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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

HUMOROUS AND WITTY.

TAKEN FROM THE TABLE TALK OF SAM'L ROGERS.

WELLINGTON.

Of the Duke's perfect coolness on the most trying occasions, Col. Gerwood gave me this instance: He was once in great danger of being drowned at sea. It was bed-time, when the captain of the vessel came to him and said, "It will soon be all over with us." "Very well," answered the Duke, "then I shall not take off my boots."

Witticisms are often attributed to the wrong people. It was Lord Chesterfield, not Sheridan, who said on occasion of a certain marriage, that "Nobody's son had married Everybody's daughter."

Lord Chesterfield remarked of two persons dancing a minuet, that "they looked as if they were hired to do it, and were doubtful of being paid."

I once observed to a Scotch lady, "how desirable it was in any danger to have presence of mind." "I had rather," she rejoined, "have absence of body!"

A friend of mine in Portland Place has a wife who inflicts upon him every season two or three immense evening parties. At one of those parties he was standing in a very forlorn condition, leaning against the chimney-piece, when a gentleman coming up to him said, "Sir, as neither of us is acquainted with any of the people here, I think we had best go home."

Dunning (afterward Lord Ashburton) was "stating the law" to the jury at Guildhall, when Lord Mansfield interrupted him by saying, "If that be the law, I'll go home and burn my books." "My Lord," replied Dunning, "you had better go home and read them."

Combe recollected having seen Mrs. Siddons, when a very young woman, standing by the side of her father's stage, and knocking a pair of snuffers against a candlestick, to imitate the sound of a windmill during the representation of some Harlequin piece.

Topham Beauclerk (Johnson's friend) was a strangely absent person. One day he had a party coming to dinner; and just before they arrived, he went up stairs to change his dress. He forgot all about them; thought it was bed-time, pulled off his clothes and got into bed. A servant, who presently entered the room to tell him that his guests were waiting for him, found him fast asleep.

PORSON.

When Hoppner, the painter, was residing in a cottage, a few miles from London, Porson one afternoon unexpectedly arrived there. Hoppner said that he could not offer him dinner, as Mrs. H. had

gone to town and had carried with her the key of the closet which contained the wine. Porson, however, declared that he would be contented with a mutton-chop and beer from the next ale-house, and accordingly staid to dine. During the evening Porson said, "I am quite certain that Mrs. Hoppner keeps some nice bottles for her private drinking in her own bed-room; so pray, try if you can lay your hands on it." His host assured him that Mrs. H. had no such secret stores; but Porson insisting that a search should be made, a bottle was at last discovered in the lady's apartment, to the surprise of Hoppner and the joy of Porson, who soon finished its contents, pronouncing it to be the best gin he had tasted for a long time. Next day Hoppner, somewhat out of temper, informed his wife that Porson had drunk every drop of her concealed dram, "Drunk every drop of it?" cried she; "my God! it was spirits of wine for the lamp!"

Porson would sit up drinking all night, without seeming to feel any bad effects from it. Horne Tooke told me that he once asked Porson to dine with him in Richmond Buildings; and as he knew that Porson had not been in bed for the three preceding nights, he expected to get rid of him at a tolerably early hour. Porson, however, kept Tooke up all night; and in the morning, the latter, in despair; said, "Mr. Porson, I am engaged to meet a friend at breakfast at a coffee house in Leicester Square." "Oh," replied Porson, "I will go with you." And he accordingly did so. Soon after they had reached the coffee house, Tooke contrived to slip out, and running home, ordered his servant not to let Mr. Porson in, even if he should attempt to batter down the door. "A man," observed Tooke, "who could sit up four nights successively, might have sat up forty."

GENERAL FOX.

I saw Lunardi make the first ascent in a balloon which had been witnessed in England. It was from the Artillery ground. Fox was there with his brother, Gen. Fox. The crowd was immense. Fox, happening to put his hand down to his watch, found another hand upon it, which he immediately seized. "My friend," said he to the owner of the strange hand, "you have chosen an occupation which will be your ruin at last." "Oh, Mr. Fox," was the reply, "forgive me and let me go! I have been driven to this course by necessity alone; my wife and children are starving at home." Fox, always tender-hearted, slipped a guinea into the hand and then released it. On the conclusion of the show, Fox was proceeding to look what o'clock it was. "Good God!" cried he, "my watch is gone!" "Yes," answered Gen. F., "I know it is; I saw your friend take it." "Saw him take it! and you made no attempt to stop him?" "Really, you and he appeared to be on such good terms with each other, that I did not choose to interfere."

FOX.

Fox, (in his earlier days, I mean) Sheridan, Fitzpatrick, etc., led such a life! Lord Tankerville assured me that he has played cards with Fitzpatrick, at Brook's, from 10 o'clock at night till near 7 o'clock the next afternoon, a waiter standing by to tell them "whose deal it was," they being too sleepy to know.

After losing large sums at hazard, Fox would go home not to destroy himself, as his friends sometimes feared, but—to sit down quietly and read Greek.

He once won about \$8,000, and one of his bond-creditors, who soon heard of his good luck, presented himself and asked for payment. "Impossible, sir," replied Fox, "I must discharge my debts of honor." The bond-creditor remonstrated. "Well, sir, give me your bond."

It was delivered to Fox, who tore it in pieces and threw them into the fire. "Now, sir," said Fox, "my debt to you is a debt of honor," and immediately paid him.

VERNON.

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

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

FORDYCE.

Dr. Fordyce sometimes drank a good deal at dinner. He was summoned one evening to see a lady patient, when he was more than half-seas over, and conscious that he was so. Feeling her pulse, and finding himself unable to count its beats, he muttered, "Drunk by —!" Next morning, recollecting the circumstance, he was greatly vexed; and just as he was thinking what explanation of his behavior he should offer to the lady, a letter from her was put in his hand. "She too, well knew," said the letter, "that he had discovered the unfortunate condition in which she was when he last visited her, and she entreated him to keep the matter secret, in consideration of the enclosed—a hundred pound bank note."

ERSKINE.

When Lord Erskine heard that somebody had died worth two hundred thousand pounds, he observed, "Well, that's a very pretty sum to begin the next world with."

"A friend of mine," said Erskine, "was suffering from a continual wakefulness, and various methods were tried to send him to sleep, but in vain. At last his physician resorted to an experiment which succeeded perfectly: they dressed him in a watchman's coat, put a lantern into his hand, placed him in a sentry-box, and he was asleep in ten minutes."

Erskine used to say that when the hour came that all secrets should be revealed, we should know the reason why shoes are always made too tight.

THE OMNIBUS.

