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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

LETTER OF GEN. WALKER.

The following letter was written to Senator Weller, and by him read in the Senate of the United States, whilst the utmost silence prevailed. The effect was great, not only in Congress, but throughout the United States, and there is no doubt but that it had a great influence in moving the President to the speedy recognition of our independence, which followed so soon after:

Hon. JOHN B. WELLER, U. S. Senate:
My Dear Sir: By the last papers from New York, I learn that when I was denounced in the Senate for the conduct Nicaragua has pursued towards the Transit Company, you were so generous as to undertake to defend me from the aspersions of men utterly ignorant of my character. In consequence of this, I take the liberty of writing some facts in relation to affairs here, and these facts will, I think, prove not unimportant to the government of the United States.

You have doubtless learned from the newspapers how pacific was the policy Nicaragua proposed to pursue towards the other States of Central America.—Notwithstanding all our overtures of peace, the neighboring governments showed themselves, if not only positively, at least negatively, hostile to the actual administration of Nicaragua. It was constantly asserted, not only here, but throughout Central America, that the States were stimulated by English and French agents. But it was not until the correspondence of the Consul General of Costa Rica in London was intercepted by me, a few weeks ago, that positive evidence was afforded of the active sympathy the British government manifests to those who oppose the Americans in Nicaragua. The correspondence shows that England is furnishing arms to our enemies, and at the same time the whole British West India squadron is sent to San Juan del Norte, in order that the moral weight of the English government may be thrown into the scale against our republic.

I do not know how these facts may appear to the people of the United States, but to us they seem directly at variance with American principle and American interests. These facts are patent to all, and their significance is apparent to the most superficial observer. There are other circumstances connected with the present war waging in this State and in Costa Rica which may require interpretation in order to make their importance felt.

The government of Costa Rica has never yet declared war against the government of Nicaragua, yet it has invaded

our territories and has murdered American citizens who have never forfeited the protection of the United States government. This has been done under cover of a decree issued by the President of Costa Rica declaring war against the American forces in the service of Nicaragua. To declare war against the forces in the service of Nicaragua, and not against Nicaragua herself, is to deny in the most positive and offensive manner, the right of Americans to engage in the service of a foreign State. Not only has this declaration of war been made in this offensive and unheard manner, but another decree has been published ordering all American prisoners of war taken by the Costa Rican forces to be shot.—This is to deny to Americans engaged in a foreign service the common rights to which soldiers are entitled by the laws of war. Such decrees as those I have mentioned not only throw Costa Rica, as I conceive, beyond the pale of civilized nations, but they directly affect the honor and dignity of the United States.

They (the Costa Ricans) attempt to control the American people and keep them within a limit which the American government has never prescribed. Costa Rica says Americans shall not emigrate to Nicaragua and take arms in her service. It remains to be seen whether she can sustain herself in so singular a position. In such a war as they are now waging against us there can be but one result.—They may destroy my whole force—a circumstance I deem almost impossible—they may kill every American now in Nicaragua, but the seed is sown, and not all the force of Spanish America can prevent the fruit from coming to maturity. The more savage the nature of the war they wage against us, the more certain the result, the more terrible the consequences. I may not live to see the end, but I feel that my countrymen will not permit the result to be doubtful. I know that the honor and the interests of the great country, which, despite of the foreign service I am engaged in, I still love to call my own, are involved in the present struggle. That honor must be preserved inviolate, and those interests must be jealously maintained.

So far we have had great moral odds against us. The government to which we all naturally look for aid and comfort has treated us with coldness and disdain.—There has been no government to encourage us and bid us "God speed." Nothing but our own sense of the justice of the cause we are engaged in and of its importance to the country of our birth has enabled us to struggle on as far as we have done. We may perish in the work we have undertaken, and our cause may be for a time lost. But if we fall, we feel it is in the path of honor. And what is life, or what is success, in comparison with the consciousness of having performed a duty, and of co-operating, no matter how slightly, in the cause of improvement and progress? I begin, however, to leave facts, and, therefore will conclude. I remain, with high regard, your obedient servant,
WM. WALKER.

FREMONT IN OHIO.—The Cleveland Herald hoists the name of Col. Fremont as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, and endorses him in a leading column.

SABBATICAL LAWS.—In Southampton, England, a bookseller was lately fined five shillings for selling a newspaper on the Sabbath, and the magistrate who gave the judgment said that, by the terms of the English law, nothing could be sold on Sunday except milk and mackerel. Yet it is notorious that many other articles are sold, and it was a proposition in Parliament to abolish such sale, which caused the riots in Hyde Park.

THE UNHAPPY REPLY.

"I do not think it a selfish act, if I occupy this whole seat myself, as I am to travel all this long day," said I to a lady nearest me, as I took the out-of-the-way-end seat in the cars at Buffalo for Albany one sultry morning.

"Certainly not," was the reply, as I put my shawl, books, papers, fan, bouquet, &c., in the one end and nestled myself down on the other. I soon wearied of conversation and reading, and had sunk into a fitful slumber, when a gentle tap upon my shoulder and a "please, miss," made me wake with a sudden start.

The car was filled to overflowing, and a newly arrived party had entered, and a pale little woman, with a fretful baby in her arms, stood asking permission to sit beside me. With more of pity than of pleasure, I shared my seat with her, yet I spoke but few words, and sulkily forbore taking the restless little creature to ease her poor wearied arms; but I merely smoothed its yellow hair and its pale baby cheeks, and said Mary was a good and sweet name.

For my own comfort, I had opened the window, that I might more distinctly catch those picturesque views that flitted by so rapidly that they seemed like growing pictures without one imperfection to mar, when my attention was drawn to my companion, who was incessantly coughing.

"I do wish you would let down that window," said she; "that coal smoke makes me cough so much worse."

I am ashamed to confess it now, but I felt the angry blood burn in my cheek and a flash of the eyes as I replied:

"I am quite sick and wearied, and troubled and hungry, and thirsty and crowded, and here you come as an intruder and keep from me the mite of cool fresh air that I am entitled to. Do you think you are doing as you would be done by?" said I, tardily; and without waiting for a reply, I rose and was letting down the window with an angry crash, as a naughty child would slam a door to shut it, when she laid her poor waisted little hand on my arm, and said:

"Oh, don't do it, then!" and burst into tears, and leaning her head down wept bitterly.

The woman in my heart was touched, but putting on the injured air of a martyr, I compressed my lips and took up a paper intending to read. Pretty soon my eyes grew dim, I could not see without crushing the tears often, and I resolved to ask pardon for my unkindness, but minute after minute glided away, and we reached her place of destination, and she rose to leave. I rose, too, and the words were on my lips, when a gentleman came to assist her out.

She turned her gentle, tearful eyes upon me with a sad expression, and bowed so sweetly that my hand was almost upraised for the forgiveness, the words were just dropping from my lips, but she was gone.

It was too late—and I, a woman, with a woman's heart, was left with that stinging wrong done yet sticking in it, and the sweet words and waisted little hand that could remove it were gone from me forever. I sank back in my seat and wept bitterly.

The gentleman returned from assisting her, and as the car was full, he occupied the seat she had vacated. I inquired who the lady was, and he replied:

"Her house is in Wisconsin, and she has now returned to the home of her childhood to die. The whole family of brothers have died of consumption, and she was the last one left, and is fast going, too."

Oh! I turned away, sick at heart, and tried to shut out from remembrance that pallid, appealing face, as I resolved and re-resolved never again, in this poor life

of mine, to speak an unkind word to a stranger.

PRUSSIAN ARISTOCRACY.—The Minister of Police, Herr Von Hinkeldey, has been killed in a duel outside Berlin by Herr Von Rochow. The Times narrates as follows, the cause of the quarrel:

It is well known that Prussia, like the rest of Germany, has an order of nobles distinguished by an ordinary pride as their only attribute of superiority—their ancient lineage. With little ancestral wealth, with no political talents, with no claim to lead or to be respected by the people, some two or three thousand families pretend to carry back their pedigrees to a period before modern history began, and to look upon no man as noble, if nobility can be proved to have been conferred upon his family at any definite date.

Nothing that Madame de Crequi has chronicled about the old nobility of France, nothing that has been handed down about pompous English peers in the days of dedications and running footmen, can exceed the stories of absurdity and insolence related even in the present day of German aristocrats, whose high quality of being "born" entitles them to look down upon the universe. Herr Von Hinkeldey seems to have been one of that class of men who have made Prussia a great kingdom. The great statesmen who rose up in Prussia in the hour of her deepest calamity organized the system of administration which now exists. Centralized, bureaucratic, rigid, pedantic, it may be; but, compared with what preceded it, and what Herr Von Rochow, his party and their organ, The Kreuz Zeitung, wish to restore, it is worthy of all respect; for it is, at any rate, founded on principles of natural justice, of equal rights and equal duties.

The Minister of Police was a bold upholder of the sovereign power, which is in Prussia really the power of the people. He would carry out the law against all classes, and would make no exception in favor of any order which might fancy itself privileged. The nobles and the military were not to be excluded from the operation of his municipal authority. He appears to have been an able administrator; he paved and lighted Berlin, introduced lodging-houses for the poor, a fire brigade, the electric telegraph, water works, baths and wash-houses, and a new system of employing criminals profitably. In fact, he was what we should call in England an able public man. But these merits were hidden from the eyes of the Kreuz Zeitung party, who were always talking of the days of Fritz, when a good Prussian hated a Frenchman, and a nobleman was properly respected. The Minister of the Police was too reforming for the party which has through the whole of the war leaned to Russia, and has, by enlisting every prejudice against the Western nations, obtained in the Chambers and in society a power probably disproportionate to its real strength.

At last the dislike came to a deadly feud. The clique marked him out for destruction. He was to be insulted on every occasion, and forced to challenge one opponent after another, until he fell. At last he appeared at a *carrousal* given by some of the princes and nobility. Here Rochow stepped up to him, and told him that the presence of a police agent was not required. What need is there of further detail? Hinkeldey was obliged to challenge his inexorable defamer. He went home, sent in his resignation, made his will, arranged his papers, wrote his last letters, and then repaired to the field. It is said he did not know how to fire a pistol. His antagonist was skillful enough, and had chosen the pistol as his weapon. Rochow walked up to the "barriere" and shot the Minister dead.

El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, June 14.

THE PRESIDENCY.

By reference to the proceedings published in another column, it will be perceived that the Oriental Department has quite unexpectedly cast its vote for Gen. Walker for President of this Republic for the next two years. The result of this vote is immaterial, since the election has been annulled by decree of Government; but had no action of this character been taken, there is scarcely a doubt but Gen. Walker would have been chosen to the Presidency by the several Departments.

We have no means of knowing what decision the General would have taken in such an emergency—if he would accept the gift of the office, or no—as he is at present in Massaya, and will not be in town before our paper is issued. We have heard it stated, however, that he declines to receive the election at the hands of the different Departmental Conventions; but says he will accept, if the people are allowed to vote directly on the subject. In such case, if the voice of the nation calls him to administer the affairs of the Government—if the people, in their sovereign capacity, seek to testify in this manner their approbation of his past conduct—he will not feel at liberty to decline the office. This is the report; but how much of truth there is in it, we are not prepared to determine. Gen. Walker will probably arrive in town to-day, when all doubt on the subject will be put at rest.

That the nation would be greatly benefitted, if Gen. Walker should be selected as the next President, does not admit of a doubt. The future course of the Government would be marked by such a character as to inspire confidence among the people and respect among the nations. The policy of our Government, which now needs a vigorous development, under the administration of such a President, would be moulded into a shape to be preserved and carried out for years. The financial condition of the country, so delicate, and yet so important in its organization, requires a strict and unbending honesty to preserve the Republic from the same gross frauds and speculations that marked the early history of Texas and California. The executive ability, the wonderfully retentive memory, the quick perception and the faithful responsibility of Gen. Walker peculiarly fit him for the responsible position. There are many stories told of the faithfulness of Gen. Walker's memory in retaining the recollection of accounts and the peculiarity of their origin; and of our own knowledge, though perplexed by the course of Costa Rica in rejecting our Minister to that Republic, he still knew the civil indebtedness of the Government to half a dozen individuals, whose faces he had never seen, and whose accounts he had had no occasion to examine. The minutest matter is attended to, and the smallest expense noted and decided on with promptness.

Moreover, such an expression of confidence by the people would at once deny to the world the libel uttered against Gen. Walker, that he is a lawless usurper of power in this State. The people called him, and his election now would evidence that they had not repented of that call. His name and fame have been traduced throughout the world, and something is due to testify that he is the legitimate representative of the Democratic element of the Republic. We have but small doubt that should he consent to allow his name to go before the people, the popular voice will choose him to the Presidency.

POPULAR ELECTION.

The Prefect of this city, yesterday, received a decree of the Government, which annulled the late election for President, and ordered that the decision should be submitted to a direct popular vote. We made all proper efforts to get a copy of the decree for publication this morning, but were disappointed in our efforts.

The election for President is annulled, and a new vote—the people casting their ballots directly for such candidates as they may choose—has been ordered. We are informed that the next election is ordered to take place on Tuesday, the 24th of June, and will be held universally throughout the State. The nearness of the day on which the election is to be held will cause the authorities to be active in circulating the decree, that the people may know of their privileges.

MINISTER TO ENGLAND.—It is reported that Gen. Goicouria will leave on the next steamer in the capacity of Minister to England.

GUATEMALA TRUTH.

The Gazette of Guatemala, of the 10th ult., under the head of "Notices of Nicaragua," alludes to the recent letter of the Minister of the United States to the President of Costa Rica in these terms:

"Returning to the communication of Mr. Wheeler to President Mora, without stopping to examine the right of this diplomat to make any intimations to a government to which he is not accredited, we come to the point of his object, to protest against the pretended murder, by the Costa Rica troops, of certain North Americans, which, he says, were unarmed at Virgin Bay, on the 9th of April last. The information upon which Mr. Wheeler acted was derived from the testimony of two witnesses, employees of the Transit Company. Knowing the character and principles of President Mora, we deny utterly such a charge, based by Mr. Wheeler upon solely the testimony of these two partizan witnesses. Moreover, it ought not to be forgotten, that Mr. Wheeler has sympathized from the beginning with these adventurers, and that without waiting for orders from his government, he hastened to recognize as the legitimate power in Nicaragua the authority of Don Patricio Rivas."

