¿Preguntádselo á la Alemania!

Ebrios de placer y aturdidos, por decirlo así, con el resultado—que no esperaban—de las negociaciones entabladas, las potencias occidentales casi han olvidado las lecciones elocuentes de la historia, y hoy creen asegurado por mucho tiempo cuando menos el triunfo de la reaccion.

Ellos olvidan que no puede haber equilibrio posible mientras subsistan muertas y sin representacion las nacionalidades del continente.

Que no puede permanecer gustosa en la esclavitud la infortunada patria de Poniatowski

Que no puede dormir largo tiempo en el letargo de la inaccion, la tierra magnánima de Kossuth.

Que no puede resignarse á la existencia que hoy lleva la patria pensadora de Guttenberg.

Que no puede renunciar á sus glorias e otros dias el pueblo simpático de Mazzini.

No: la paz que se funda en la injusticia no es, ni puede ser permanente, porque esa paz lleva consigo el anatema de Dios.

Acabará la guerra: cesarán las hostilidades de nacion á nacion, y la diplomacia declarará oficialmente por medio de sus representantes decretada la paz.

A esto se reducirá todo lo que haga el Congreso célebre de paris.

Pero los pueblos que no tienen asiento en aquel Congreso los pueblos que no tienen voz ni voto en los consejos de la corona, los pueblos que abrigan ideas diferentes y acarian en el pecho y guardan en el pensamiento ilusiones risueñas para el porvenir... los pueblos—decimos—tendrán tambien sus convenios, y celebrarán sus pactos, y se comunicarán entre sí, y se unirán como un solo hombre para el día solemn de la prueba que será el escogido por Dios para el triunfo de la libertad....

Poco importa que velados y perseguidos constantemente por los sicarios del poder, no puedan reunirse en la plaza pública, á la claridad del sol y en la mitad del día como acostumbraban en Atenas.

Los pueblos se reunirán, si es preciso, como se reunian los cristianos en tiempo de los emperadores romanos, en los subterráneos y en los bosques; y de los bosques y de los subterráneos saldrán, para estenderse en el mundo, los santos principios de la democracia, el credo venerando de la libertad.

¿Quién hubiese imaginado siquiera hace 18 siglos, que el pensamiento de vida que nacia en el pesebre humilde de Belen, subiría al trono mismo de los Cesares bajo el lábaro triunfal de Constantino y acabaría por hacer una revolucion completa en el universo?

Trabajen en buen hora los reyes por favorecer la causa retrógrada de la reaccion los pueblos trabajarán tambien por la causa de la revolucion, y la justicia del cielo concederá necesariamente el triunfo á la idea de mayor vitalidad y que favorece mas el bien de la humanidad. Hay además una circunstancia poderosa para que sean mas fuertes en el combate los que militan en las banderas del pueblo, y es la identidad de ideas que caracteriza á los defensores de la razon, identidad que no existe ni puede existir entre los que defienden el principio de autoridad y abogan por el triunfo de la opresión.

Nos explicaremos.

Los pueblos tienen todos el mismo pensamiento.—Todos trabajan por alcanzar el goce de la libertad, todos quieren y favorecen la marcha de la revolucion.

Hay por consiguiente unidad en el plan semejanza en el objeto, igualdad en las aspiraciones.

Lo mismo el polaco que el cubano, el italiano que el alemán, el húngaro que el irlandés, desean independencia para su patria, derechos para sus hijos, progreso é ilustracion.

No tienen mas que un culto, no adoran mas que un principio, no pelean mas que por una causa.

Una sola bandera, la bandera de la democracia, representa en el mundo las creencias, las aspiraciones y el pensamiento de todos los pueblos.

¿Sucede esto con los poderes despóticos?
—Examinad uno tras otro los intereses, las miras particulares, los proyectos en fin de los diferentes monarcas que firman hoy el tratado de paz, y vereis cuan distante están las testas coronadas de formar entre sí la union evanjélica que encontráis establecida en las comuniones de los pueblos.

El rey de Cerdeña tiene una gran idea: quiere el restablecimiento de la *unidad italiana*, y trabaja por conseguirla.

Ahora bien, el Austria que posee á Venecia y que es dueña de Lombardia ¿verá gustosa las aspiraciones de Victor Manuel?

Veamos después la condicion politica de los Estados Pontificos, y la suerte infortunada del reino de las Dos Sicilias, y diga se si la presencia del apóstata Pio IX y la administracion tiránica del digno hermano de Cristina, no serán en todos tiempos un jermen de hostilidades, y un obstáculo insuperable para poner por obra el bello pensamiento que nació un día en el cerebro del infortunado Carlos Alberto.

Quieren algunos defender tambien el establecimiento de la Confederacion germánica y ya se comprende la oposicion que necesariamente encontrará esta idea en el gobierno de Prusia.

Por último y para terminar ¿qué seguridad puede haber de que sea duradera la alianza formada ayer entre Inglaterra y Luis Napoleon?—Difícilmente podrian encontrarse en el mundo dos pueblos que fuesen mas antipáticos el uno para el otro, que lo son entre sí el pueblo francés y el pueblo inglés.

Una necesidad de conveniencia mútua los ha obligado á buscarse y pelear juntos contra un enemigo poderoso á quien solo unidos hubieran podido vencer; pero esa necesidad ha desaparecido ya, y los dos pueblos volverán á recordar sus odios tradicionales que jamás han dejado de existir y que de hoy mas se serán inevitablemente mayores por el mal papel que al decir los periódicos franceses ha representado en campaña el ejército inglés.