Visiting Lady —, one day, I made inquiries about her sister. "She is now staying with me," answered Lady —, "but she is unwell in consequence of a fright which she got on her way from Richmond to London." At that time omnibuses were great rarities; and while Miss — was coming to town, the footman observing an omnibus approach, and thinking that she might like to see it, suddenly called in at the carriage window, "Ma'am, the omnibus!" Miss — being unacquainted with the term, and not sure but an omnibus might be a wild beast escaped from the Zoological Gardens, was thrown into a dreadful state of excitement by the announcement.

ROGERS.

You remember the passage in King Lear—a passage which Mrs. Siddons said that she could never read without shedding tears:

"Do not laugh at me;
For, as I am a man, I think this lady
To be my child Cordelia."

Something of the same kind happened in my own family. A gentleman, a near relative of mine, was on his death bed, and his intellect much impaired, when his daughter, whom he had not seen for a considerable time, entered the room. He looked at her with the greatest earnestness and then exclaimed, "I think I should know this lady;" but his recognition went no further.

An old pauper called one afternoon on Dr. Bartol, just as the doctor was finishing his dinner, with a modest request that the doctor would furnish him with a bunch of full grown flowers out of his conservatory, as his daughter Jemima was about on that very evening (auspicious occasion!) to be married, adding, after a long talk, standing, which was little regarded: "I s'pose you know me, doctor?" "Know you? How the devil should I know you?" "Not know me! Why, don't you remember? I'm the man what had fits and twins!" Doctor (lightening up)—"Oh! ah!—fits and twins! Yes, yes! How's your fits now?" "Well—well!—cured up—only one or two a day; I guess I shan't have one now!" Doctor (staring)—"How's your twins?" "Like as two peas; Doctor, I—I—I—" Doctor (calling out in an exasperated voice)—"Jarn—Jarn—Jarn! don't you hear? Cut off a bunch of flowers. Quick! quick! That will do. There, take a glass of wine. There, there! take those flowers to your daughter. Jara—Jarn—show this poor man the way out—show him out!"

The free north, after all, is not half as free, in some respects, as the South. Only in the slave States is it any woman's prerogative to go into the market and buy a husband on such terms, that she can compel all the world to treat him as property, while she secures the advantage of getting a chattel instead of a master. This prerogative has been exercised by a New Orleans dame, one "Margaret Adams, a sprightly f. w. c., of No. 269 Bienville street." The Bee says that on the first of March she made affidavit before Recorder Ramos, that her husband was her slave, "she having bought him for a husband," and demanded the arrest and amercement in damages of a belicose free black named Edwin Nash, who had whipped her spouse so severely that he was confined to the house.

In one of our up-town and rather out-of-the-way congregations, three or four Sundays ago, a voice spake out, in response to an energetic and fervent asseration and warning of the reverend speaker: "That's so—that's the talk!" It electrified the whole "meeting," as well it might. The sexton requested the man to leave the pew and the sanctuary. "What for?" he asked. "Why," replied the sexton, in a low tone, "you are interrupting the services." "Not a bit of it—same as 'Amen!' in a Methodist meeting!" The sexton thought differently, and walked the poor half-lunatic out of the broad aisle into which he had wandered.

LAND MONOPOLY.—Five noblemen are said to own about one-fourth of all the landed property in Scotland. They are the Marquis of Crendalbane, and the Dukes of Argyll, Athol, Sutherland and Zuccleugh. About two thousand proprietors are said also to own one-third of the land total revenue of the three kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland.

A RATHER LUCRATIVE SPECULATION. One man in Philadelphia holds a million of dollars of the Texas bonds, soon to be paid, which he bought from the United States Bank, at the rate of fifteen cents on the dollar.

Flight of the President and his Cabinet!

Dissolution of the Late Provisional Government!

Patricio Rivas and his Cabinet have deserted—bag and baggage! Last week we published from the pen of his Excellency a proclamation of the most intensely patriotic description. Three days afterwards he fled, frightened at his own guilty conscience! We breathe freer! The treason which all expected has transpired, and the Government has no further necessity to divide its counsels with those in whom it has no confidence!

On Wednesday, the 11th day of June, Gen. Walker left Leon, after a most affecting parting with his Excellency at the barrier. At this time Leon was guarded by native soldiers. The Americans interfered with nothing, that the city might feel perfectly safe under the guardianship of troops drawn from its own vicinity. The day after Gen. Walker left, Col. Escobar, commander of the native garrison, informed Col. Bruno Natzmer, that the native force was not sufficient to keep guard, and requested a detail of Americans. Compliance was signified, and an American soldier stationed at the entrance of the *Principal* or government house. Señor Salazar, Minister of War, thereupon mounted his horse and rode down to the barriers bare-headed, where he informed the rabble, in an official harangue, that the Americans had seized the *Principal*, and were about to murder the President and his Cabinet. In his speech he also took occasion to advise the people that the Americans were going to burn down the churches and destroy the religion of the country. A great excitement was the result, during which the President and his advisers took flight for Chinandega. The Americans in the meantime were innocent in knowledge of what was proceeding; and although they knew there was a hubbub about something, they very naturally thought it was some public day among the people, when they had a right to be excited.

Don Patricio Rivas, President of the Republic, Don Sebastian Salinas, Secretary of State, Don Maximo Jerez, Secretary of War, and Don Francisco Baca, Minister of Public Credit, all fled to Chinandega, leaving Don Fermin Ferrer, the only true and loyal Democrat connected with the late Administration, in this city.

From Chinandega, Don Maximo Jerez, in his capacity as Minister of War, sent word to Realejo to suspend the public work of fortifying that place, and directed that the place be dismantled of its present armament. Orders were also sent to Col. Natzmer, in command at Leon, to withdraw his sentry from the *Principal*, and allow each of the two towers of the Cathedral to be garrisoned by fifty soldiers of the country. The frontier picquets were all called in and a very general order carried out to leave the State open to the army of invasion which was known to be advancing on Leon. The President expressed great fear of his life, and stated that the above regulations were necessary for his safety.

The order sent to Col. Natzmer was not obeyed until it was submitted to Gen. Walker, who immediately ordered the American commander in Leon to comply with the mandates of the Minister of War; and further, to withdraw with his whole force from that city.

At the time Gen. Walker gave the above command, he was in Nagarote, at the head of 250 troops, marching on Leon; but after giving the order, he stopped at Managua until the Rifle Battalion, under Lt. Col. Anderson, arrived, when he left for Granada, accompanied by the Rangers.

President Rivas and his Cabinet, with the exception of Don Fermin Ferrer, are now in Leon; but the Commander will have no further communication with them. They are known to have made propositions to the enemies of the country, inviting them to invade Nicaragua, and Gen. Walker intends to leave them with their new friends.