That the Aristocratic party now ruling Guatemala should sympathize with the conduct of Mora, is by no means surprising; but any respectable person who could publish so mendacious a tissue of nonsense should be exposed and denounced. The question made, as to the right of any diplomatic representative to address a Government where he is not accredited, does not arise in this case. Mora, at the head of his army, had invaded Nicaragua, to which State Mr. Wheeler was the accredited representative of high grade; and the troops under his immediate eye and command committed one of the most brutal, wholesale murders known in this or any other country. Among those murdered was a little child, who was sitting on a wood-pile; and while praying to be spared, was shot down by these blood-hounds, and bayoneted after being shot until he was dead. These persons were all unarmed, and some of them had been for years in the country, and in no manner connected with the belligerent parties. Was it meet and proper for the representative of the United States to be silent under such circumstances? Gen. Pierce at his inauguration had declared that the rights of every American citizen should be sacredly maintained, and upon every sea and every shore "the stars and stripes" should be an inviolable panoply for American rights.

It was the boast of Gen. Jackson, that during the term of his Presidency, no American citizen had been insulted or injured by any foreign power. Had Mr. Wheeler remained quiet when ferocity and brutality committed such

"Acts

That blur the grace and blush of modesty," he would be unfit to represent such a great nation. President Mora is beyond the pale of civilization; and in self-respect, the President will, (as Mr. Molina, the Costa Rica Minister at Washington, has been informed,) hold Costa Rica to heavy and severe responsibility. The first act will be to send Molina home as representing a nation whose chief has departed from all the laws of civilized warfare, and unfit to rank among civilized Christian nations.

But the Guatemala ally of Mora evades the fair issues and consequences, by denying the facts and suggesting that the witnesses swore falsely. Should this issue be tendered, we pledge the testimony of hundreds of respectable persons, who know that every word which the witnesses before the United States Minister swore to (Messrs. Mahoney and Cooley) is religiously true. Their high character is testified to by Judge Cushing, and well known to this community. The graves of the murdered victims are still fresh at Virgin Bay—the cries of the widow still ring in our ears; and the tears of the orphan are not yet dry.

The Guatemala Gazette, with the same jesuitical falsity, makes a charge that Mr. Wheeler has sympathized from the beginning with the Democrats, and hastened without authority from his Government to recognize the Rivas authority.

There is no evidence of this—on the contrary the government of Estrada had been recognized by Mr. Wheeler, when in authority; but when that dynasty fell, and by solemn treaty and fusion of all parties, the Rivas Government was not only *de facto* but *de jure* established, this Government was very promptly and properly recognized by the Minister of the United States as the Government. Mr. Wheeler waited a proper time—much longer than Mr. Rush who recognized the Provisional Government of France on the same day it was established. It is evident that Mr. Wheeler acted proper; for by a message of the President of the United States to both houses of Congress, the Rivas Government is recognized by

"the Great Republic," and Padre Vijil has been received and now ranks with the Plenipotentiaries of the proudest powers on earth. This will doubtless give great pleasure to President Mora and the Guatemala Gazette, whose future course, we trust, will be marked with more sincerity and truth, and not compel us to repel its falsehoods and expose its duplicity.

MINES OF CHONTALES.

SILVER-BEARING QUARTZ BY THE TON!

The steamer La Virgin arrived at the wharf yesterday morning, from Chontales, having on board as freight, 400 quintals of silver-bearing quartz, for shipment to Boston, where it will be worked up, and the precious ore extracted. This quartz was taken from La Mestiza Mine, one mile and a half from Libertad, and but twenty miles from navigation. Twenty tons of it was sent down to the Lake steamer for transportation to San Juan del Norte, from whence it will be forwarded to New York. The road from Libertad to the Lake is a good one, and capable of being traveled at any season of the year. The mine belongs to Col. Fabens and Maj. Heiss, and the proprietors are now making preparations to erect proper machinery for working it upon a more extensive scale. It originally belonged to Padre Rosa, who rented it to two French gentlemen, Francisco Guerriere and Emile Bousbounere, to whom the present shipment of twenty tons belongs, and who originally intended sending the ore to France, but were persuaded by Col. Fabens to send it to Boston, that the people of the United States might be thoroughly convinced of the existence of valuable mines in this Republic. It is estimated that the silver ore taken from the Mestiza mine will yield from \$35 to \$40 to the quintal, or \$770 to the ton.

In addition to the silver ore, Col. Fabens exhibited specimens of gold quartz taken from a vein discovered last week, which were as rich as any ever discovered in California. The gold mine is called La Calvario, and belongs to the same parties that own La Mestiza, the silver mine. The gold spread through this stone, a very rotten quartz, is so plenty as to be apparent in large quantities to the naked eye, and affords most convincing proof of the richness of the vein. From partial experiments, it has been determined that the gold quartz, if it holds out anything like the first croppings, will yield \$70 to the quintal, or \$1,400 to the ton.

Specimens from the above mines were taken to the East some time since, by Thomas Vandyke; but persons in New York, and among them a gentleman who once held a high position in the Medical Department of the army, publicly stated that the specimens were not the product of Nicaragua, but had really been bought of returned Californians for the purpose of deceiving the people of the United States. Beyond the absurdity of such a story, we presume the present shipment of twenty tons of as rich ore as was ever found in California, will afford sufficient testimony to the people of the United States that there is truth in the gold fields of Nicaragua. Such men as Major Heiss and Col. Fabens would scarcely enter into a speculation involving an outlay of \$10,000, simply to practice a humbug upon the people of the United States!

WAR ON PAPER.—The conflict with Guatemala, from present appearances, will have to be conducted on paper, until we can have time to go up there and give Carrera a "proper lesson." He proclaimed a flaming denunciation against us, and with great show of wrath, sent his advance-guard to co-operate with the Costa Ricans. Unfortunately the latter fled, and Carrera co-operated with them by "backing down." He may rest assured, however, the difficulty is not settled yet, but that in due course of time, when Uncle Billy is clear of more important matters, he will take an occasion to settle accounts with Guatemala. A long arrear is due from that State to the cause of Democracy, and time, which brings all things right, will sooner or later, deliver justice in her case. Mr. Carrera may think he can make an Indian trade with Nicaragua, but he will find his mistake, when he is held to the bargain of hostilities, and that, too, on his own soil. It will afford an excellent opportunity for such patriots as Carrera is to act as arbitrators and assess the damage.

GARRISON AT MASSAYA.—Brig. Gen. Fry informs us that the garrison at Massaya, consisting of the recruits recently received from New Orleans, have enjoyed the best of health since the station was fixed at that point, and that the boys are being drilled with great assiduity.

STATE ELECTION.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the election for President, Senators and Representatives took place in this city—that is, this Department cast its vote for President and elected a Senator and two Representatives to the Legislature, which assembles at the regular time in Managua. We gave an account, some time since, of an election by the people, in this city, when they chose Delegates to a Convention which was to assemble in the capital of the Department, on a stated day, and vote for the above officers. The people, it will be perceived, thus vote indirectly for their officers. On Wednesday, the delegates chosen at that election assembled in the court-house and proceeded to discharge their duties. Don Faustino Solórsano was chosen President of the Convention; Don Justo Lugo, Inspector, and Don José Ansoatigui and Don Francisco García y Calonge, Sr., Secretaries.

The Convention was called to order by the President, and the delegates took their seats in the following order:

Raimundo Selva,	Teodoro Mora,
Juan Alejos Bermudez,	Mateo Guillen,
Julio Martinez,	José Maria Reyes,
Dolores Peña,	Crescencio Bado,
Manuel Solórsano,	Esteran Rivas,
Trinidad Lacayo,	Juan Peralta,
Fernando Garay,	Juan B. Obando,
Gerbaicio Sanjano,	Balvino Jarquin,
Domingo Selva,	José de Jesus Rozaro,
Bernardo Solórsano,	Dionicio Gallar,
Aleriano Berroteran,	Bernabé Mentiel,
Pedro Lugo,	Felis Correa,
Saturino Lugo,	J. Luis Osorne,
Joaquin Vijil,	Pedro Garay,
Juan Francisco Lacayo,	Ramon Castrillo,
Joaquin Jimenes,	Pedro Yginio Selva,
Nicolas Jimenes,	Faustino Solórsano,
Silverio Cuadro,	Justo Lugo,
Balvino Varas,	José Ansoatigui,
Domingo Sanches,	F. Garcia y Calonge, Sr.,
Tomas Cordero,	

A range of seats was arranged around the room in front of the raised elevation, and each delegate took his seat according to the precedence in which his name was called. The President, Judge and Secretaries had their seats on the platform, which is cut off from the main portion of the room by a railing and pair of steps. Thus seated, the Convention proceeded with the grave and important business that called it into being. The election of a Representative being the first to be disposed of, the names of Don Fermin Ferrer and Don Carlos Thomas were placed in nomination. On the first ballot, Don Fermin Ferrer received 23 votes, and Don Carlos Thomas 17, making in all 41, the entire strength of the Convention. Don Fermin Ferrer was then declared elected.

The election of a substitute, who should attend the Legislature in case of any disability on the part of Don Fermin Ferrer, was next to be attended to. Padre Santiago Solórsano, Don Cleto Mayorga and two or three other candidates were voted for on the first ballot, none of whom received a majority of the whole vote, and therefore the President declared there was no election. The election was again entered into, and according to the rule, all but the two highest candidates were dropped, and the election confined to Padre Santiago Solórsano and Don Cleto Mayorga. The next vote stood, for the former 21, and for the latter 19, electing Padre Santiago Solórsano.

The voting proceeds in the following manner: All the delegates take their seats, which they maintain during the session of the Convention. The names of the candidates are written down by the Secretaries, and then the voting proceeds by the name of each delegate being called, when he rises from his seat and approaches the President and declares his choice in a voice audible to the whole assembly. The proceeding was orderly, and the voting executed rapidly. The debates of the Convention were conducted in an earnest and enthusiastic manner, and the whole body seemed to appreciate the responsibility of its mission.

The above proceeding closed the first day's work of the Convention. At 9 o'clock, on Wednesday night, the body adjourned, and a short time afterwards we observed many of the deputies discussing their chocolate, while they talked over the day's proceedings and the morrow's chances. We shall see what the next day gave birth to.

THURSDAY, June 12.—The Electoral Convention assembled in the court-house, at 10 o'clock, and proceeded to ballot for President of the Republic. The deliberations of the day before had been accepted by the people, and a spirit of enthusiasm had taken hold on the delegates. In our conversations with some of the members the day before, they spoke in glowing terms of the

present condition and future prospects of the State, and expressed their warm desire to clothe with the Presidency the man who had wrought these hopes. Forty representatives of the people, coming direct from their constituents, declared that there was no other man in the State in whose hands they had rather trust the destinies of the Republic.

When the Convention met on Thursday, and candidates were put in nomination for the Presidency, the name of Gen. WILLIAM WALKER was received with acclamation. The voting presented a scene of enthusiasm impossible to describe, and when it was concluded, the President announced that of the votes cast, all but a dozen or so were for Gen. Walker. Some voted for Don Patricio Rivas, and others voted for Don Mariano Salazar. The result was received with acclamation. The Convention then became too enthusiastic to continue longer in session, and an adjournment was moved and carried. The delegates shook hands with each other and the Americans on the streets, and the utmost limit of congratulation was indulged in. The work of the second day was done, and we give it to the world as the spontaneous result of the people, uninfluenced by a single thought but patriotism and an admiration for the services of the man whom Nicaragua looks upon as the preserver of her integrity and the restorer of her prosperity.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13.—The Convention assembled yesterday at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating four delegates, who should join with four from the District of Massaya, and elect a Senator. Granada alone forms a Representative district, but it requires Granada and Massaya both to compose a Senatorial district. The delegates chosen yesterday will meet with the delegates from Massaya, on Sunday, when a Senator will be chosen. The gentlemen chosen to cast the vote of this city were as follows:

Bernardo Solórsano, Saturnino Lugo,
Bernabé Montiel, Joaquín Jimines.

After electing the above delegation, the Convention adjourned. So the election closed.

The candidates chosen, so far as we can judge, are good Democrats and able men. Don Fermin Ferrer has been identified with the Government ever since its organization under Patricio Rivas, and in every capacity has won the confidence and esteem of the people. That he will do so as the Representative of this district, we cannot doubt.

GENERAL WALKER IN LEON.—By the *Official Boletín*, published at Leon, we learn that Gen. Walker entered that city on Monday last, at half-past 1, and was received with becoming honors by the people and authorities. The General was accompanied by his staff and one division of the army. The President and his Cabinet, the municipal authorities, the Fathers of the Church, and the various military officers in Leon, went out to meet the General on his first visit to Leon since the establishment of the present Democratic Government, and the greatest enthusiasm was exhibited by the whole people at again seeing him in the midst of his original allies, the Democrats of Leon. The various claims of public business have intervened to prevent any visit to Leon by the General since the time when he left that place for Realejo and embarked on the *Vesta* for San Juan del Sur.

As the General rode into the city, salvos of artillery announced his welcome advent, martial music greeted the public ear, and every other sign of rejoicing was given. A collation was spread, at which the cortegé of persons refreshed themselves, and at night a greater portion of the city was illuminated. All thought of war was given over, and the people made the day one of public festivities.

PINEDA CITY.—The letter of "Cyrus," printed on the fifth page, is dated from Pineda City. For the information of those who do not know where Pineda City is, we may add, that it is the new name adopted for San Juan del Sur, and is derived from the name of Don Lauriano Pineda, who was President of Nicaragua in 1850-51. President Pineda was a native of Rivas, and is remembered by the people of this Republic with gratitude for having maintained peace during the greater part of his administration. In 1851, on the night of the 4th of August, however, Gen. Muñoz, who commanded the army of this Republic, planned a revolt, and with his soldiers seized the President and his Cabinet and banished them to Honduras. Soon after the people pronounced against Muñoz, and reinstated Pineda in authority.