El mismo Luis Napoleon que hoy dirige la marcha de la politica europea, y que ayer era considerado como un *advenedizo* por las potencias del Norte, se vé en una situacion bastante embarazosa de la que no sabemos como logrará salir.

No puede sin atraerse la enemistad de aquellas mismas potencias, unirse exclusivamente á la Gran Bretaña para defender con ella los principios representativos y favorecer como debiera, la causa de la libertad; y no puede tampoco convertirse en instrumento del despotismo para favorecer la causa de la reaccion, porque esto apresuraria su caída y el triunfo de la revolucion.

Mas grande que él y mas popular, y mas temible era á los ojos del mundo el vencedor de Austerlitz, y la reaccion no lo perdonó. Lo sabe Luis Napoleon, y no puede por consiguiente ser el instrumento de la reaccion.

Y entretanto los pueblos solo tienen una aspiracion, un objeto y un sentimiento y están unidos, además unos con otros por el lazo poderoso de las ideas que es el único que forma el parentesco de la humanidad.—[Cop. de "La Verdad"]

Del Boletín Oficial de Leon copiamos el artículo siguiente:

Vamos á deciros en una palabra el único medio de fundar una república duradera.

Y es que esta república pertenezca á todos, no á unos pocos; á la nacion, no á un partido; y que sea la gran comunidad de derechos intereses y opiniones de todos aquellos que asientan el pié sobre el suelo de la Patria.

Si la república no es en efecto, en justa proporcion, la cosa de cada uno, deja de ser república, y no es mas que un monopolio, un privilegio.

Todo privilegio, para defenderse, necesi-

ta constituir en derredor suyo la tiranía.

Mas como sea una condicion genuina de los monopolios y tiranias, estrecharse y fortificarse siempre mas por esclusiones y depuraciones siempre mas recelosas é insolentes, ¿qué habrá de suceder?

Sucedará que muy en breve los republicanos privilegiados pongan fuera de la república, á éste por sospechoso de afición al enemigo, al uno, por creersele demasia do aristócrata; al otro, por considerarse demasiado aristócrata al otro por considerarse demasiado republicano; á fulano, por rico á, zutano, por pobre; á cual por Sacerdote; á cual, por noble; á cual, por banquero; á cual, por proletario; á cual, por funcionario; á cual, por soldado; á cual por ser de ayer; á cual, por ser de hoy, y vehementemente sospechado de preferir en el fondo del corazon las antiguallas á las novedades y las monarquías rutineras de las leyes, á las gloriosas instituciones libres.

Y cuando los republicanos privilegiados hayan puesto fuera de la república todo esto, ¿qué será entonces la república!

Un gobierno de minoría.

Un gobierno de minoría no puede existir sino á dos condiciones: ó bajo la forma de un gobierno militar con el prestigio de una conquista incesante y de una gloria inmensa, rejuvenecida cada seis meses en la sangre de los campos de batalla, como el Gobierno de Napoleon durante el imperio; ó bajo la forma de un gobierno atroz, bajo el terror cotidiano del cadalso, de las proserpciones y suplicios, como en el Gobierno de Robespierre.

El Gobierno militar es imposible con la república; pues el día en que la nacion se convierta en ejército conquistador, se dá por jefe un General; y el día en que aquel General victorioso posea la confianza de los soldados á quienes haya conducido á la victoria, se corona con su gloria, y pereció la libertad.

El Gobierno atroz de Robespierre no es Gobierno sino un suplicio nacional. Es el homicidio constituido, el terror por espíritu público, la dictadura del verdugo. La sangre grita, la humanidad se subleva, las víctimas tienen vengadores; el cadalso devora á los que le han levantado.—"La Martine."

Cada página de este hombre grande respira, en igual grado, esta elevacion de ideas esta serenidad de juicio, esta sencillez de tono y vivacidad de juros. Eso es claro y sensato, y sobre todo benévolo y afable para con todas las opiniones.

No se dirige sino á los buenos instintos y nobles sentimientos de la humanidad. No vá al encuentro de los medios ó espe-dientes, sino que permanece en el camino de los principios. Su *criterium* es su ideal y su ideal, es la perfectibilidad de la civilizacion.

¿COMO ANDAN LAS COSAS?

El pueblo hace esta pregunta y debemos satisfacerla á su modo.

Carrera se ha vuelto liberal, segun los papeles públicos; pero trabaja siempre contra los liberales, y dice que no le falta mas que Nicaragua para dominar á todo Centro-América.

Los Gobiernos han celebrado un convenio con el mismo Carrera, que en sustancia contiene estos puntos:—1.º Que deben sostener que las fuerzas Americanas que sirven á este Gobierno, lo oprimen y pretenden usurpar la independencia y libertad de la República:—2.º Que con este fundamento no han de reconocer la administracion del Sr. Rivas, y han de hacer la guerra á Nicaragua, aunque el mismo Rivas les esté diciendo, y aun les prueba que los Americanos no lo oprimen, ni usurpan la independencia y libertad:—3.º Que en los impresos se debe manifestar que la guerra no es contra los Nicaraguenses democráticos, sino contra los Americanos, con el fin de que aquellos no se alarmen; pero que en el fondo, la guerra debe ser contra todo demócrata y en favor del partido aristócrata prestándose secretamente les auxilios que pida dicho partido por conducto de D. José María Estrada, que ha dado en el tema de ser Presidente lejítimo y cuyo tema es conveniente fomentar en obsequio de lo que se desea.—Esto es lo que ocurre; mas en el Salvador y Honduras, conocen ya en el artículo de Carrera, y todo vá bien.