The above is a succinct account of one of the strangest revolutions on record, and we leave the world to draw its own conclusions as to the motives that probably controlled the President in his conduct. We can only account for it on the ground of fear, both from the external enemies of the State and from the fact of an approaching election. It is well known that whenever an election has taken place in this Republic, the de-

feated candidate either fled or was summarily executed. It is probable his Excellency remembered this falling of the State, and knowing that an election was about to transpire in the country, he accordingly concluded to follow the example of his predecessors and save himself by flight. It is also known that while the Costa Ricans were in Rivas, and timid men doubted the result, Señor Rivas attempted to make his peace with President Mora, by submitting propositions to that gentleman.

This circumstance convinces us that the approach of an election and an invading army at the same time so frightened President Rivas that he hardly knew what he was doing; and in a moment of partial insanity and chronic deceitfulness, he left the Presidency and thus lost all hope for the future.

After the flight of the President, from Leon, the people of that city became uneasy at the speech of Señor Salazar, and anxiously inquired of the Fathers of the Church if there was any truth in the statement that the Americans intended to destroy the religion of the land. The Vicar of Leon, a good and faithful man, instantly denied the calumny, and ordered all the priests to declare on Sunday that the report was untrue. The people again became reconciled, and the revulsion sets strongly against President Rivas and his advisers.

Reconstruction of the Government.

It will be seen by the following decrees and addresses, that Don Fermin Ferrer, formerly Minister of Hacienda, has been appointed Provisional President of the Republic, during the interregnum between the flight of Rivas and the election of a new President by the people. The power of the State is thus happily conferred upon the only reliable member of the late Government, and we may add, the only Minister who ever had the confidence of General Walker. A most fortunate chain of events invests this appointment with all the forms of legality: as under the treaty executed by the Democrats and Serviles in Granada, on the formation of the late Provisional Government, it was expressly stipulated that General Walker should be invested with the power to appoint a new Government in the event of the dissolution of the old one. That treaty, which is the basis of all legitimate operations in this Republic, placed the power to provide for the State in the hands of the Commander of the Army; and in the appointment of Don Fermin Ferrer, Gen. Walker not only preserves the Republic, but follows out the line of his duties.

In the second place, when President Rivas left this city some time since for Leon, he delegated all his powers to Gen. Walker, and placed the State under martial law. Thus the defaulting Executive gave away the very authority which was necessary to declare even him a traitor, should he desert the State.

In the reconstruction of the Provisional Government, therefore, the most complete authority accompanies the action of the Commander-in-Chief. According to the only law known since the treaty of Granada, between Gen. Walker on the one side, and Gen. Corral on the other, the existing Government of Nicaragua, under President Ferrer, is entitled to the utmost respect due to any legalized Government. An election takes place soon, however, when the people will choose their own President; and when that is done, the present Provisional Government will dissolve as peaceably as it has been formed, and the State will move on under the direction of the popular will.

DECREE.

WILLIAM WALKER, General-in-Chief of the Army of Nicaragua, considering:

That, by the treaty of the 23d of October last, Don Patricio Rivas was named as the Provisional President of the Republic, and that the power with which he was invested was an emanation of the powers conferred upon me by the Supreme Government as Expedientary General:

That, on the Provisional President removing from the city of Granada to Leon, in March last, he delegated to me all the powers which had been entrusted to him to maintain order in the Eastern and Southern Departments of the Republic, and to guard in each against foreign invasion, proclaiming from that time martial law:

That the Provisional President appointed as Minister of Hacienda Licenciate Don Fermin Ferrer, Commissioner in the Departments referred to, with all proper powers to aid me in my administration on suitable occasions:

That the Provisional President, Don Patricio Rivas, betraying his duties to the prejudice of the rights and well-being of the Government, has absconded to Chinandega, with the object to disarm

all the frontier of the West and deliver the country to the forces of Carrera, who have invaded it; for which object he has commissioned Mr. Mariano Salazar:

That, on the 14th of this month, Mr. Rivas has issued a decree which repeals a decree which was issued four days previous, by which the people of Nicaragua are to choose a successor to him in office:

That, by the treaty of the 23d of October, it was explicitly guaranteed by the two contracting Generals that the Provisional President should maintain peace and order in the Republic, and that Don Patricio Rivas not only has endeavored to excite anarchy within, but has called the enemies without to invade the same.

In order to preserve the integrity of the Republic and the sacred duty to save the country from anarchy, and from the enemies foreign and domestic, I have deemed it proper to decree, and do

DECREE:

I. The Commissioner of the Government and Minister of the Hacienda, Don Fermin Ferrer, is appointed Provisional President of this Republic until the people shall elect a President, in obedience to the orders of the decree of the 10th inst., which is in full force and virtue.

II. In consequence, all the acts and decrees issued by order of Don Patricio Rivas, since the 12th inst., are null and void, in consequence of his desertion of all the trusts confided to him by virtue of the treaty of the 23d of October aforesaid.

III. The civil or military authorities of this Republic who lend obedience to Mr. Rivas in these matters; natives or foreigners who may render to him any kind of aid, by loans or mercantile contracts, shall be considered as traitors to the country, and punished according to martial laws.

IV. Let this be communicated to whom it may concern, and published in all the towns of this Republic.

Done at Granada on the 20th day of June, 1856.
WILLIAM WALKER.

ADDRESS OF GEN. WALKER!

To the People of Nicaragua.

I came to Nicaragua to secure its peace and prosperity. With this view I signed the treaty of the 23d of October last, and assisted to uphold the Government organized under its provisions.

But the Government, far from aiding me to carry out the agreement of that treaty, has thrown obstacles in the way and has ended by endeavoring to stir up civil strife within the Republic. Strange as it may appear, the late Rivas Administration has attempted to create troubles, and difficulties, and war, between the people and the Americans they have invited hither.

It was not enough that the Americans should endure the pestilence at Granada for the purpose of consolidating the late Provisional Government, and receive no compensation for the services they rendered at the expense of so much suffering and so much death. It was not enough that they should pour out their blood at Rivas, in order to maintain the peace and honor of the State, and then have the Government refuse to provide them with the bare necessities of life. Ingratitude was not sufficient to satisfy the craving for infamy which consumed the vitals of Government, and treason became necessary in order to furnish fresh food to the appetite for obloquy and contempt. They seek to repay their debt to the Americans, by exciting the people against their benefactors.

It is thus manifest that the late Provisional Government has not only failed to fulfill its promises to the Americans and its duties to the people, but is guilty of the enormous crime of instigating its citizens to civil war. And to aid it in these objects, it has coalesced with the armed and declared enemies of the Republic—with the forces an illiterate savage attempts to pour over the plains of Nicaragua.

In addition, the Government has attempted to prolong its existence, by taking from the people the privilege of electing their own rulers. And as if farther to mark its hatred for freedom, it has banished from the State a Cuban patriot, who, despairing for the present of his own country, has sought in this land the honor of using his sword in defence of liberty and progress.