PERSONAL.—Gen. Fry returned to the city on Thursday evening, after spending several days with the garrison at Massaya.

DEPARTURES FOR THE EAST.—On the next steamer, Capt. Wm. Williamson leaves for New Orleans. This second visit of Capt. Williamson is one of affection, and reflects credit not only on him, but speaks in eloquence of Gen. Walker's consideration for the men who first embarked with him in the expedition of the "*Vesta*." Mr. T. B. Williamson, one of the original "Fifty-Six," who came down with Gen. Walker, was wounded very severely at the battle of Rivas. The ball entered the left thigh, and lodged near the groin, where it has remained ever since. Mr. W. obtained leave of absence from the army and went to San Francisco to obtain medical aid; but in that city the operation of extracting the ball was considered too dangerous, and the sufferer has been subjected to a continued lameness, compelling him to use crutches. At times, too, the pain is excruciating, and in order to move, he requires assistance. Recently, Mr. Williamson concluded to go to New Orleans and place himself under the medical care of Dr. Stone, whose reputation is co-extensive with science as a surgical practitioner. On arriving at Virgin Bay, he paid a visit to his brother, who was then Quartermaster in this city, and here he was detained over one steamer. The pain of the wound makes it dangerous traveling, unless the utmost care is exercised, and Capt. Williamson applied to Gen. Walker to be allowed to attend his brother to New Orleans, and although the services of Capt. Williamson are much required in the Quartermaster's Department, the General promptly complied with the dictates of his humanity, and allowed him to go. Both brothers leave on the next steamer, but Capt. W. will return immediately.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.—The Know Nothing Convention, which assembled in Philadelphia in April last, nominated Millard Fillmore for President, and Andrew Jackson Donelson for Vice-President. These nominations gave dissatisfaction in both sections of the Union, and part of the Know Nothing Order bolted and called another convention to do the work over. This last named convention will meet in New York, on the 12th of June. Besides the Anti-Fillmore Know Nothing Convention, there are four other National Nominating Conventions to be heard from by succeeding steamers, three of which will, probably, return their nominees in time to have been despatched by the steamer now due. The five conventions to be heard from are as follows:

1. Ultra-Abolition Convention, which assembled at Syracuse, on the 28th of May.
2. Democratic National Convention, assembled at Cincinnati, on the 2d of June.
3. Anti-Fillmore Know Nothing Convention, assembled at New York, June 12.
4. Seward Anti-Slavery Convention, assembled at Philadelphia, June 17.
5. Straight Whig Convention, assembled at Louisville, July 4.

SPIEFUL.—The San Francisco Chronicle is one of the straws thrown against the current of popular favor towards Nicaragua. The editor allows his personal spleen to overcome his judgment, or else his atheism refuses to believe in Walker as well as God—two truths the age has faith in. There never was a poet, except Byron, but who believed in anything like common sense politics; and we fear the man of the Chronicle will not prove another exception to the rule. His paper is filled with the most absurd stories about the state of affairs in Nicaragua, and we are irresistibly led to the conclusion that either he or his readers are the subjects of a continued historical jaundice. If he is deceived, we pity him; if his readers are humbugged by such nonsense, they are not worth the trouble of argument.

NEWS EXPECTED.—The steamers from the Atlantic States and California may be expected about the 20th inst. From the East, we shall have the nominee of the Democratic Convention, which was to assemble at Cincinnati on the 2d of June, for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency. We shall also have the nominee of the Ultra-Abolition Convention, which was to assemble at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 28th of May. Other than this, no important item of news is expected.

LINE OF PACKETS.—We are informed that Wines & Co. have established a regular line of packets between New York and Greytown, and that the first vessel has come and gone, and the next is now on the way. This will afford to merchants a certain and speedy means of shipping from the East such goods as they may require.

ELECTION IN MASSAYA.—The district of Massaya last week proceeded to the election of a Representative, but as yet we have not ascertained who was the successful candidate.

PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT RIVAS To the People of Nicaragua!

Nicaraguans!—Guatemala is in the field against us, without the formalities used among all nations. Commissioners sent, particular letters and the influence of disinterested persons have been employed, proposing reasonable terms, without any favorable result. I declare that I earnestly desire peace, and that I do not wish for war; but neither do I fear war, for since the hostile acts which Costa Rica has committed without justice and in so barbarous a manner, Heaven will preserve us from the vandalism of our enemies, and will punish their audacity.

I regret to have to announce that the army will be called upon to repeat its sacrifices, and that with an exhausted treasury, we must appeal to the property holders for assistance. But they know that this is not dependent upon any will of my own. The honor and the dignity of the Republic demand it.

The stubborn Government of Guatemala, determined to push us into a war, perfidiously endeavors to excite bloody factions in our interior, so that we shall destroy one another, and that we shall afford them cause for a formal invasion; assuming as an insult the day that Nicaragua shall take the offensive. In spite of all this, the advantageous and secure position which the Government has, a regard to humanity will cause her to favor a dignified peace, when the enemy is just. I appeal to God for witness of my intentions, and the oath which I have taken before his altar is no vain formula.

Nicaraguans! do not allow refractory persons to deceive you with their flatteries. Costa Rica said, and repeated a thousand times, that she did not come with evil designs, but to protect us; and in the campaign to Rivas, she committed depredations, incendiaries and assassinations unheard in the history of ages. Unarmed men, prisoners of war, the vanquished were slain; and even these atrocities were committed in the sacred temples of the Lord.

In like manner, President Carrera seeks to appear generous, to protect us, with the seal of slavery on his forehead—the same seal which he affixed on the natives in the time of Alvarado, in his last campaign on the banks of a river, whose bridge brings to memory forever his disgrace.

Let us recollect, Nicaraguans, the scandalous conduct of Guatemala in Honduras, the march of whose invading army was marked by every species of excess; and that the Chief who authorized them, is the same who made slaves of the people, and who, in Los Altos, commanded and was present, with smiles, at the shooting of the hundreds of innocents.

Nicaraguans! at this moment forget the name of parties! The country always is yours; it is a unit, and whatever evil may befall it, presses equally on you. Your own is the cause you defend—trust to justice; and on my part, it gives me pleasure to assure you that a happy termination will crown your labors!

Soldiers, to arms! The country trusts to you for its safety and its life! You have defended at all times with heroism these dear objects, and the Government does not doubt your course when now you have to decide forever between Liberty and Slavery, between Honor and Disgrace! Providence will protect us, and Fortune has not abandoned us! PATRICIO RIVAS.
Leon, June 3, 1856.

COL. J. W. FABENS.—This gentleman, whose name abroad is connected with the revolution in Nicaragua, as one of its fathers, and who has long held the important post of Director of Colonization under this Republic, leaves to-morrow on the steamer *La Virgin*, for San Juan del Norte, from whence he sails to New York on the steamer. Col. Fabens goes East on business connected with a large mining claim in the Department of Chontales, and while in New York will superintend the shipment of machinery proper for working both a silver and gold quartz lead. He returns immediately to this Republic. A pleasant trip both ways, Colonel.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. WALKER.—The Commander-in-Chief of the army arrived in town last evening, at six o'clock from Massaya. He was accompanied by his Staff, Lieutenants Gist and Finnev, and an escort of twelve Rangers. The party looked in good health.

SALUTE.—A salute of eight guns was fired on the plaza on Thursday, when it was announced that the vote of this Department had been cast for General Walker.

CLOSE YOUR DOORS!—Under the present regulations of this city, all public houses must be closed at 9 o'clock.

PAPERS.—Wines & Co. have favored us with copies of the *Official Boletín*, published at Leon.

MANOVILL'S HOTEL. NEAR THE PLAZA OF ST. SEBASTIAN.

The proprietor having opened the above hotel, recommends it particularly for the accommodation of Travelers, and warrants his patrons to be kept superior to any in this city.

The Table will be supplied with the best and choicest of the market of Granada affords.

The Bar will be supplied with LIQUORS and CIGARS.
Rooms and Bedding superior.
Granada, June 14, 1856.

DECREE.

THE Supreme Government of the Republic of Nicaragua to encourage the immigration of persons of thrift and industry to become settlers and inhabitants within its territorial limits, to the end that its resources may be fully developed and its commerce increased, and to promote the general welfare of the State, has decreed;

Art. 1. A free donation or grant of 250 acres of public land shall be made to each single person who shall enter the State (during the continuance of this decree) and settle and make improvements upon the said tract, the same to be located by the Director of Colonization hereafter to be named, and immediate possession given.

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

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

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

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

Art. 6. A colonization office shall be established and a Director of Colonization appointed, whose business it shall be to attend to the application from the emigrants, to collect and dispense seeds, plants, &c., and to keep the Registry Books of the Department.

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

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

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

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

MAY, 1856.

EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, NOS. 66 & 68 FULTON STREET, New-York.

THE LARGEST, FINEST, MOST SPLENDID assortment of Spring Clothing is to be found here, at 50 per cent. below Broadway Prices.
Fine French Cassimer suits, complete, \$10, \$12 and \$14, Rich Moire Antique Silk Vests, \$3.
Clothing Made to Order at astonishingly Low Prices. my31.

Dr. Augustus Post

BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Granada that he has opened
A DRUG STORE,
Nearly Opposite the San Francisco Convent.
Where he is prepared to furnish MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., of as good quality and at as fair prices as can be obtained in the city.
Particular attention will be paid to putting up prescriptions.
Granada, June 7, 1856.

MAX. A. THOMAN; WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS.

Together with
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON
AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS SOLD IN A WHOLESALE STORE.
Hospital street, in front of San Francisco Convent.
Granada, June 7, 1856.

Important to Letter-Writers.

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

Dr. Augustus Post

TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of
MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY
Office and residence on the southwest corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convent.
Granada, June 7, 1856.

El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, June 14.

THE YOUNG SOUTH.

Partizans are but the representatives of ideas. Thought matures theory, and theory attracts advocates. Republicanism and monarchy, so distinct and opposite in theory, have no less antagonistic representatives, and through the long years since man first needed government, these two principles have been struggling against each other. The contest is not confined to war and diplomacy, but it agitates in social life and in communities.—Multitudinous regulations, emanating from a single source, have taxed obedience from the people; and in some places—places, too, where a "higher law" is taught—the hand of legislation has entered into the family circle, and ordered matters of convenience and comfort. The tyranny of opinion has reared its head where the might of force was resisted. British tea was thrown into Boston harbor that British intolerance might grow out of the seed. Plymouth rock is shunned by a large family of people, because it has been made a stone in the temple of fanaticism. The rule is abrogated "that government is best that governs least," and legislation fails not to prescribe meat and drink. The majority shall rule, says the new phase of tyranny, and on this outrageous instinct, for reason it is not the minority are grossly abused. What other is this than the despotism of Europe, of Nicholas or Napoleon? What other, we say, than a worse system of the same plague which has trampled on private rights since Cain took offense at Abel's offering. That was an outbreak of opinion, and the same cause has been operating in every country and century, until to-day. In Boston, men are not allowed to go to heaven unless they follow a path marked out by legislation; and although it is plain to all reasonable men the direction takes a downward course, still you must follow the prescription or leave the State. The same people say you shall not drink what you desire to drink, and a money loving spy will watch you for twenty-four hours to gain an opportunity to make half your glass of brandy by watching your mouth that it does not gratify its daily want. Dissimulation is thus taught from the cradle to the grave—the fine sense of right and delicacy completely destroyed. All the people are not responsible for this wrong, but only the majority, which insists on using its power like a tyrant. In such a society, legislation is depended upon to cure all the social evils, but like certain medicines, it only drives the disease in, where it breeds other tumors and impurities, and they, in their turn, break out and disfigure the body politic. A great ulcerous cancer is at the heart of eastern politics; and it will not be many years before we shall see its sad effects, in the entire system of public government. The pulpit, the press, the rostrum, the school, academy, all teem with cant and theory; and he who is of not these, is looked upon as fit only to be governed. My business and yours is looked after and attended to, and if remonstrance is made legislation interposes.—Human failings and natural desires are abrogated, and the opinions of a sect instituted as the governing principle, applicable to all alike. The diversities of character, habit, shape and disposition are negated, and a common suit cut to fit all men's minds. It is a rule of opinion most detestable and yet its representatives, the men who embody the new theory of despotism, who champion the power of the majority to exercise its will without respect to the minority, are daily growing stronger and bolder, and every week they utter their anathemas against Nicaragua and its friends. We turn in pity from them to our friends—to the new school of politicians—to the representatives of a new idea—the active and freedom loving propagandists of the "Young South."

Here we have a reproduction of the ancient apostles, who gathered from the sea-shore, went about teaching a new faith. The Young South disenfranchises. It leaves all men free to occupy what sphere of life they choose, not violating the compact of society. Individually, it leaves every man alone; and instructs him to do the same towards his neighbors. It curbs all centralization of power. It reprehends all private violence.—The two extremes are thus bound to order by this new theory, while it leaves society free.—One opinion is as free and respectable as another, in the eyes of the law, and if I choose to go to heaven in the Romish faith, it allows me to do so. It does not prescribe baptism, sprinkling, laying on of hands, nor any other formula; it

does not apprehend me, if I reject all faith and believe in the sublime creed of an universal essence which shall absorb my immortal soul after death. The tree decays and its life is extinct—the body dies and the immaterial world accepts the undisturbable principle of life.

In this theory, all are free. Belief is nothing; action alone is wrong. Do what can be done, and if no one is injured, the law cannot interfere. It is an active, irrepressible spirit alive in every thing. It raises the poor, redresses the injured, and guarantees equal privileges to all. It respects nature, however, and does not ignore the existence of distinctiveness in society. All men are not equal; they were not created so in the beginning, and therefore the Young South does not make them so. Whatever a man is, it allows him to remain. If he is born a dwarf, a humpback or a fool, so he must remain; but such rights as the law gives to one, it gives to him. He can assert his rights, and if they are his, the Young South will maintain him in them; but if he claims more, there is no aid for him in the eye of impartial justice. If he is a slave, and such is the fate of nature, let him so remain, for Providence has assigned the bond of his condition. Disorder alone results from an interference with these rules of his normal being. No false system of humanity, no impracticable theory, no contradiction of nature's laws, is subverted to make black white, but black it must remain unchangeably. God, in his justice and providence, arranged the castes of life; and until he makes another world, so they must continue. The Young South believes in popular sovereignty and indefinite expansion. Republicanism, with its glorious fruits, it believes to be the birthright of every people capable of governing themselves. The Caucasian race everywhere should be free—the white nations should realize their aspirations for liberty. It sympathizes with Hungary and Ireland—it rejoices with France in her movements of jubilation—it recognizes all people who ask for freedom—it greets the world with hopes for the future—it allows the largest liberty, and thinks it governs best when it governs least.