With such accumulated crimes—conspiring against the very people it was bound to protect—the late Provisional Government is no longer worthy of existence. In the name of the people I have, therefore, declared its dissolution, and have organized a Provisional Government until the nation exercises its natural right of electing its own rulers.
WILLIAM WALKER.

Granada, June 20, 1856.

Address of Gen. Walker to the Army.

SOLDIERS! Since you have been in Nicaragua, you have endured privations and passed through dangers, not only without murmurs, but even with cheerfulness. Veterans might be proud of the prowess you have exhibited; and patriots fighting for homes and fire-sides have seldom shown more self-denial than you have in the service of a foreign Government; and you have done all without having as yet received any compensation for what you have undergone.

It is true that the country has just emerged from a disastrous civil war, and therefore we did not expect it to pay promptly the obligations it contracted; but we had a right to expect, at least, gratitude for our services. Far from receiving even this reward, the late Provisional Government has attempted to excite the prejudices of the people against their benefactors.

A Government thus bankrupt in credit, faith

and honor, has no title to the confidence or respect of brave soldiers. Duty to ourselves as well as to the nation, requires us to construct a new Administration, which will more faithfully execute the objects of its creation. I have, therefore, organized a new Provisional Government, until the people can select their own rulers, when, it is to be hoped, we will have an Administration more mindful of its duties and more jealous of the honor of the State.
WILLIAM WALKER.
Granada, June 20, 1856.

WHERE ARE THEY?

We are constantly startled with reports from Guatemala, San Salvador and Honduras that the Americans have been thoroughly "thrashed out" of Nicaragua, and that our irascible neighbors of the "Rich Coast" are now reveling in the fruits of a glorious victory. We are told of dead and wounded without number, of cholera, of starvation, of retreats beyond the endurance of men, of movements for defence unheard of in this section, of great swarms of Servilists parading the country singing *gloria in excelsis* to Chamorro, and of sundry other matters too numerous to mention and too absurd to be started by any other than a crowd of people "whistling through a graveyard." Something is needed to keep up the coward soul of Servilism; and if these stories accomplish the purpose for the time being, we can have no objection to the propagation of such nonsense. We are not responsible, although we feel ashamed to see humanity in the gutter or on the pillory of public ridicule.

The pertinent enquiry in Gen. Walker's address to the people of Leon embraces the whole story, "Where are they?" If they are victors, it is a Mexican fight, for Santa Anna always claimed the battle, but excused himself on the ground of expediency for leaving the field. He invariably conquered his enemies and as invariably fled from the scene of danger. So with President Mora; he is a victor, but he found it expedient to leave Nicaragua in order to fight Gen. Walker at better advantage in Costa Rica. He was not afraid, but then, you know, every man makes a better stand on his own dung-hill. Mora came into this Republic with a well-drilled army, a full treasury, a printing-office and flaming proclamations of death to the Americans. He was on his high horse. He carried things on a grand scale for a time, and even took the liberty of lighting up his room with *our* lamps (luminaries belonging to El Nicaraguense.) That capped the climax! His charger reared and overboard went his Excellency. The Americans against whom he declared war seized his bridle, and he went down upon his haunches. Another push and he lay sprawling! His army vanished as did the host of Sennacherib. His troops wilted before the fierce conflict. To-day they were panoplied in strength—to-morrow they lay withered and stroue! President Mora went home satisfied with one effort to exterminate the American race; and rumor says he curses the day his misguided judgment led him to make the attempt. Of the 3,200 men that came with him, only 500 returned to tell the story of their disgrace; and even they went back impressed with exalted ideas of American courage and American humanity. We conquered them in battle by the force of arms, and then we won their hearts by our humane attentions. The Costa Ricans said they would fight no more against the Americans; and Gen. Bosquet desired to emigrate to South America, where he would not be called upon again to enlist against such enemies.

With such a condition of things apparent to all the world, does it not look like child's play in the rulers and writers of Guatemala to be constantly reiterating such absurd stories of the valor of President Mora, the cowardice of the Americans, the defeat of Gen. Walker and the desperate condition of our army. If they would ask themselves where the army of Costa Rica is, and inform themselves of the constant recruits being added to the force under Gen. Walker, they would sing a different tune. However, let them whistle on; they have not passed through the grave-yard yet, and before they do, the ghosts of the dead at Rivas will rise in avenging spirits to chase them from the land.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.—The Commander-in-Chief arrived in town last evening from Leon. He was accompanied by his staff and the mounted Rangers.

NO NEWS OF THE STEAMER.—The Virgin brings up no news from the ocean steamers. We shall not hear from New York or California before the first of next week.

PERSONAL.—Col. Natzmer and Col. Sanders both arrived in this city yesterday. Col. Sanders is still suffering in health.

The war of races in Europe has ceased—the great capitals of Russia, France and England, have been filled with the rejoicings of peace. The west has subdued the east. Russia has retired from the conflict of arms with England and France, but has she surrendered her traditional policy? Is the Slave the fiend of the Saxon? Will he so continue?

Time has matured one contest between the races of Europe, and who doubts but the future will bring about another. There is a spirit of opposition between the Slave and the Saxon, that must always keep them apart and at war. They may not fight with arms, but the conflict will nevertheless go on incessantly, and ever and anon, the fearful alternative of war will settle their disputes. The north of Europe has constantly sent forth its armies to occupy the south, and to-day the same busy hive is working out its old history. The masses of Russia, Austria, Moldavia, Wallachia, Poland, and Germany, are of the same race. The Slavonic people have ever bred fast, and in their natural growth, like the United States, it was necessary to expand their territory to accommodate the increasing population. To do this, the half of Europe has already been over-run, and there is scarcely a doubt but the other half would follow the same fate, were it not for two causes: civilization and emigration. The superior enlightenment of France and England, and the avenue to wealth and peace offered in the United States, have been the barriers to any further extension of the Slavonic race towards the western portion of Europe. More than half of that continent, however, has been overrun, as it will readily be perceived, when we assert that all Europe, north of the Rhine, sympathized by ties of blood, with Russia, in the late contest against France and England. It was the Slavonic element opposed to the Saxon, regardless of institutions.

The outlet offered to the Slavonic in the magnificent lands of America, has stopped the expansion of the race in Europe for the last fifty years; but at present, with the restrictive policy being adopted by a portion of the American people, it will not be long before emigration to this continent will stop, and then the increase will naturally commence pressing out and expanding at home. Central America may interfere and attract the emigration this way, else the result we apprehend of a conflict of races, must occur in Europe.

The traditional policy of Russia, as the head of the Slavonic movement, has been to distract and divide the powers of Southern Europe, until they weakened themselves beyond the power of resistance by their own wars. In the pursuit of this plan she annihilated the strength of Poland and then annexed it. In the same path she has torn the Germanic confederation and Italy. Spain is powerless as a nation. The fearful wars of England and France, have been fomented to a like end; but Russia made one mistake in her last war in supposing that the hereditary enmity of the Gaul and Saxon would prevent any coalition between France and England to preserve Turkey. This was the fault of Nicholas, and when he perceived his error, he exhibited a lack of greatness in not making peace. His successor has returned to the traditions of Peter the Great; and to-day he is at peace with Europe, and is cementing the ties of his friendship with Napoleon. No such mistake as a coalition between Bonaparte and the Guelph can be permitted in his reign. In the late war, saying that England and France had not joined, what would have been the result? What opposition could either power have made, unsupported by the other? The naval power of England was necessary to transport the land forces of France; the land forces of France were necessary to effect any result for the English fleet. Alone, neither would have been powerful enough to have landed in the Crimea, or maintained the blockade of the Baltic. Through the intrigues of Russia, however, that league which alone broke down the strength of the north, and prevented the absorption of Turkey, has been turned to bitterness, and the English people complain of it as something to their disadvantage. The French reaped the glory, and the English pretend to have paid the bill. The seeds of a new animosity have thus been planted where there were enough before. The friendship of England for France is the same it was years ago; the vengeance due to Napoleon is in no wise abated to-day.

The knowledge that these two powers, the present arbiters of Europe, are at heart enemies, impresses the future history of Europe with shadows of war. The races of the north and south, so long in check by the spirit of emigration, must again commence advancing. The narrow current of the Rhine is not a barrier to the spread

of people; and in time the Slavonic must come in contact with the Gaul. What then shall stop him and reconcile the parties? We can see nothing but the spirit of enlightenment and free institutions. Constitutional governments, under which all can live as equals, may settle the difficulty and compose Europe to peace. Otherwise, the battle must be fought to the last, and there are but two principles that can actuate the south to do its duty—Enlightenment and Liberty. Numbers are nothing compared to civilization. The ability of France and England to fight depends upon their superior means of warfare, and these depend upon the vitality of those governments which encourage thought and improvement. With free institutions, the people will arm as a man; and every mind will be active in devising means of defence. The hosts of the Slave must go down before superior ability and infinitely superior means of warfare. These means of defence must emanate from the intellectuality of the nations, and this intellectuality can result alone from superior freedom. Therefore, we conclude that the future of Europe is fraught with war, and that out of its dire calamities will come liberty to all the people.

[Communicated.]

INCIDENT AT RIVAS.

Mr. Editor—Amongst the many amusing incidents and hair-breadth escapes connected with the battle of Rivas, (and there are not a few unrecorded,) one in particular deserves a passing notice. The object of this brief notice was a man who had evidently seen better days, and it could be easily perceived, that although his feet were giving way through the incessant marching of two sultry days, his heart was in the right spot. He was evidently the oldest man in the company, Company "E," Light Infantry. The old man now speaks with enthusiasm of his maiden fight, although he often wonders at his escape from death on that occasion. His company was ordered to diverge to the left, when nearing the town, and make its way through a plantain patch, so as to enter on the west side of the plaza. Orders were given to take possession of a house on a corner of the road leading to Virgin—a very prominent position where the enemy's reinforcements must necessarily pass. To force the door with the but-ends of their muskets was but the work of a few moments, and to cut port-holes through the walls. All of the company but twelve men were now called to another position, when my informant found himself minus his captain and lieutenant, and having but one of his companions near him, his first impulse was to seek his own company; but he was stopped by Adjutant Johnson, who gave him a position with his company in an inner room, telling him to cut a port-hole for himself. A hatchet lay near at hand, with which he soon made a hole, from which he made every ball tell, while his companion (Toler) relieved him in turn. The fighting at this particular spot was close and heavy, as the enemy made eight different charges from the Virgin Bay road through the rear to retake their stronghold, but were gallantly met each time and repulsed with heavy loss. Thus things passed on for some eight hours, until it was found prudent to evacuate this position, and the order was given to march to the plaza. But my narrator heard them not, and, to use his own expression, "I was too busy blazing away!" and did not hear the command; but during a lull, he wondered at the silence prevailing in the next room, and on opening the door, discovered to his surprise that he was alone, and his feelings were anything but pleasant, as the house was completely surrounded by the enemy. His first thought was of his home—his wife, his noble boy—and then his God. He was not afraid to die, but he did not wish to go until he could see his happy home once more. Still death had no terrors for him. He stuck in another cartridge and prepared to "vamos," when he heard the well-known voice of his officer singing out, "Run, sir, this way!" This, the old man laughingly remarked, was language he did not understand; but as the order was given by as brave a man as lives, he thought he was doing right in obeying, and he started. In a moment after leaving the front door, the "leaden bees" sung their humming tune in numbers about his ears, but the ball was not yet cast to kill him, and his feet are now as sound as his heart, which is a kind one.

ONE OF COMPANY "E," F. L. I.

FOURTH OF JULY.—A meeting of American citizens and all others friendly to liberty are requested to meet at the Express Office of G. H. Wines & Co. to-night, to adopt such measures as may be thought proper for the due observance of the national anniversary of the independence of the United States.

Recollection of the landing of General Walker at Realejo, brings to the minds of the old boys many scenes connected with that eventful period. The party on board the Vesta was not one to be without excitement, and even in their passage they had many a "lark" which would bear reading as well as telling. Some graphic pen will gather these waifs hereafter, and the greatest of modern events will furnish food to regale the lovers of fun. There are but fourteen of the original fifty-six living at present, and though some of them will never see our paper—the child of their daring enterprise—yet of those who do read it, all will remember the subject of this paragraph. "Old Nelse" will hear of it himself, and, think you, reader, he will not feel that he is still remembered by the boys into whose company he shipped on the 15th of June, 1855. A great many stories are told of Nelse, who, by the way is a negro, but one who does not "put on airs," but always keeps on good terms with the people among whom he is thrown. He is at present in Realejo, or some where else up there in the vicinity of danger; and if any fighting is to be done, "you may bet your life" Nelse will be in it. Once when the Americans landed at Rivas, and left Nelse and "Mose" on board the Vesta, they heated the "coppers" full of boiling water, and prepared to defend the vessel to the last, should the enemy attempt to take their charge. Old Nelse came on to this city on his way to Realejo, and happened to be broke. He called on Gen. Walker while he was at dinner, but that made no difference, the General rose from the table and received the "old darkey," as he would any of the "fifty-six." Shaking Old Nelse by the hand, and inquiring after his health and his wants—says the old darkey:

"You see, Massa Billy, I've had a rough time of it this morning, and, if you believe me, 'Old Nelse' is rather dry."

A drink of genuine Bourbon whiskey satisfied this appetite, and after some enquiries, the General handed Nelse fifty cents. His eye brightened up for half a minute, and then his honesty came out in as bold relief as his ivories.