The Young South is of the present, of to-day. It acts now and leaves the future to work out its own greatness. What the hand findeth to do, it doeth with all its might, intending to do right, and leaving the results to that Power which governs nations and worlds alike for its glory. It has had its growth in the last two years, and already its representatives fill the world with the noise of their teachings. Douglas, Soule, Cass, Walbridge and Weller—great powers in the empire of intellect—are its representatives; and already a child is born to the new doctrine. Nicaragua is the first triumph of the Young South. Walker is the Shiboleth of politicians. He represents the militancy of the new church; he exemplifies the doctrine of expansion. Order springs into being where the Young South takes hold; freedom dawns upon the wake of anarchy. The rainbow that connects the East and West encircles Central America; and he who lives under the cheerful sign, recognizes its beauty and its promise. The girdle is significant of the future, which bids, we hope, that all this peninsular will meet in a common family of States. Almost under the equator, in the centre of the known earth, between the two great seas, a new Republic shall be formed, and its mission shall be to carry out the faith and doctrines of the Young South.

HIBERNICISM.—A gentleman in this city, whose larder is filled with more luxuries than the Commissariat of the army affords, was solicited a day or two since for a piece of salt beef, he being the only person in the city in possession of that article. In an accommodating manner, the Irish serving girl was directed to fill the request; but, after ransacking the kitchen and pantry, she returned to the parlor, and with some trepidation, informed the master that there was "but one piece of beef in the pantry, and that was pork!"

The expectant solicitor chuckled over the report, although at his expense, and was preparing to go, when he was politely furnished with an elegant cut of salt pork—and we are told he had baked beans for dinner. He had his laugh over the mistake without any material loss.

"AS WE SAID BEFORE."—The report that the English and French fleets were ordered to land troops to assist Costa Rica against Nicaragua, is authoritatively denied by a Washington paper. Who believed it at first?

THE PLAZA.—The rains that have recently fallen have covered the plaza over with green grass, and it is daily becoming more beautiful in its vestment of verdure.

SERVILITY vs. STATESMANSHIP

Within the range of the human intellect there is a class of minds that are somewhat above the general standard, but which are nevertheless quite below, in power and genius, those to whom the world awards the title of greatness, and to whom, States and nations that are so unfortunate as to possess them, look for guidance and counsel in all their affairs, civil and political. This class of men are the most dangerous, unsafe, impolitic, and generally the most corrupt, that can be found in the whole human family; and whenever entrusted with the affairs of State, their serious continued blunders and criminal errors inflict upon the masses troubles and misfortunes innumerable and untold. Inflated with an ambition that can grasp only small affairs, which extend to mere personal importance, they can see no farther into public measures than their effects upon individual interests and the promotion of their own importance. Leaving entirely out of view the intimate connection existing between national welfare and glory and social virtue and happiness, they flounder on in the great stream of life, only to be lost forever from view the instant they cease to be the *leaders* in the State.

A worse feature still in the characteristics of such men is their boldness and imprudence so long as they are safe in person from the direct or remote consequences of their public acts, which is instantly changed to the most humiliating servility or cowardice the moment the majestic voice of the people calls upon them for an account of their actions.

There is, in fact, a very wide, great difference between such men and the really great men that sometimes figure upon the world's stage. The truly great men never stoop to enquire how far or what may be the effect of their measures and policy upon their own persons; but, losing sight entirely of self in the mighty sweep of their intellects, they take in the whole State and people, and extending their vision beyond the limited present, look far into the future, and act as well for the coming ages and generations of men as for the present. In the combinations and propositions of such towering minds, fiction, fancy or ineertitude are never admitted. They deal only with facts—stern, living and bare as the shining steel itself. Truth, in all its severity, is the foundation upon which they base their plans and by which they justify their actions. Such men live not for themselves, but for the State and the whole world. By the side of such how small, insignificant, puny, and detestable even, appears the low, grovelling demagogue and servile partizan, whose only thought is of himself, and whose only patriotism is the essence of selfishness.

The history of the world for six thousand years proves the fact that nations are prosperous and great just in proportion to the number of great warriors, orators, statesmen and rulers they have had to mould their policy and guide their public affairs. Point us to the period in the history of any nation, present or past, which may be considered her time of greatest prosperity and glory, and we will point to the days when she was most prolific in mighty intellects to guide her armies and navies and direct her legislation. Mediocrity in intellect is harmless only when confined to its own proper sphere of action; and that is an unhappy State whose rulers and leading statesmen are unable, either from the promptings of patriotism or the impulse of intellect, to shape her internal policy in accordance with the genius of the people or the spirit of the age.

In this respect, the States of Central America have been most unfortunate ever since they threw off the Spanish yoke and imposed upon themselves the important duties of self-government. Aristocratic Servilism—the embodiment of all the vices, without a single virtue of European Legitimacy—has had the control and management of the political destinies of these States; and as that system of "order" exists only in stupid ignorance and barbaric cowardice, it can neither appreciate nor tolerate talents and patriotism that is not the distillation of selfishness, directed to the support and maintenance of caste or a bastard nobility. Hence, such men as Moragan, Dueñas Castillon, and a few others of enlarged views and comprehensive minds, with a disinterested patriotism and love of country, must give way to the Carreras, Chamorras, Moras, and the whole clan of ignorant, brutal, semi-barbarous Servilists, who have just enough of mind to enable them to comprehend their individual interests, but utterly void of a sentiment of feeling in common with the masses or the general welfare of the State. Their bravery in war is exemplified in the butchery of prisoners and the massacre of defenceless women

and children; their statesmanship in peace is one continual round of selfish scheming for the maintenance of power, the oppression of the people and the banishment or murder of all who may dare to pretend for the suffrages or favors of their countrymen. Education, internal improvements, progress in knowledge and science by the people, have no part or lot in the barren ideas of such creatures. They rule by brute force alone—by fear induced by deeds of blood and horror. There was a day, even in these States, when the blood of the haughty Castilian would have spurned with utter contempt the base thought of ever associating with, much less submitting to the rule of such a semi-savage brute as Carrera or the cowardly quadroon Mora. Yet such are the rulers and would-be kings and nobles of Guatemala and Costa Rica! Such are the statesmen and soldiers of the Servile or Aristocratic party of Central America! Brutal cowards in war, scheming demagogues in peace! Such are the mongrel, part-colored tribe of creatures that refuse to recognize the present Government of Nicaragua, because, forsooth, Gen. Wm. Walker is the chief of her armies and navies! Of such is the bastard crew that would embroil these States in interminable wars and revolutions, only to retain the rank and power they have won by violence, fraud and murder! Hitherto we have treated them as beings that had some claim upon our pity for their ignorance and stolid willfulness, and hence we have treated them, if not with absolute respect, at least with silent contempt, for their falsehoods, slanders and threats; but we shall now speak of them and their acts as they deserve, and if with severity, that severity shall not descend to falsehood or unmerited abuse.

We know that the great majority of the people of all these States are Democratic, are true Republicans. We know they desire peace, prosperity, public education and all the improvements that knowledge and science and the genius of the age require. We know they love liberty and constitutional government; and we shall endeavor to represent their feelings and wishes upon all subjects and in all matters pertaining to their welfare, civil and political. And the great revolution now going on in this State shall never stop until the gang of political freebooters that now lead the Servile party are utterly annihilated, and a better and purer race of men supply their places in the public sphere.

Then may we look for the towering intellects and mighty statesmen of Central America. Then may we witness the development of genius, listen to the sounding voice of eloquence, feel the glow of loftiest patriotism at the recital of the glorious deeds of her sons, and be gladdened by the sight of her national flag once more floating proudly over all this land and waving in conscious power on every sea. Then may we behold our beloved country take her proper position among the powers of the earth and exert an influence for the good of mankind upon the affairs of the world. And when that day shall come, the people of this Republic will speak with love and pride the name of WALKER as the founder of a mighty nation—the father and benefactor of a grateful people; whilst they point with loathing and contempt at the mounds which cover the forms of the Servile wretches who are acting so disgraceful a part in the great drama now going on in Central America. A proud and lofty niche in the Temple of Fame will be assigned to him who now heads the brave army of Democracy in Nicaragua, whilst anathemas will load the memory of those who rule and oppress the people in all our neighboring States.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL.—A bill is now before the Massachusetts Legislature to establish a nautical school for boys, providing that a vessel of 500 tons shall be purchased and manned by boys sent from the houses of correction and almshouse of the State, and officered by appointment. The bill appropriates \$30,000 for the purpose, providing that \$15,000 is raised by private subscription and paid into the State Treasury.

HOW THEY DO THINGS IN NEW YORK.—We clip the following suggestive paragraph from the Philadelphia Evening Journal:

A million of dollars' worth of goods were moved, on the 1st instant, about a mile in New York, by a jobbing house, in the short space of three hours; and within half an hour after the cases were dumped upon the sidewalk, the clerks were busily engaged in selling them to customers. There is no foggyism about an operation of this kind. The whole move was done by eleven of Adams & Co.'s mammoth express wagons. They were filled simultaneously; and firm, clerks, porters, boys, vacated the old premises and jogged toward the new location, following the train of wagons in jocund procession. This is the way to do things; not to spend a week in talk, but to act with energy and accomplish an object while others are talking about it.

LETTER FROM CYRUS.

[Special Correspondence of El Nicaraguense.]

PINEDA CITY, June 5, 1856.

El Nicaraguense—The ancients expended vast sums of treasure, years of toil and millions of lives in the erection of monuments to commemorate the famous deeds or virtues of their great men, thinking to perpetuate, in stone or brass, through all time, the actions of those to whom they awarded the title of greatness; but in modern times, an easier, cheaper, and perhaps a more durable mode of rendering a lasting tribute of praise to the good, the wise and great, has been adopted, viz., that of naming cities and towns after men who have filled the full measure of their duties and lives wisely. Hence comes the cognomen of the little city in perspective from which this letter is dated—a name the bearer of which once figured conspicuously in the political affairs of Nicaragua, and who was respected and beloved by all parties of his countrymen as a wise statesman and pure patriot. Had Nicaragua entrusted her destinies to the hands of such as Pineda, or continued in the path marked out by him, instead of listening to the wily Chamorro, she would have avoided years of blood and tears and sorrows untold by any except by "Him who doeth all things well."

The dry details of every day camp-life in our little garrison just now are hardly worth repeating by me and quite as unprofitable to your ten thousand readers, (I wish they were all pre-paying subscribers;) still it is important that the world should know how time and events deal with us at this point, hid away, as we are, under frowning, craggy hills, and compelled to listen constantly to the roaring of the sea, as it rolls in giant waves, across the little bay and scatters its foam far up the sandy beach.

Since the advent of Gen. Hornsby, our little town has recovered much of her bustle and animation previous to the war; and if one-half the improvements are completed that have been projected by the civil and military authorities, we shall soon assume the importance and appearance of a large commercial town.

There are now in port two vessels, coasters or traders in these waters—one but recently from Punta Arenas and the Gulf of Nycoa, and the other from LaUnion, in San Salvador. Both will soon leave for other ports in the neighboring States.

The arrival here yesterday of the news by the steamer (the Webster) from the States, created unbounded joy, and a regular demonstration was made in the afternoon by the firing of a salute of thirty-one guns, and in the evening of a torch-light procession, speeches, &c. The best was done to demonstrate the general joy by the boys; and for several hours after dark, tallow-candles and cognac were decidedly in demand. The few Extra Nicaraguenses that we received were most greedily devoured. A new feature has been given to all our affairs by the recognition of our independence, and already the good effects of the confidence it has given to the people are to be perceived.

Several persons have taken up claims of land in this neighborhood, with the intention of immediately commencing improvements upon them or of cultivating the grounds already improved; and liberal prices have within a few days since been paid to natives for their little huts and patches under cultivation.

The health of the men stationed here has been bad for some days, and we have had to bury several of our stoutest men within the week past. The cholera does its work very quick, and seems to pay no regard to the rank or habits of its victims.

There are but three American ladies in Pineda now, and the want of female society is most severely felt by the fun and dance-loving among our boys. Mrs. Kewen, Mrs. Col. Thompson and the bravehearted, patriotic Mrs. Bowly compose the entire female battalion of our garrison; and although they shine resplendent in their particular spheres, still there is room and need of more like them to illumine the social circle and give life to the dull monotony of camp-life existence. I wish you would request your correspondents in the States to forward a full cargo of genuine Yankee girls for the special benefit of and disposal in this market.

The Artillery Company, Capt. A. Schwartz, came over on Wednesday morning, bringing their piece, ready for service, should occasion require.

The Transit Road is in a bad condition now, from the frequent and heavy rains we have had recently, and transportation across the Isthmus just now is difficult and tedious.

Capt. Scott came over to-day on business connected with the affairs of the old company.

The California steamer America is looked for daily now.

I have to record the death of "Mose," well known to all the boys in the army for his constant and faithful services in behalf of the country. All who knew him respected him, and many are the regrets expressed for his death. "Mose" was at Rivas, and did good service in the fight, bearing away some trophies of his bravery and good conduct. He died suddenly, yesterday, in Virgin, of cholera.

We are well supplied at night with gnats, ants, mosquitoes and *et ceteras* too numerous to mention, and the way they make themselves felt is not to be disputed. While I write a million gnats and as many bugs of various shapes and sizes are attacking me in a regular battle array—now in front, now on either flank and quite often in the rear; and so vigorous and persevering are these assaults that the Parson who is with me swears he was never in a country where they had such a swarm of bloodthirsty insects in his life.

Mais encore, CYRUS.

ADDRESS BY GEN. WALKER TO THE PEOPLE OF NICARAGUA.

On the arrival of Gen. Walker in Leon, he published the following address to the people of this State, in which he informs them that the Republic is now in a state of war, and he expects them to assist him in defending the country from its enemies. The address was received with enthusiasm; and even in this city the slumbering fires of patriotism are again being felt. The factions that once opposed the Americans in this State are daily becoming reconciled to an order of things they cannot change; and many not only feel reconciled, but frequently become enthusiastic in speaking of the brilliant future which spreads out for this Republic. We have heard decided Chamorristas assert that the address of Gen. Walker is equal to anything ever published by a native of the country, and their sympathy is warmly enlisted with him in the struggle against Guatemala and the deluded people of San Salvador. We publish below a translation of the address:

N I C A R A G U A N S !

Fellow-Citizens—I address you by this name with sentiments of pleasure; and I rejoice to be among you, Leonese, illustrious sons of liberty and the advocates of progressive principles! I am your fellow-citizen, for Nicaragua is my adopted country, as it is equally that of the thousands of brave spirits who have accompanied me hither, who have spilled their blood and sacrificed their lives with glory, in defending this their country! To die thus is glorious! The fields of Santa Rosa and Rivas are patent proofs how we defend with gallantry our adopted country and triumph over the Costa Ricans! They are conquered, and their acts prove it. Where are they? In vain, then, may falsehoods be written by their calumniating press.

But we are not permitted to stop here. Neighboring Republics unjustly and stupidly threaten us! The appeal to arms may be afflicting! Fly, then, valiant Leonese, to your arms, and believe that victory is certain! On our banner is inscribed Justice, Order and Liberty! Civilization will give us the victory, and posterity will view us with envy! Your sons and future generations, enjoying a peace which you have conquered, will inherit a country worthy of men, and will heap benedictions upon you! History will consecrate your names on its immortal pages!

Nicaraguans! Know your true interests! Listen to the voice of the President of this Republic, and let us unanimously resolve to defend our country, and march, if necessary, under orders of the Government, against the enemies of humanity and public welfare! To accompany you will afford much honor to

Your friend and fellow-citizen,
WM. WALKER,
Commander-in-Chief Nicaragua Army.
LEON, June 4, 1856.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH MOVEMENTS IN THE WEST INDIES.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Port au Prince, March 8th, speaks of an unusual naval force there in the shape of four English and two French war steamers. The correspondent says that it was currently rumored that from 12,000 to 14,000 French troops had been landed at Guadalupe, and that much interest was exhibited to know the object with which so large a military force had been thus quietly despatched to the West Indies.

MATERIAL AID.—The New Orleans Delta says that several prominent gentlemen in that city were about to adopt practical measures for the purpose of providing the "sinews of war" in behalf of the Nicaraguan cause. The party consists of influential merchants and professional men, and but little doubt is entertained as to the success of their measures.

THE NICARAGUAN MINISTER.

The following is a copy of the letter of Padre Vivil, Minister from Nicaragua, addressed to the President of the United States, presenting the grounds of his application to be received as the Minister of the Government *de facto* of this Republic:

[Translation.]

WASHINGTON CITY, May 14, 1856.

To His Excellency Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States of America:

Sir—The unhappy situation of the country in which I was born, and the desire of exerting my best efforts to relieve it, have led me to leave my native shores to come to represent its interests in the capital of this blessed Republic. In your Excellency's reply, declining to receive a former envoy, sent by my Government, you say:

"Those who were chiefly interested in surprising or overthrowing the former Government of that State were not citizens belonging to it, nor have those citizens, or any considerable part of them, so far as is now known here, freely expressed their approval of or acquiescence in the present condition of political affairs in Nicaragua."

If your Excellency is not already disabused on this subject, I trust the explanation I now have the honor to make will place the affairs of Nicaragua in such a light as to induce you to view our circumstances in their true position. Nicaragua, more than ever since her history began, for the last three years, has been bleeding in every pore. The inauguration of Don Fruto Chamorro, the Director of Nicaragua, was the commencement of the storm; shortly after it, he began to show his tendency to despotism, and usurping the sacred rights of the people who had elected him, he commenced to form the chain of their misfortunes.

Fearing, however, a few citizens who had the interests and liberty of their country at heart, he adopted a course calculated to render their patriotism useless, by commencing criminal proceedings against them. The greater part of these men were liberal members of the Constituent Assembly, which had convened for April, 1854, and possessed too much integrity to vote away the liberty of the Republic. Among them were Don Castellon and Gen. Jerez, the former a well known, upright and influential patriotic citizen; a man of liberal views, of a superior education, and a correct knowledge of the world, that he had acquired during a long residence at different courts of Europe.

The latter is also of similar character, views and experience. These and other patriots Chamorro imprisoned, and banished subsequently to Honduras. Gen. Jerez, at the head of a few courageous men, returned to Chinandega, the first large town near the borders of Honduras, he organized a provisional Government. The popular masses joined him freely, they having become alarmed at the proceedings of Chamorro. The forces of the Provisional Government marched to Leon, where Chamorro had his camp; and as soon as both parties met, the whole Chamorro force came over to Gen. Jerez. Chamorro then took refuge in the city of Granada, and by sacrificing the wealthy portion of the population, he assembled together a force of 1,000 men, to stand a siege of nine months in the plaza, during which time a large portion of that beautiful city was completely destroyed. The Provisional Government was compelled to raise the siege, and invited American citizens to lend their aid to it; ninety of them responded to the invitation and became naturalized citizens of that country.

Shortly after Chamorro died, and the Constituent Assembly, trampling on the very constitution and charter they had made but a few days before, arrogated to themselves the ordinary legislative power, and appointed Don José Maria Estrada as the successor of Chamorro, whose footsteps he began to follow. This is the style of government which has been styled Legitimate, and which was not and could not be so according to the constitution of that State, because Chamorro's term of office having expired, only the people of Nicaragua, represented by the Justas of the Departments, and never the Assembly, ought to have appointed the successor. With the assistance of our brave allies, things were soon changed and our forces took possession of the city of Granada on the 13th of October, 1855. At this time the Americans in the service of Nicaragua did not number more than 150 men, commanded by Gen. William Walker.

And what was the conduct of those who overthrew the Government of Estrada? They used every effort, and successfully, to restore and maintain order—to protect the person and property of the citizens—to gather up the elements which war and revolutions had scattered abroad, and to frame them into a new order of reconciliation and peace. They invited Gen. Coral, the chief of the hostile forces, to a conference; and the latter being fully authorized by the Government that styled itself legitimate, they agreed to appoint a provisional chief, for which office Don Patricio Rivas was selected, and that Gen. Walker should be the General-in-Chief of the whole military force of the Republic. It is impossible, sir, to describe the enthusiasm that prevailed on that day. Two armies that were hostile to each other, the day before, became merged into one; and the two Generals marched arm in arm to the House of the God of Peace to celebrate the blessed day of their reconciliation.

By virtue of said treaty, the Hon. Don Patricio Rivas took possession of his office, and his election was approved of by the general voice in Nicaragua. His first step was to address a peaceful and friendly invitation to the Chiefs of the Central American Republics. The Government of Guatemala deigned not to give an answer. The Salvadores manifested a disposition to form friendly relations; Honduras recognized the new admin-

istration, but Costa Rica declared a horrible war of extermination against it. Thus situated, my Government desires to maintain by diplomatic intercourse the good fellowship that always united Nicaragua to this great Republic on every ground, and especially because the great highway between the two oceans, that is equally interesting to those States and to Nicaragua, is embraced within the border of the latter. Born and educated in Nicaragua, and now for the first time a visitor to the shores of this great Republic, I have a right both to speak about the facts which have marked our past, and to anticipate the happiness that we may expect in the future, as well for my own country as for these great States.

Your Excellency may be positively certain that during the seven months of President Rivas's administration, there has been no attempt at revolution against him, and that the whole people of Nicaragua form a united family, prepared to maintain order at home, and to resist foreign aggression. That my Government has obeyed the institutions of the country, has been lately manifested by calling the people to elect the supreme authorities of the country, which election began on the second Sunday of April last; and if the balloting has not taken place in the Oriental and Southern Departments, it was because of the hostile invasion of the Costa Ricans.

I have come to your country with the official character of the representative of the Hon. Don Patricio Rivas, the Chief Magistrate of the Republic of Nicaragua, and I hope, for the interests of both countries, that I shall be esteemed worthy to represent near this Government that Republic, and that I shall find here a Government friendly to our peace, prosperity and permanence.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

AUGUSTIN VIVIL.

☞ We give room with pleasure to the following interesting communication, from the Surgeon General, on the prevalent epidemic in this city:

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Granada, June 6, 1856.

Editor of El Nicaraguense—I beg that you will insert the following short communication in your valuable journal: In communities, generally, and particularly where they are small and each one intimate with, or at least familiar to the sight of all, death is looked upon with more than usual dread by the mass, during the prevalence of epidemics, where man turns from his neighbor with doubt and fear, trembling lest he, in reciprocating the usual civilities of life, has caught the infection. To us, who have banded together in the furtherance of a good cause, the decease of so many of our associates has been looked upon with more than usual sorrow and pain. To see a youth, full of health and vigor, bright with hope and glorious expectation, whose path through life seems strewn with gayest flowers—who looks upon the world without as all that is good and beautiful—to see, I say, him whom we have laughed with and enjoyed all the best pleasures that congenial spirits appreciate, stretched upon the bed of sickness, is hard to bear. But, oh! how bitter is the pang which strikes us when he, too, departs and we have looked our last upon that beloved face and follow those cherished remains to their last resting-place—that barrier of life, that threshold of eternity—the grave.

It is not my intention to enter into any discussion concerning the more particular causes of the epidemic, which formerly prevailed among the recruits of our army. Imprudence in eating fruit, and the abuse of alcoholic liquors, has done much to fill the grave yards. A direct miasmatic influence pervades just before the commencement of the rainy season, this whole district, and the necessary crowding at times of troops in barracks, also the neglect of the sound rules of Hygiene, has done most to increase the mortality.

However, in all the published works on similar epidemics in the United States and Europe, the mortality is set down at a much greater ratio than that which has occurred here; for instance, from the statistics of Dr. La Roche, in Gibraltar, in 1814, with a population of 10,000, the mortality was more than one half, the number of deaths being 5,946. Whilst in the epidemic of 1821, at Barcelona, of 837 patients entered at the General Hospital, all died but 81. The population of Norfolk has been estimated at 14,000, of which during the last fearful visitation of that scourge, "Yellow Fever," 8,000 died, the number of deaths among the remainder was not far from 1,400; yet even with this fearful exhibit, the disease was not satisfied, for daily victims were continually added to the mournful list.

In conclusion, I would say, that proper care, regular hours and diet, abstemiousness from alcoholic drinks, good serviceable clean clothing and a proper police, with the prompt securing of a physician at the onset of the disease, will effectually check the future progress of this much dreaded "Granada Fever."

SOUTHERN EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.—Colonel Buford, a wealthy and influential citizen of Alabama, has emigrated to Kansas, in company with two hundred and fifty other Alabamians. The party carried slaves along with them, and there is now but little doubt that slavery will be established in that Territory.

AFFAIR OF HONOR.—A duel took place on the Lake shore on Monday evening, between two of the soldiers in Company A. The distance was sixty paces, weapons rifles. After one shot, the matter was adjusted.

Parte Española.

Sábado, Junio 14 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 líneas, primera insercion, \$2 50
Cada insercion consecuenta, 1 50

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

AJENTES.

En la Bahía de la Virgen... 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 órden del

Brig. Gral. Domingo de Goicouria.

Intendente General.

Thomas F. Fisher,

Col. y primer asist. Intendente General.

EL PRESIDENTE

DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICATAGUA,
á sus habitantes.

NICARAGUENSES.—Guatemala está en campaña contra nosotros sin que hayan mediado los antecedentes que se usan en todas las naciones. Envíos de Comisionados cartas particulares y la influencia de personas extrañas en la cuestion, proponiendo arreglos razonables, han sido empleados sin ningun éxito. Yo protesto que anhelo por la paz, que no quiero la guerra; pero tampoco la temo, por que hostilizándonos sin justicia y de una manera tan bárbara, como lo ejecutó Costa-rica, el Cielo nos preservará del vandalaje de nuestros enemigos y castigará su audacia. Me es sensible anunciar que el soldado tiene que repetir sus sacrificios, y que estando exausto el tesoro público, habrá que seguir importunando á los propietarios, pero ellos conocerán que no depende de mi voluntad: el honor y la dignidad de la República lo demandan.

Tenáz el Gobierno de Guatemala en hacernos la guerra, pèrdido en levantar las facciones ensangrentadas del interior, procura que nos despedacemos ántes de dar principio á una invasion formal para tenerse por injuriado el dia que Nicaragua tome la ofensiva. A pesar de todo esto y de la posicion ventajosa y segura en que se halla el Gobierno, en obsequio de la humanidad está todavía en favor de una paz digna, cuando sea justo el enemigo. Pongo á Dios por testigo de mis intenciones, y el juramento que he prestado ante sus aras, no es para mí una vana fórmula.

Nicaraguenses: no os dejéis alucinar de los malvados con sus lisonjas. Costa-rica dijo y repitió mil veces, que no venía á causaros ningun mal, sino á protegeros, y en la campaña de Rivas cometió depredaciones, incesantes y asesinatos de un nuevo género en la historia de muchos siglos. Mató al hombre pacífico, al prisionero de guerra, al vencido, y lo hizo aun profanando la santidad de los templos del Señor. Tal vez el Presidente Carrera querrá aparecer generoso conservándoos con el sello de la esclavitud sobre la frente, el mismo sello que sé imprimió á los aborígenos en tiempo de Alvarado en la última campaña á las márgenes del rio, cuyo puente nos hace recordar este oprobio. Acordaos, Nicaraguenses, de los escandalosos procedimientos de Guatemala en Honduras, en donde el ejército invasor dejó marcados sus pasos con toda clase de excesos, y que el Gefe que los autorizó es el mismo que se ocupa en esclavizar á los pueblos y el que en los Altos mandaba y presenciaba sonriéndose la fusilacion de centenares de inocentes.