"I tell you Uncle Billy,—all de boys call you Uncle Billy behind your back, and I reckon 'Old Nelse' can say it to your face—I tell you what it is, I've mighty glad and feel awful proud when I shake hands wid de General, but I must tell de truff, and you may believe me when I say I felt a great deal better when my fist closed on dat haff dollar!"

Old Nelse thought he had talked enough, and after bidding the General and all the boys good-bye, with tears in his eyes, he left the city for Leon. He is now a cook in Realejo, and we warrant he never feels a moment's fear of the enemy, for he says the Americans have got to make all this people know "dar liberties." He is a believer in "manifest destiny," and to-day he would heat boiling water to throw on any people who might attempt to interfere with the progress of General Walker's policy in this State.

But we have not told how Nelse got into the service of Nicaragua. When the Vesta arrived off the harbor of Realejo, she stopped at Tigre Island, to obtain information. Here the impression obtained circulation that she was bound for South America, and Old Nelse made arrangements with the captain for a passage to Valparaiso. Coming on board with his 'traps' he met the force of fifty-six men, all gentlemen, well at ease, but armed like soldiers. The sight did not give Nelse any comfort; but he had made his bed, and as it was so he was bound to sleep. He said nothing but kept thinking, until after a while he took a fancy to the boys, and one day in Granada, he let himself out after the following fashion:

"You see, I hab my traps ready to go to Souf America, for I don't like dis country here; and when de Vesta came to Tigre Island, tinks I, Nelse, now's your time. So I comes on board, but when I sees forty or fifty gemmens loafing around, all armed, I thought the game was up. Nelse you're gone in, and now to make the best of a bad bargain—you must make friends fast. But then I sees a little man, with reddish colored hair, who talked about Nicaragua, and never said a word of Souf America. Says I, if all these men is bilked like me, then I shan't have such a bad time after all; and at last I made up my mind there was no pirating to be done by dat crowd. De boys den told me what was up, and, tinks I, here goes for spreading the American Eagle as large as possible, and Old Nelse heartily listed in de cause. I've going to lib in Nicaragua, and I aint sorry I went on board the Vesta to go to Valparaiso." And that was the way Old Nelse was made a filibuster. May he live until all Central America is one united Republic!

CAPTURE OF A PRIZE.—The schooner San José, Capt. Morton, arrived at San Juan del Sur on Thursday last, loaded with provisions, &c. We learn that this vessel was purchased by citizens of Costa Rica, although built in the United States, and sailed under the Costa Rica flag for a time. She has since been purchased by Mariano Salazar, a native and citizen of Nicaragua, now in arms against the supreme authority of this Government, and Gilbert Morton, a citizen of Nicaragua, according to the laws. The vessel has been embargoed by the authorities of the port of San Juan, and claimed as a prize, having forfeited her original nationality to the United States by a sale to Costa Rica citizens, who are at war with Nicaragua.

The Boston Atlas says that the clipper ship Great Republic, the largest clipper in the world, has more than answered the expectations of her builder, Mr. Donald McKay, by her unrivalled speed and other excellent qualities, while employed by the French Government in running between Marseilles and the Crimea. With a common single-reef topsail breeze, she has frequently left the fleetest steamers astern; and she works and steers like a pilot boat. An English merchant, who had made two passages in her, offered \$100,000, for a nine month's charter, which was declined on the ground that she was doing better in her present employment.

THE ARMY OF INVASION.—By the Gazette, of San Salvador, we learn that the advance guard of the army of invasion, from Guatemala, had advanced as far as San Miguel, in San Salvador, on the road to this Republic. The advance guard is commanded by General Paredes, who makes it convenient to stop two or three days in each town, and at last accounts he had finally hung up his hat at San Miguel.

MINISTERIAL BALL.—A grand ball was given at the British Legation, in Guatemala, on the night of the 24th ult., in honor of the celebration of peace between the great European belligerents. The party continued until three o'clock in the morning, and was well attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the city.

WHAT IS IN THE WIND?—The Gazette, of Guatemala, says the Costa Rica Minister, Don Nasario Toledo, left that city on the 26th of May, for San Salvador, to the President of which Republic he was entrusted with a secret mission. Can any body tell us what little Costa Rica is after now?

PEACE REJOICINGS.—The city of Guatemala, on Friday, May 23, was the scene of rejoicings on account of the treaty of peace made in Paris between France, Turkey, England and Russia. The flag of the English Legation was raised, and the national ensign of Guatemala floated over the palace in return. All the foreign legations responded by raising their flags.

The Monument fever rages fiercely in New Orleans at the present time. Since the equestrian statue of Jackson was put up there, propositions have been started to erect statues to Washington, Jefferson and Clay.

MEXICAN CIRCUS.—El Pais, of San Salvador, announces the arrival in that city of the Mexican Circus. The company performed several times to the delight of the people.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The municipal authorities of the new city of San Salvador have voted eight thousand dollars for the construction of water-works for that place.

BAD TRAVELING.—The roads between this place and Massaya, and from here to Rivas are at present in a very bad condition. It is almost impossible to travel by land to Rivas.

CENTRAL AMERICAN PAPERS.—We are indebted to Wines & Co. for papers from Guatemala, San Salvador and Mexico. The news is unimportant.

PERSONAL.—Col. Thompson, Adjutant General of the Army, and Lt. Col. Markham arrived in this city, on Monday, from Virgin Bay.

STEAMER VIRGIN.—The Virgin returned to Granada this morning, and will leave again for San Carlos to-night.

MAILS.—Wines & Co. will send an Express and mail bag by the steamer this evening.

Special Notice.
ALL OUTSTANDING CLAIMS against the Custom-House, Receptor of Alcabala and General Treasury, must be handed in for immediate settlement. CARLOS THOMAS, Treasurer General. Granada, June 20.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS.

The ensuing election in the United States inspires the mind of that people with the most intense interest. Many of the wiser politicians of our mother-country directly assert that the political existence of their great Republic is bound up in the contest; and as it turns, they say, the fate of the nation is concerned. This inspiration of dread is not based upon facts, upon passions, nor upon theory, but upon the solid reason that a vital principle is at issue, and should one party win, the right of self-government is directly abolished. The people, under the constitution, have always claimed to make laws for their own government; and so they presented, as their organic law, a republican system, Congress had no power to interfere with it, but was in duty bound to admit them as a State. This is the foundation of republicanism, that the people shall rule in their own household; and there can be no more flagrant breach of the whole governmental theory of the Union than an attempt on the part of Congress to impose this or that institution. Republicanism alone is requisite, and then the people can have it their own way.