Nicaraguenses: olvidad hasta el nombre de los partidos. La patria siempre es vuestra; es una, y cualquier mal que se le infiera debe pesar sobre todos. Vuestra es la causa que defendéis, confiad en su santidad; y por lo que á mi toca me complaice el aseguraros, que un éxito feliz coronará vuestros esfuerzos.

Soldados, á las armas: la Patria os confía su salud y su vida. Vosotros habeis defendido en todo tiempos con heroísmo estos objetos caros, y el Gobierno no duda que lo hagais ahora que vá á decidirse para siempre entre la libertad y la esclavitud, entre el honor y el oprobio. La Providencia os protege, y la fortuna no os ha abandonado.

Patricio Rivas.

Leon, Junio 3 de 1856.

NICARAGUENSES.

¡COMPATRIOTAS!—Os doy este nombre con gusto y alegría, y me regocijo de estar entre vosotros leoneses, hijos ilustres de la libertad y amantes del progreso. Soy vuestro compatriota por que es Nicaragua mi patria adoptiva, como lo es igualmente de millares de hombres libres que me han acompañado, y que han derramado su sangre, perdido la vida con gloria, por que lo han hecho defendiendo su patria, y morir así, es glorioso. Los campos de Santa Rosa y de Livas, son pruebas patentes, así como también lo son de que defendemos con bizarría nuestros fueros patrios el triunfo obtenido sobre los Costaricenses; ellos han sido vencidos, y los hechos lo demuestran. ¿En dónde están? En vano pues, escriben falsedades por su calumniosa prensa. Mas nos falta que hacer todavía; las Repúblicas vecinas injusta y temeramente nos amenazan, es preciso aunque sea doloroso, ir á las armas.—Volad pues, valientes Leoneses á tomarlas, y creed que el triunfo es seguro. Nuestra bandera es de justicia, órden y libertad. La civilizacion os dará la victoria, y la posteridad os verá con envidia: vuestros hijos y las generaciones venideras, tomando por herencia la paz que dejareis y una patria digna de hombres, os colmará de bendiciones, y la historia os consagrará una página inmortal.—Nicaraguenses: conced vuestros verdaderos intereses, escuchad la voz del Presidente de la República, y unámonos en un solo sentimiento para defendernos, y marchemos si fuese necesario y lo ordenase el Gobierno contra los enemigos de la humanidad y de todo bien social, que tendrá mucha honra en acompañaros vuestro amigo y compatriota

WILLIAM WALKER.

Jeneral en Jefe del Ejercito Nicaraguense.

Leon, Junio 4 de 1856.

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 dictar el acuerdo que sigue,

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

Informado de que en algunos pueblos de este Departamento no se destaza el ganado necesario para el consumo de sus moradores, por razon del derecho de nuevo impuesto establecido y considerando, que esta falta á mas de refluir contra la hacienda pública, es perjudicial á los vecinos de dichos pueblos por que carecen de uno de los alimentos mas sanos y acostumbrados; en uso de sus facultades

EECRETA:

Art. 1.º En los pueblos de Somotillo Villa-nueva, Posoltega, Telica y Pueblo-nuevo y Nagarote, se pagará solo un peso de nuevo impuesto por cada res que se destaze.

Art. 2.º En estos términos queda reformado el decreto de 18 de Diciembre del año próximo pasado.

Dado en Leon á 10 de Mayo de 1856. Patricio Rivas.—Al Sr. Ministro de hacienda, Ldo. D. Francisco Baca.

Y de órden suprema lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y demas efectos; teniendo el placer de suscribirme su atento servidor.—Baca.

LA PAZ DE PARIS.

Testo del tratado de 30 de Marzo de 1856, firmado por la Francia, el Austria, el Reino- Unido de la Gran-Bretaña y de Irlanda, la Prusia, la Rusia, la Cerdeña y la Turquía. (1)

Artículo 1.º Habrá á partir del dia del cange de las ratificaciones del presente tratado, paz y amistad entre S. M. el Emperador de los Franceses, S. M. la Reina del Reino- Unido de la Gran-Bretaña y de Irlanda, S. M. el Rey de Cerdeña S. M. I. el Sultan, por una parte, y S. M. el Emperador de todas las Rusias, por otra parte, así como entre sus herederos y sucesores sus Estados y súbditos respectivos á perpetuidad.

Art. 2.º Restablecida felizmente la paz entre Sus Majestades ante-dichas, los territorios conquistados ó ocupados por sus ejércitos, durante la guerra, serán recíprocamente evacuados.—Reglamentos especiales fijarán el modo de la evacuacion, la cual deberá verificarse lo mas pronto que sea posible.

Art. 3.º S. M. el Emperador de todas las Rusias se compromete á restituir á S. M. el Sultan la ciudad y ciudadela de Kars como también las otras partes del territorio Otomano que hoy se hallan en posesion de las tropas rusas.

Art. 4.º SS. MM. el Emperador de los Franceses, la Reina del Reino- Unido de la Gran-Bretaña, y de Irlanda, el Rey de Cerdeña y el Sultan se comprometen á restituir á S. M. el Emperador de todas las ciudades y puertos de Sebastopol, Balaklava, Kamiesch, Eupatoria, Kertch, Ienikaleh, Kinbarn, como también todos los demas territorios ocupados por las tropas aliadas.

Art. 5.º SS. MM. el Emperador de los Franceses, la Reina del Reino- Unido de la Gran-Bretaña y de Irlanda, el Emperador de todas las Rusias, el Rey de Cerdeña y el Sultan otorgan plena y entera amnistia á aquellos de sus súbditos que se hubieren hallado comprometidos por una participacion cualquiera en los acontecimientos de la guerra á favor de la causa enemiga.—Queda entendido espresamente que esta amnistia se estenderá á las súbditos de cada una de las partes beligerantes que hubieren continuado, durante la guerra, siendo empleados al servicio de uno de los otros beligerantes.

Art. 6.º Los prisioneros de guerra serán entregados inmediatamente, por una y otra parte.

Art. 7.º S. M. el Emperador de los Franceses, S. M. el Emperador de Austria S. M. la Reina del Reino- Unido de la Gran Bretaña y de Irlanda, S. M. el Rey de Cerdeña, declararán á la Sublime Puerta admitida á participar de las ventajas del derecho público y del concierto europeos. SS. MM. se comprometen, cada una por su parte, á respetar la independencia y la integridad territorial del Imperio Otomano garantizan en comun la estricta observancia de este compromiso, y en consecuencia, considerarán todo acto capaz de infringirse como una cuestion de interés jeneral.

Art. 8.º Si ocurriera, entre la Sublime Puerta y una ó varias de las Potencias signatarias, un disentiimiento que amenaza se la conservacion de sus relaciones, la Sublime Puerta, y cada una de estas potencias, ántes de recurrir al uso de la fuerza, pondrán á las otras partes contratantes en disposicion de prevenir esta estremitad por su acción mediadora.

Art. 6.º S. M. I. el Sultan, en su constante solicitud por el bienestar de sus súbditos, habiendo otorgado un firman, que, mejorando su suerte, sin distincion de religion ni de raza, consagra sus jenerosas intenciones para con el pueblo cristiano de su Imperio, y queriendo dar un nuevo testimonio de sus sentimientos sobre este punto, ha resuelto comunicar á las Potencias contratantes el referido firman, espontáneamente emanado de su voluntad soberana.—Las Potencias contratantes toman acta del alto valor de esta comunicacion. Queda entendido que ella no puede, en

(1) Publicado el 29 de Abril en el Monitor, nos ha sido necesario omitir el encabezamiento y los títulos de los plenipotenciarios, por falta de tiempo para su insercion en el Eco; limitándonos á insertar los artículos, que es lo esencial para nuestros lectores.

ningun caso, dar á dichas Potencias el derecho de mezclarse, sea colectivamente ó separadamente, en las relaciones de S. M. el Sultan con sus súbditos, ni en la administracion de su Imperio.

Art. 10. La Convencion del 13 de Julio de 1841, que mantiene el antiguo reglamento del Imperio Otomano relativo á la clausura de los estrechos del Bósforo y de los Dardanelos, ha sido revisada de comun acuerdo.—El acto concluido á este efecto y conforme á este principio, entre las Altas Partes contratantes, está y permanece anexo al presente Tratado, y tendrá la misma fuerza y valor que si formara parte integrante de él.

Art. 11. El Mar Negro queda neutralizado, abiertos á la marina mercante de todas las naciones, sus aguas y sus puertos quedan, formalmente y á perpetuidad, prohibidos al pabellon de guerra, sea de las Potencias ribereñas, sea de cualquiera otra Potencia, salvo las escepciones mencionadas en los artículos 14 y 12 del presente Tratado.

Art. 12. Libre de toda traba el comercio, en los puertos y en las aguas del mar Negro, no estará sujeto sino á reglamentos de sanidad, de aduana, de policia concebidos en un sentido favorable al desarrollo de las transacciones merciales.—Para dar á los intereses comerciales y marítimos de todas las naciones la seguridad que es de desear, la Rusia y la Sublime Puerta admitirán Cónsules en sus puertos situados en el litoral del mar Negro, conforme á los principios del derecho internacional.

Art. 13. Hallándose neutralizado el mar Negro, con arreglo al art. 11 la conservacion ó el establecimiento de arsenales militares en su litoral, es ya cosa innecesaria y sin objeto. Por consiguiente S. M. el Emperador de todas las Rusias y S. M. I. el Sultan se comprometen á no elevar y á no conservar, en dicho litoral, ningun arsenal militar marítimo.

Art. 14. Habiendo concluido SS. MM. el Emperador de todas las Rusias y el Sultan una convencion, con el objeto de determinar la fuerza y el número de los buques ligeros, necesarios al servicio de sus costas, que Ellas se reservan mantener en el mar Negro, dicha convencion queda anexa al presente Tratado, y tendrá la misma fuerza y valor que si ella formara parte integrante de él. No podrá ser anulada ni modificada, sin el consentimiento de las Potencias signatarias del presente Tratado.

Art. 15. Habiendo establecido el acta del Congreso de Viena los principios destinados á reglamentar la navegacion de los rios que separan ó atraviesan diferentes Estados, las Potencias contratantes estipularon entre sí, que, en lo sucesivo estos principios serán igualmente aplicados al Danubio y á sus desembocaduras. Ellas declaran que esta disposicion constituye, en lo sucesivo, parte del derecho público de la Europa, y la toman bajo su garantía.—La navegacion del Danubio no podrá estar sujeta á ninguna traba ni gabela que no estuviese espresamente prevista por las estipulaciones contenidas en los artículos siguientes. En consecuencia, no se percibirá ningun peage basado únicamente en el hecho de la navegacion del rio, ni ningun derecho sobre las mercancías que se hallen á bordo de los buques. Los reglamentos de policia y de cuarentena que habrán de establecerse, para la seguridad de los Estados separados ó atravesados por este rio, serán concebidos en términos tales que favorezcan, en lo posible, la circulacion de los buques. Salvo estos reglamentos, no se opondrá ningun obstáculo, cualquiera que sea, á la libre navegacion.

Art. 16. Con el fin de realizar las disposiciones del artículo precedente una Comision, en la cual la Francia, el Austria, la Gran-Bretaña, la Prusia, la Rusia la Cerdeña, y la Turquía estarán cada cual representadas por un delegado, se encargará de designar y de hacer ejecutar las obras necesarias, desde Isatcha, para desembarazar las desembocaduras del Danubio, como igualmente las partes del mar próximas á él, de las arenas y demas obstáculos que las obstruyen, á fin de poner esta parte del rio y las dichas regiones del mar que les son colindantes en las mejores condiciones posibles para la navegacion.—Para cubrir los gastos de estas obras, así como de los establecimientos que tendrán por objeto el asegurar y facilitar la nave-

(Relativo á las islas de Aland)

Art 1.º. S. M. el Emperador de todas las Rusias, para responder al deseo que le ha sido espresado por SS. MM. el Emperador de los Franceses y la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran-Bretaña y de Irlanda declara que las islas de Aland no serán fortificadas, y que no se conservará allí ni se creará ningun establecimiento militar ó naval.

Art 2.º La presente Convencion, anexa al Tratado general firmado en Paris en este dia será ratificada, y sus ratificaciones serán canjeadas en el espacio de cuatro semanas, ó ántes, si es posible.—En fé de lo cual, los Plenipotenciarios respectivos la han firmado poniendo el sello de sus armas.—Dado en Paris á 30 de Marzo de 1856. (Siguen las firmas de los Plenipotenciarios de Francia, Inglaterra y Rusia.)

Declaracion del 10 de Abril de 1856 arreglando varios pun os de derecho marítimo.

1.º El armamento en corso está abolido:

2.º El pabellon neutral cubre la mercancía enemiga, á escepcion del contrabando de guerra;

3.º La mercancía neutral, á escepcion del contrabando de guerra, no es susceptible de embargo ú decomiso bajo pabellon enemigo.

4.º Los bloqueos, para ser obligatorios deben ser efectivos, es decir, mantenidos por una fuerza suficiente para impedir realmente el acceso del litoral del enemigo.

Los gobiernos de los Plenipotenciarios infrascritos se encargan de poner esta declaracion en conocimiento de los Estados que no han sido llamados á tomar parte en el Congreso de Paris y á invitarlos á que accedan á ella.

Convencidos de que las máximas que acababan de proclamar no podrán menos de ser acogidas con gratitud por el mundo entero, los Plenipotenciarios infrascritos no dudan que los esfuerzos de sus Gbiernos para generalizar su adopcion serán coronados de un éxito completo.—La presente declaracion no es y no será obligatoria sino entre las Potencias que la han suscrita ó que la suscribieren en lo sucesivo. Dado en Paris, á 16 de Abril de 1866.—(Siguen las firmas de todos los miembros del Congreso.)

(Cop. de El Eco Hispano-Americano.)