This much understood, the wise men of the Union are reasonable in their anticipations of trouble. A large and powerful party, already in the majority in one branch of the national Congress, professes as its cardinal principle a right to interfere with the local regulations of the people; and, moreover, it says the occasion has arrived when this right should be exercised. The power of the nation is invoked to prevent one family of people from forming their own society and framing their own laws. The principle of representation is to be denied to one State until it shall modify its organic law in accordance with the opinion of the majority. The minority thus become the subjects of the stronger power; and where this condition of society exists, there must be trouble, and in the end revolt. No society can exist between two equals, when one claims to exercise unwarranted control over the other. The feeling of independence revolts at any assumption of superiority; and when estrangement enters the family circle, unless it is promptly assuaged, the breach widens fast and firmly. The history of the social world exemplifies this conclusion with numberless instances. Civil feuds are the most violent of all feuds. Therefore, when one division of the Union makes war upon the other, it is like a family quarrel, and if not allayed, must continue to increase in acrimony until the strength of the attachment binding the two wings together is thoroughly tried, if not broken.

The American Union is composed of two distinct, though equal political divisions. The North has the advantage in point of population, and therefore in one branch of the national Legislature its power preponderates. The South, however, by its liberalism, has always made friends, and thus preserved its rights and principles from encroachment. She lives in the Union as an equal; and although a sect at the North assailed her institutions and decried her morals, she retorted in nothing. She even compromised with the spirit of fanaticism, and bargained that one portion of the confederacy—a portion bought with Southern blood—should forever remain closed to her people. The South excluded itself from a portion of its own house. This compromise was preserved as sacred by the South, but after a few years the North assailed it and asked for a more restrictive policy. The compromise was defended long and ardently. The North threatened to put its foot upon the bargain, and in executing this threat, Texas was robbed of Santa Fe. The South still held to the terms of the compromise until California asked to be admitted as a State. The compact of the Missouri compromise was brought up, and the North broke it! The faith of years was scattered—the second constitution of the Union was destroyed—the South had no hope but in principle. On this she could stand, and in its defence she could even sacrifice the Union. The right must be respected, and if the Republic fell in an attempt to stifle popular liberty, whose should be the responsibility but those who made the first assault upon its foundation? The Union embodies but one principle—the right of the people to govern themselves. This gone and the whole fabric falls. There is no liberty where this is not the corner-stone of the government—that country is not free where this right is denied.

The South, after the admission of California, asked no concession, but simply asserted the principle of popular sovereignty. The people should thenceforward govern themselves. The responsibility of their institutions should attach to themselves, and the South would be free from fault. The laws that govern a society should be made by the people, and the institutions that prevail in society should be regulated by the people. The South wished no interference with its own internal economy, and it had no desire to interfere with others. Absolute freedom was what it asked, and a bill was passed in Congress declaring the principle.

The Kansas-Nebraska bill only asserted the right of the people of these Territories to govern themselves. If they asked one thing, let them have it; if they wanted another idea, who should restrain them, so long as they remained republican? To be otherwise than republican would be so repugnant to the system of our government that they could not live under our constitution, and therefore this restriction, else we doubt if that would not be stricken out and the people be allowed to make what form of government they pleased. But as it is, the constitution impresses only one obligation—to be republican—and this was what the Kansas-Nebraska bill demanded. Otherwise the people are absolutely free. All new States, under the provisions of this law, are free to ask and obtain admittance for their representatives into the councils of the nation. The South asks if they come with Republican constitutions, and they are welcome. The sole qualification is that the new candidate for admission shall be Republican. Can aught be fairer than this?

But the North goes farther. The North reads the new constitution and scans the new candidate, to see the color of its opinions. The severity of fanaticism is busy in comparing the new creed with the old belief. Are you Republicans? Yes. Do you tolerate slavery? Yes. Then the North closes up its heart and withdraws its hand. The fellowship of brothers is not for you. Opinions are not free on this subject, says the North; and to be a State, you must attach another article to your faith, and that is: disbelief in the worth of half your brethren. The South and Slavery you must disavow, or there is no seat for you at the council board of the nation. We shall tax you, we shall govern you as a Territory, but until you change your opinions, you cannot be allowed an equality with free zealots. We are of this mind, and when you are converted, our church will accept your fellowship. Until then you must stay out of the Union, although the constitution gives you the privilege of being admitted.

Thus one grand fundamental principle of the republican system is broken down to the disadvantage of one portion of the Union. The South is abused and her domestic institutions reviled. This is the result of fanaticism, and nothing more. There can be no divine law to regulate the question, and therefore the South, which assumes that slavery is right, and the North, which assumes that it is wrong, meet in direct conflict on a principle about which there can be arbitration. The question will not accept of mediation, but demands constant argument; and continual discussion aggravates the difficulty. It has increased in bitterness for the last quarter of a century, and to-day both parties are sending armed representatives into the field. Powder never pacified a quarrel yet, and there is small hope it will do better in this case.

Kansas is worthless, except as the representative of a great principle. She has organized a government, and her constitution tolerates slavery. The question now is: Has Kansas the right to govern herself? There is no other issue, and as we said before, the matter has been appealed from the stump and the press to the higher arbitration of civil war. The South says Kansas shall govern herself; the North says she shall not. Can there be any higher motive than this to create a great and chivalrous struggle until the last for the vindication of the cause of liberty? We answer, no.

But there is another ground upon which the South bases its opposition to any interference by Congress in the affairs of Kansas. The spirit of her institutions rises against the centralization of power in the hands of the Federal Government. The States are sovereign, and any interference by Congress, except to prescribe republican constitutions, is an usurpation of power dangerous to the liberty of the confederation. The Democratic party, with John C. Calhoun as its exponent, always denied the right of the Federal Government to molest or govern the States; and the Kansas Nebraska bill is but an echo of that opposition. One aggression but leads to another; and if Con-

gress should interfere to prevent the existence of slavery, the same body, in time, might attempt to impose the Maine Liquor Law or the Catholic test upon the new States. To destroy the sanctity of the popular suffrage in one particular, is to break down the barrier between the constitution and fanaticism and open the door to every class of errors and tyrannical enactments. The South has, therefore, planted itself on the Kansas-Nebraska bill as the bulwark of its liberties; and should a spirit of fanaticism in Congress overtop the last conservatism, we apprehend the wise and patriotic politicians of the Union are justified in apprehending trouble.

Moreover, there is a growing feeling in the South against the continued interference of abolition philanthropists with her property and institutions. The Union has lost much of the former veneration with which it was viewed, because to-day it fails to afford protection to one portion of its family. Northern statesmen have calculated the worth of the Union, and proclaimed the chances of its dissolution until the thought of a disruption is familiar to the popular mind. The veneration of the past is wearing away before the familiarity of the present; and we may rest assured when men deliberately figure up the cost of a movement, they are half inclined to adopt it.