Del Boletin Oficial número 9, fecha 5 del corriente; copiamos lo siguiente:

INGRESO DEL SR. JRAL. EN JEFE. WILLIAM WALKER EN ESTA CIUDAD.

Ayer á la una y media de la tarde llegó á esta Ciudad con su Estado Mayor y una division de las fuerzas que existen en Granada. El Sr. Presidente de la República, los Sres Secretarios del despacho y un número considerable de funcionarios y ciudadanos salieron al encuentro del Señor Walker. Salva de artillería, repique jeneral de campanas, la tropa tendida en la plaza, la música marcial, y otras demostraciones de regocijo solemnizaron el acto pero todo esto habria sido insignificante si no hubiera estado pintado en los semblantes de todas las personas el contento y el entusiasmo al ver al Jeneral Walker en medio del Pueblo Leonés.

RECUNDIDAD PRODIGIOSA.—El lunes 3 de Marzo, María esposa de Isaac Hugo de Nontsyddion, dió á luz en Lóndres nada ménos que cuatro criaturas, tres niñas y un niño. Tanto la madre como los cuatro hijuelos gozan, segun dicen, de completa salud.

Museo asiático en Lóndres.—Este rico establecimiento acaba de recibir una magnífica coleccion de dibujos indios, representando templos, ovatorios bouddhistas del Nepal, pais muy poco conocido y explorado aun, y otros monumentos bráhmicos adoptados por los bouddhistas.

APROBADA.—La ley intitulada "Acta para pacificar los terrenos en California ha sido aprobada por el Senado y firmado por el Gobernador. Esta ley es un parte monstruo de la Legislatura, y se dice que la Corte Suprema la declarará como inconstitucional y de ningun valor.

Art. 24. S. M. el Sultan promete convocar inmediatamente, en cada una de las dos provincias, un Divan *ad hoc*, compuesto de tal manera que constituya la mas exacta representacion de los intereses de todas las clases de la sociedad. Estos Divanes serán llamados á espresar los votos de los pueblos, relativamente á la organizacion definitiva de los Principados. Una instruccion del Congreso arreglará las relaciones de la Comision de los Divanes.

Art. 25. Tomando en consideracion la opinion emitida por los Divanes, la Comision transmitirá, sin demora, al sitio actual de las Conferencias, el resultado de su propio trabajo.—La buena inteligencia final con la Potencia soberana será consagrada por una convencion concluida en Paris entre las Altas Partes contratantes; y un Hattí-cheriff, conforme á las estipulaciones de la Convencion, constituirá definitivamente la organizacion colectiva de todas las Potencias signatarias.

Art. 26. Háse convenido que habrá, en los Principados una fuerza armada nacional, organizada con el fin de mantener la tranquilidad en el interior y de asegurarla en las fronteras. Ninguna traba deberá oponerse á las medidas extraordinarias en defensa que, de acuerdo con la Sublime Puerta, sean ellos llamados á tomar para rechazar toda agresion extranjera.

Art. 27. Si el reposo interior de los Principados se hallase amenazado ó comprometido, la Sublime Puerta se entenderá con las otras Potencias contratantes, acerca de las medidas que hubieren de adoptarse para mantener ó restablecer el órden social. Una intervencion armada no podrá tener efecto sin previo acuerdo entre estas Potencias.

Art. 28. El Principado de Servia continuará dependiendo de la Sublime Puerta, conforme á los Hats imperiales que fijan y determinan sus derechos é inmunidades, colocados en lo sucesivo bajo la garantia colectiva de las Potencias contratantes.—Por consiguiente, el referido Principado conservará su administracion independiente y nacional, como tambien la plena libertad del culto, de legislacion, de comercio y de navegacion.

Art. 29. Se mantiene el derecho de guarnicion de la Sublime Puerta, tal cual se halla estipulado por los reglamentos anteriores. Ninguna intervencion armada podrá tener lugar en Servia, sin previo acuerdo entre las Altas Potencias contratantes.

Art. 30. S. M. el Emperador de todas las Rusias y S. M. el Sultan mantienen, en su integridad, el estado de sus posesiones en Asia, tal cual existia legalmente ántes del rompimiento. Para prevenir todo litigio local, se verificará, y aun, si ha lugar, se rectificará el trazado de la frontera, sin que pueda resultar de esto perjuicio alguno territorial para ninguna de las dos partes.—Al efecto, una comision mixta, compuesta de dos Comisarios Rusos, de dos Comisarios Otomanos, de un Comisario Francés y de un Comisario Inglés, pasará á aquel punto inmediatamente despues del restablecimiento de las relaciones diplomáticas entre la Corte de Rusia y la Sublime Puerta. Su trabajo deberá quedar terminado en el espacio de ocho meses, á contar desde el cange de las ratificaciones del presente Tratado.

Art. 31. Los territorios ocupados durante la guerra por las tropas de SS. MM. el Emperador de los Franceses, el Emperador de Austria, la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña y de Irlanda y el Rey de Cerdeña, con arreglo á las convenciones firmadas en Constantinopla, el 12 de Marzo de 1854, entre la Francia, la Gran Bretaña y la Sublime Puerta; el 14 de Junio del mismo año, entre el Austria y la Sublime Puerta, y el 15 de Marzo de 1855 entre la Cerdeña y la Sublime Puerta, serán evacuadas despues del cange de las ratificaciones del presente Tratado, tan pronto como sea posible hacerlo. Los plazos y los medios de ejecucion serán objeto de un convenio entre la Sublime Puerta y las Potencias cuyas tropas han ocupado su territorio.

Art. 32. Hasta que los Tratados ó Convenciones que existian ántes de la guerra entre las Potencias beligerantes, hayan sido renovados ó remplazados por nuevos retos, el comercio de importacion ó de exportacion se efectuará recíprocamente

conforme á los convenios vigentes ántes de la guerra; y sus súbditos, en cualquiera otra materia, serán respectivamente tratados bajo el pié de la nacion mas favorecida.

Art. 33. La Convencion concluida en este dia entre SS. MM. el Emperador de los Franceses, la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran-Bretaña y de Irlanda, por una parte, y S. M. el Emperador de todas las Rusias, por otra parte, relativamente á las islas de Aland, está y queda anexa al presente Tratado, y tendrá la misma fuerza y valor que si formara parte de él.

Art. 34. El presente tratado será ratificado, y sus ratificaciones serán cangeadas en Paris, en el espacio de cuatro semanas ó ántes, si es posible.—En fé de lo cual, los Plenipotenciarios respectivos lo han firmado y puesto en él el sello de sus armas.—Dado en Paris, el trigésimo dia del mes de Marzo de mil ochocientos cincuenta y seis.—A. Walewski.—Bourqueney.—Buol Schawwastein.—Hunder.—Clarendon.—Cowley.—Manteuffell.—Hatzefeld.—Orloff.—Brunnow.—Cavour.—De Villamarina.—Aali.—Megemed-Djmil.

PRIMER ANEXO.

(Relativo á los estrechos.)

Art. 1.º S. M. el Sultan, por una parte declara que tiene la firme resolucion de mantener, en el porvenir, el principio invariablemente establecido como antigua regla de su Imperio, y en virtud del cual ha estado prohibido en todo tiempo á los buques de guerra de las Potencias extranjeras el entrar en los estrechos de los Dardanelos y del Bósforo, y que en tanto que la Puerta se halle en paz, S. M. no admitirá ningun buque de guerra extranjero en dichos estrechos.

Y SS. MM. el Emperador de los Franceses, el Emperador de Austria, la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran-Bretaña y de Irlanda, el Rey de Prusia, el Emperador de todas las Rusias y el Rey de Cerdeña, por otra parte, se comprometen á respetar esta determinacion del Sultan y á conformarse con el principio arriba enunciado.

Art. 2.º El Sultan se reserva, como en el pasado, el expedir firmanes de paso ú tránsito á los buques ligeros con bandera de guerra, empleados como es costumbre al servicio de las Legaciones de las Potencias amigas.

Art. 3.º La misma escepcion se aplica á los buques ligeros con bandera de guerra que cada una de las Potencias contratantes está autorizada para hacer estacionar en las desembocaduras del Danubio, á fin de asegurar la ejecucion de los reglamentos relativos á la libertad del rio, y cuyo número no deberá exceder de dos por cada Potencia.

Art. 4.º La presente convencion, anexa al Tratado general, firmado en Paris en este dia, será ratificada, y sus ratificaciones serán cangeadas en el espacio de cuatro semanas, ó ántes, si es posible.—En fé de lo cual, los Plenipotenciarios respectivos la han firmado, poniéndole el sello de sus armas.—Dado en Paris á 30 de Marzo de 1856. (Siguen las firmas de todos los plenipotenciarios.)

SEGUNDO ANEXO.

(Relativo á las fuerzas navales del mar Negro.)

Art. 1.º Las Altas Partes contratantes se comprometen mutuamente á no tener en el mar Negro mas buques de guerra que estos, cuyo número, fuerza y dimensiones se estipulan á continuacion.

Ar. 2. Las Altas Partes contratantes se reservan mantener cada una, en este mar seis buques de vapor de cincuenta metros de longitud al flote, y de cabida de ochocientas toneladas á lo mas, y cuatro buques ligeros, de vapor ó de vela, cuyo porte no excederá de doscientas toneladas cada uno.

Art. 3.º La presente Convencion, anexa al Tratado general firmado en Paris en este dia, será ratificada, y sus ratificaciones serán cangeadas en el espacio de cuatro semanas, ó ántes si es posible.—En fé de lo cual, los Plenipotenciarios respectivos la han firmado, poniéndole el sello de sus armas.—Dado en Paris á 30 de Marzo de 1856.—Orloff.—Brunnow.—Aali.—Mehemed.—Djemil.

gacion en las bocas del Danubio, podrán establecerse derechos fijos, de un tipo razonable, determinados por la Comision, por mayoría de votos, con la condicion espresa de que, bajo este respecto, como bajo todos los demás pabellones de todas las naciones serán tratados bajo el pié de una perfecta igualdad.

Art. 17. Se establecerá una Comision compuesta de los delegados del Austria, de la Baviera, de la Sublime Puerta y de Wutemberg (uno por cada una de estas Potencias,) á los cuales se reunirán los Comisarios de los tres Principados Danubianos, cuyo nombramiento haya sido aprobado por la Puerta. Esta Comision, que será permanente 1.º elaborará los reglamentos de navegacion y de policia fluvial; 2.º hará desaparecer las trabas, de cualquier naturaleza que ellas puedan ser, que se opusieren aun á la aplicacion al Danubio de las disposiciones del Tratado de Viena; 3.º ordenará y hará ejecutar las obras necesarias en toda la corriente del rio; y 4.º vijilará, despues de la disolucion de la Comision Europea, por la conservacion de la navegabilidad de las desembocaduras del Danubio y de las aguas del mar cercanas á él.

Art. 18. Queda entendido que la Comision Europea habrá terminado su tarea, y que la Comision ribereña habrá concluido las obras designadas en el artículo anterior bajos los números 1 y 2, en el espacio de dos años. Las Potencias signatarias reunidas en conferencia, informadas de este hecho, pronunciarán despues de haber tomado acta de él, la disolucion de la Comision ribereña permanente gozará de los mismos poderes que la Comision Europea habrá estado investida hasta entónces.

Art. 19. Con el fin de asegurar la ejecucion de los reglamentos que hubieren sido convenidos de comun acuerdo, segun los principios arriba enunciados, cada una de las Potencias contratantes tendrá derecho de hacer estacionar en todo tiempo dos buques ligeros en las desembocaduras del Danubio.

Art. 20. En cambio en las ciudades, puertos y territorios enumerados en el artículo 4.º del presente Tratado y para asegurar mejor la libertad de la navegacion del Danubio, S. M. el Emperador de todas las Rusias consiente en la rectificacion de su frontera, en Besarabia.—La nueva frontera partirá del mar Negro á un kilómetro al Este del Lago Bourn-Sola caerá perpendicularmente sobre la ruta de Akerman, seguirá esta ruta hasta el valle de Trajano, pasará al Sud de Bolgrad, subirá á lo largo del rio Yalpuck hasta la altura de Saratsika é irá á terminar en Katamori, sobre el Pruth. Mas allá de este punto, la antigua frontera entre los dos Imperios no sufrirá ninguna modificacion.—Delegados de las Potencias contratantes fijarán, en sus detalles, el trazado de la nueva frontera.

Art. 21. El territorio cedido por la Rusia será anexado al Principado de Moldavia, bajo la soberanía de la Sublime Puerta.—Los habitantes de este territorio gozarán de los derechos y privilegios asegurados á los Principados, y durante el espacio de tres años, les será permitido el trasportar á otra parte su domicilio, disponiendo libremente de sus propiedades.

Art. 22. Los Principados de Valaquia y de Moldavia continuarán gozando, bajo la garantia de las Potencias contratantes, de los privilegios é inmunidades de que hoy están en posesion. Ninguna proteccion esclusiva será ejercida sobre ellos por cualquiera de las Potencias garantes. No habrá ningun derecho particular de ingerencia en sus negocios interiores.

Art. 23. La Sublime Puerta se compromete á conservar á dichos Principados una administracion independiente y nacional, como tambien la plena libertad de culto, de legislacion, de comercio y de navegacion.—Las leyes y estatutos hoy vijentes serán revisados. Para establecer un perfecto acuerdo en esta revision, se reunirá sin demora en Bakarest una Comision especial, sobre cuya composicion se entenderán entre si las Altas Potencias contratantes, y en la cual habrá un Comisario de la Sublime Puerta.—Esta Comision tendrá el encargo de informarse acerca del estado actual de los Principados y de proponer las bases de su futura organizacion.

DOS PALABRAS sobre las Repúblicas Hispano-Americanas

Con profundo dolor y casi humillados de vergüenza, hemos tomado la pluma repetidas veces para hablar de las repúblicas hispano-americanas, cuando cumpliendo con el deber penoso de nuestra posición, nos hemos visto en la cruel necesidad de censurar amargamente la marcha política de aquellos pueblos infortunados tan dignos de mejor suerte.

Con dolor, decimos, porque es grande el que experimenta nuestra alma al contemplar ese desasosiego general, ese atraso espantoso, esas luchas de mala ley, y esas pasiones bastardas, que han acabado por producir en aquellos Estados, esa especie de anarquía crónica, ó desorden normal, si así podemos explicarnos, que tanta influencia ha tenido y continúa teniendo en la triste condición social de sus numerosas poblaciones.

Y que esto lo vemos "humillados de vergüenza," también es una verdad que queremos confesar, por que nos duele sobre manera que en presencia de la gran república de Washington, á mas de la mitad del siglo XIX, y con tantos recursos y tantísimos elementos como tienen para prosperar esos pueblos, aun permanezcan, generalmente hablando, en el mal estado en que se encuentran, como si para ellos y para sus hijos hubiesen pasado desapercibidos completamente los adelantos asombrosos de la civilización.

"Humillados de vergüenza" repetimos, porque es humillante y es vergonzoso para todos los que hemos nacido en esta parte del mundo, el tono de compasión insultante, cuando no de burla sarcástica que suelen emplear los periódicos españoles al insertar en sus columnas las noticias que les llegan de las Repúblicas americanas.

Periódicos ha habido y aun han existido partidos, que han querido probar la utilidad que reportarian esos pueblos de volver voluntariamente á la dependencia de España, ó de admitir cuando ménos algún príncipe de aquella nación, que realizando hoy el pensamiento del conde de Aranda, hiciese de esas repúblicas una poderosa monarquía.

Pero ¿cómo extrañar que tales cosas se propongan y tales pensamientos se emitan y tales proyectos se discutan en vista de los sucesos que hemos presenciado última mente y que serán en todos tiempos el baldon y la mengua de los hombres que los promovieron?

General hemos visto de capacidad poco comun, valiente y denodado, que despues de cubrirse de gloria luchando como un héroe por la independencia de su país, ha llegado á Madrid y á los piés de la reina Cristina en busca de medios y de recursos para volver con la tea incendiaria de la guerra civil al seno de sus hermanos, que otro tiempo le honraron con su voto para desempeñar la primera magistratura de su infortunada nación.—Y aquel general (¡pa rece mentira!) ofrecía á la viuda de Fernando VII, como recompensa de los auxilios que mendigaba, la coronación de un hijo de Muñoz en los pueblos de su país.

Y no es esto solo: general hemos visto también, que despues de haber luchado contra el poder español, contribuyendo poderosamente á la libertad de su país, ha vendido á pedazos el territorio sujeto á su dominación, y se ha hecho declarar príncipe y ha tomado el nombre de *Aléza*, y ha creado condecoraciones y títulos parodiando así la farsa ridícula de Souluque en el llamado imperio de Haití.

¿Pero á qué cansarnos en enumerar hechos vergonzosos cuando son tantos y tan frecuentes, que solo el índice de ellos bastaría para llenar por sí solo las doce columnas de nuestra publicación?

¿No hemos visto, no estamos viendo ahora mismo, que para decidir ciertas cuestiones locales y puramente domésticas, ó de familia, ha habido partido que ha llamado en su auxilio la cooperación extranjera aceptando despues gustoso, la coacción moral y hasta material de sus denodados pusilladores?

¿Preciso es confesarlo, aunque sea triste cara nosotróds tan enojosa confesión; hasta cierto punto tienen razon los americanos a la tienen los mismos españoles en escuchar con sarcástica sonrisa las noticias que llegan de aquellos países!

Una hay sin embargo, entre todas esas repúblicas que podemos citar como excepción honorífica, y que ya mas de una vez hemos tenido ocasion de elojiar en artículos especiales. Hablamos de Chile, que indudablemente marcha y prospera, y vé de día en día acrecentarse su riqueza, ilustración y moralidad.

Si Chile no existiese, y hubiésemos de juzgar los pueblos de oríjen español, estudiando á Méjico, por ejemplo, desde luego aceptaríamos la teoría de Torquerville, que procura explicarse por lo que llama *el punto de partida*, los diferentes resultados que han ofrecido los ingleses y los españoles en sus respectivas colonizaciones del lado acá de los mares.

Y ya que tocamos este asunto, bueno será que ántes de soltar la pluma, dejemos consignadas algunas observaciones.

Es admirable el empeño que tienen hoy los periódicos hispano-americanos en defender lo que llaman ellos la *cuestión de raza*, cuestión que fué iniciada hace algunos años por la prensa española, con la mira de excitar en contra de los americanos del Norte las pasiones de los que hablan en este hemisferio el idioma de Castilla.

Por consiguiente no pertenece á los papales hispano-americanos el honor de la invención. Ellos no han hecho mas que secundar las miras de los hijos de España, y preciso es confesar que en esta parte, como en otras muchas, son los españoles los que han jugado con maestría, y son nuestros pobres hermanos los que se han dejado llevar.

Pero sea como quiera, es lo cierto que la *cuestión de raza* ocupa exclusivamente las tareas del periodismo en los pueblos de oríjen español, y que hasta se han lanzado cargos terribles y groseros insultos contra los cubanos, por suponerseles partidarios decididos y fanáticos de la *anexión*.

Ahora bien ¿qué sucede mientras esos periódicos y esos hombres pierden así el tiempo en discutir cuestiones abstractas de ninguna utilidad?

Que Tejas forma un Estado de la Confederación Americana; que la bandera estrellada se levanta en los ricos campos de California; que las iniciales del nombre de Walker figuran como emblema de *nacionalidad* en la bandera de Nicaragua!

¡Ridículo es por cierto leer en presencia de tales hechos los artículos, que nos llegan sobre la *cuestión de raza*, y las frases bombásticas que amontonan para insultar al pueblo que no pueden imitar!

¿Queréis conservar el exclusivismo judaico de vuestros abuelos? ¿Queréis perpetuar de generación en generación la intolerancia árabe de vuestros antepasados? ¿Queréis acariciar en el corazón la ferocidad gótica de vuestros padres? ¿Queréis ser españoles y como tales rechazar hasta el adelanto que os puede llevar el elemento extranjero?

¡Pues bien, sea!—Aborreced la *raza anglo sajona*; pero luchad con ella, tratad de rivalizarla, procurad vencerla, y no desmayéis un momento, y no descansenis un instante, y no retrocedais un solo paso; porque de lo contrario, y pese á vuestro malhadado orgullo, esa raza se estenderá por el continente, y acabará por dominar vuestro territorio, porque esa es la ley invariable de los acontecimientos, y los acontecimientos los forman en todas partes la lógica inexorable de Dios.

Convertid en canales los pantanos, en ferro-carriles las montañas, en puertos las lagunas, en poblaciones los bosques, en caminos los desiertos, y entónces podreis luchar con esa raza, que tanto pareceis aborrecer.

Multiplicad las ideas por medio de la imprenta, acortad las distancias por medio del vapor, apresurad las comunicaciones por medio del telégrafo; y entónces podréis envaneceros de vuestro poder, y entónces osareis mediros con el pueblo gigante que en vano intentais menospreciar.

¡Pero vosotros no haceis esto, no podeis no sabeis hacerlo, y quereis sin embargo que el mundo os considere, y que os aplauda la historia, y que os veneren los pueblos!

Dios ha dicho:—"Creced y multiplicad y llenad la tierra."—Pues bien, es necesario que se cumpla el mandato de Dios.

El pueblo que *crece* es el que se *multiplica*, y solo el que se *multiplica*, ó con otras palabras, el que prospera y adelanta,

es el que tiene derecho á *llenar la tierra* y la llenará irremediamente, porque tal es la voluntad del Señor.....

Vosotros perdeis el tiempo discutiendo la *cuestión de raza*, y mientras tanto los hechos se suceden y no los podeis evitar.—Queréis contener con un dique de papel el torrente de los acontecimientos, y no sabeis que esos acontecimientos providenciales marchan impelidos por la civilización que es el soplo de la Divinidad.

(Cop. de la Verdad.)

DOS PALABRAS AL PUEBLO.

Nicaraguenses: dos meses hace que con la mejor voluntad del mundo, me hice cargo de la redacción de la parte española de *El Nicaraguense*. Identificado con vosotros en opiniones políticas, en intereses y sentimientos, yo he trabajado con ardor y con entusiasmo en favor de la paz y la tranquilidad del país, deseando ver aseguradas para siempre su libertad y su independencia, y procurando promover las mejoras sociales que tanto reclama vuestra crítica situación presente. Por lo mismo nada he omitido de cuanto me ha sido posible hacer en tan corto espacio, para obtener los fines indicados; y cuando al separarme de este destino, me pregunto á mí mismo si he procurado llenar fielmente mi deber, mi conciencia me dice que sí; mas con todo, me queda el sentimiento de no haber tenido yo todas las noticias y los antecedentes convenientes acerca de la historia de Centro-América, ni acaso los talentos necesarios, para satisfacer mejor los votos de mi corazón, que no pudieran ser otros, que los del mejor hijo de Nicaragua....

Graves consideraciones, y entre ellas el estado de mi salud, algo alterada por el exceso de trabajo, me obligan á retirarme al campo por algun tiempo; pero donde quiera que me encuentre, vivamente agradecido al pueblo y al gobierno de Nicaragua, por los testimonios de aprecio y benevolencia que se han servido dispensarme, desde el fondo de mi retiro cada día elevaré al Cielo fervientes votos por la felicidad de este hermoso y hospitalario país; y el poder prestar cualesquier servicios á vuestra independencia nacional, que miro justamente como la causa comun de los pueblos, como la santa causa de la humanidad, será siempre el mas constante deseo de vuestro amigo de corazón.

Francisco Agüero Estrada.

Granada, Mayo 25 de 1856.

POESIA.

A MI ALFREDO.

¡NIÑO INFELICE!

Llora ya; llora cuando apenas naces
De la injusticia la opresion sangrienta
Y el desprecio; el baldon, y tantos males
Preludios ¡ay! de los que en pos te aguardan.

CIENTFUEGOS.

Con sonrisa anjelical
Reposa, niño inocente;
En el seno maternal;
Y acaricie tu alba frente
Y tus labios de coral
El mas balsámico ambiente.

Los hermosos ojos cierra,
Y descansa sin temor:
Harto pronto, aquí en la tierra,
De la envidia y del dolor
Probarás, en cruda guerra,
Todo el peso y el rigor.

Cuando duermas, así en paz,
¿Ese corazón qué siente?
¿Un pensamiento fugaz
Ocupa, acaso, tu frente,
Y comunica á tu faz
Ese puro albor de Oriente?
¿Resuena, acaso, en tu oido
De los cielos la armonía?
Y si de pronto dormido,
Un suspiro tu alma envía;
¿De dónde dime ha nacido;
De tristeza, ó de alegría?
¿Qué destino te arrojó
A este mundo niño tierno?
¿Quién tu suerte decretó
Desde el regazo materno?
¿Con qué fines te infundió
La existencia el Ser Supremo?

¿Para disfrutar naciste
Los placeres á por-fía;
O los ojos solo abriste
A la luz del claro día
Para soportar; ¡ay tristel
Del hado la tiranía?

¡Ah! mejor tu esencia pura
En brazos del Hacedor
Gozara eterna ventura:
Allí entre sueños de amor,
Inocente criatura,
Fuera ánjel del Señor.

Pero aquí entre las albricias,
Entre arrullos y loores;
Siendo tu nuestras delicias,
Ya te asaltan mil dolores
Que asibaran las caricias
Con sus bárbaros rigores.

¿Es la humana condición
Indigna de tu clemencia?
¿Ni aun merece compasion
¿Oh, Dios mio! la inocencia?
¿No habrá ninguna esposicion
A tu ríjida sentencia?

El jérmén del sufrimiento
Inculcas en nuestro ser;
No hay un goce sin tormento;
Y el hombre en su padecer
No cuenta mas que un momento
Entre el morir y el nacer.

Prenda de mi corazón,
Al mirarte, lo creerás,
Herida de una emocion,
Como no sentí jamás,
Esclamé con compasion:
¡Ya hay un desgraciado mas!.....

¿Qué verán aquí tus ojos
En medio de estos horrores?...
Solo sangrientos despojos;
De la guerra los furores;
Y solo espinas y abrojos,
En vez de frutos y flores.

Cual niño que nada alcanza,
Vivir siempre te es mejor.....
Todo te inspira confianza:
Y al redoble del tambor,
Nuncio de muerte y venganza,
Te sonries sin temor.

Para tí no hay fanatismo,
Ni suplicios ni dogal;
Y tal vez tu labio mismo
Besará, incauto, el puñal
Con que el fiero despotismo
Te diera el golpe fatal.

Pero no.... crece, mi bien;
Séate el cielo benigno;
Tú de la mancion de Eden,
Mas que de este mundo digno,
A mis tiernos brazos ven,
Y en ellos cumple tu signo!

Ven, sí, ven... En mi arrebató
Con mas gusto te contemplo,
Que del dios niño el retrato
Mira el cristiano en el templo:
¿No hay de un afecto tan grato
En ningun afecto ejemplo!

Cuando con amante exceso,
Mesiéndote en tu rodilla,
Estampa tu madre un beso
En tu cándida mejilla;
Hallo poco, en mi embeleso,
Para tí el sol de Castilla.

¿Con que ardor la vida diera
Que el cielo otorgarme quiso;
Si con darla consiguiera
Se cambiara de improvisó
Para tí esta triste esfera
En eterno paraíso!

Vive, sí; pero alma mia,
Siempre el bien te dé hcrros;
Pues si debieras un día
Apartarte del honor,
Aunque te adoro, querria
El verte muerto mejor.

Yo no te doy, hijo amado,
Ni esplendor, ni dignidad;
Pero sí, de un hombre honrado
La noble posteridad;
Y con mi sangre regado
El árbol de libertad.

MAX A. THOMAN.

Fabricante: calle del Hospital, al frente del convento de San Francisco, tiene de venta por mayor

BRANDI, VINO, Y LICORES

DE TODA CLASE.

En la misma casa se vende obras de cobre, lata y de acero. Y algunos jéneros de venta en el mismo almacén se encontrarán por mayor.

Granada, Junio 4 de 1856.