The question, then, arises, Should a division of the American Union take place, what would be the result? In connection with the revolution at present proceeding in this portion of the continent, it would be difficult to answer the question. The South already looks to a consolidation with Mexico and the Central American States. The leading statesmen, both North and South, talk familiarly of this scheme as one fraught with grand prospects for the future. The cotton, tobacco, sugar, rice, indigo, chocolate, coffee and grazing fields embraced in the new confederation would make it the centre of the world's trade. In its hands would be locked up the energies of Lowell and Manchester; and in its commerce would be the wealth of the carrying trade. Nations would speed to consummate treaties with the new Republic; and peculiar favors could be gained for a people who entered into competition with none of the great powers of Europe.

Such are the political presages of the present, and in summing them up for the consideration of our readers, we do so merely to afford them an insight into the current which politicians say is rapidly sweeping us on to great revolutions in our Republican Government.

BUSINESS LIKE AGAIN.—After a long dry spell, business appears to be reviving again. The old houses where we used to eat and drink are again being brushed up, and the light of day streams in upon their long darkened and deserted rooms. Manovil has returned with his family, and the Manovil House is open. Brockway is in town, and the Walker House smiles on you to come and live. The Granada House, also, is or will be opened, and a number of saloons are floating around to catch the crowd. The times look better.

MORE LUXURIES.—During the past week a barber-shop has started into life, and within a month a daguerrean saloon has been started, and the proprietor is now a permanent fixture. The windows of the daguerrean, as a matter of course, are ornamented with likenesses, and the natives crowd around in hosts to look at the pictures.

ON THE ROAD AGAIN.—Gen. Walker arrived in this city last Friday evening, and after the short stay of a day, again took his departure for the North. The Commander is at present regulating the different stations of the troops for their winter-quarters, and it is probable he will be constantly on the move until the work is completed.

DIED OF CHOLERA.—J. T. Cady, Esq., a gentleman long connected with the press of Louisiana, and subsequently a correspondent of this paper, over the signature of "Cyrus," died last week in San Juan del Sur, of cholera. He was a fine writer, and deserved a longer life.

TROOPS FOR THE NORTH.—The steamer La Virgin arrived on Monday morning with three companies of troops from Virgin Bay. The destination of this new force is towards the North.

It is said that Mr. Thackeray, the novelist, realized the sum of \$1640, over and above expenses, from the five lectures he recently delivered in New Orleans.

A Virginia paper says that a bet was recently made in Washington city, that Henry A. Wise would be in the Lunatic Asylum at Staunton, within ten days of the Cincinnati Convention.

Monday last, the 16th day of June, was the first anniversary of a day that must become memorable in history. After long struggles, the Democratic party of this Republic had become well nigh exhausted before the continual war of Servilism. Disease had temporarily diminished the ranks of Chamorro's army, and the republican cause triumphed for a time; but the Serviles were fast recovering from their prostration, and in May of 1855 they again counted on victory. Corral and his force had thrown off the siege of Granada, and were already strongly sustained throughout the State. The Democratic element, represented by the lamented Castillon, was in danger of overthrow, and that would be the last defeat Republicanism required to stop its progress in this country for many years. On the 16th of June, however, all this gloom faded away. Contrary to the old history of the Spaniard's advent from the East, coming down upon the land to conquer and rule, this new era came from the West, and landed but to save the people and country from destruction. Three hundred years ago, adventurers swarmed upon these shores in search of power and plunder; to-day a new force comes to replace the State in influence and wealth. How important the two epochs—how different the two results!

On the 16th of June, 1855, the brig Vesta, with fifty-six men on board, under command of Gen. Wm. Walker, made the bay of Realejo, and after sailing up a small river, landed at 1 o'clock in the afternoon at the town of Realejo. A large Democratic force was drawn up to receive Gen. Walker, and the town was illuminated that night in honor of the great occasion. Open doors were kept by the people, and the new men were looked upon with such emotions of friendship as might actuate two long parted brothers at suddenly meeting. It was a great day.

Last Monday was the anniversary of that day. A few fire-crackers and illuminations among the natives was all the token of respect it obtained in this city; but the deep hearts of thousands of people here and far away were stored with glorious memories. We who are of the active present—whose lives go to make up the great account of progress in this Republic—whose energies and bodies are spent in laying the foundation of a new nation—have no time to celebrate. The revolutionary fathers, who fought through the long night of seven years, and never celebrated, were not reprehended for lack of love towards the cause they maintained, but conscience excused them, because they were too busy to be gay and joyful. Posterity, in times of peace, with generous impulse, however, commemorates the day; and never a year passes over but the hearts of twenty-five millions of people turn to the register of those warlike men and hold them sacred images to worship.

So, in times when we are blessed with peace, and the deep groves shall echo with joyful voices, the fifty-six who landed at Realejo just one year ago from Monday last will be held in awe and veneration. Their great and daring souls, thus capable of rushing into the very jaws of danger and destruction, will come up in words of fire to encourage the children of men that they shall practice like eminence in the world's history.

For the information of hundreds who have never read the following account, we republish, from the first number of El Nicaraguense, the following account of the proceedings of the army after the landing at Realejo:

On the morning of the 4th of May, Gen. Walker, with sixty-two men, left San Francisco on the brig Vesta, for San Juan del Sur, to join the Democratic party of Nicaragua, who for several years had been at war with the Chamorra or Government forces. The Vesta arrived at Realejo on the 16th of June, all on board being in good health and spirits, with the exception of one man, Luther, who, in a gale of wind, fell from the fore-top, breaking his leg, and otherwise injuring himself.

On the 17th of June, the company marched for Chinandaga, where they remained one week; they were then joined by 120 of the native Democratic party from Leon, under command of Madregil. They then marched back to Realejo, and embarked on the Vesta for El Gigante Bay en route for Rivas, where they arrived on the evening of the 26th of June. The little army then took their line of march towards Rivas, and arrived at the town of Tola, situated about five miles from Rivas, on the evening of the 28th, at about 10 o'clock, having marched nearly all the time through heavy rains and bad roads. In Tola, Gen. Walker encountered some thirty of the enemy's cavalry, who it is presumed, were out as a picquet guard, whom twenty Americans were detailed to attack, and in a few moments drove them from the town, killing eight, taking the captain prisoner, and seizing all their horses, arms and clothing. They quartered that night in Tola, and on the following morning, the 29th, marched on Rivas, where they arrived at about 11 o'clock, a.m. On arriving on the out-

skirts of the town, the Democratic party mounted a hill, from whence they could see the enemy at a distance of about six hundred yards. The enemy opened a brisk fire, but the Americans took it coolly, advancing to within three hundred yards, when they gave a volley and yell—rushing into town, the enemy making tracks in different directions. When the Americans got possession of the main street, they could see nothing of the enemy—but could hear their bullets whistling by in quick succession. In a few moments the enemy made their appearance and vigorously attacked the American portion of the combatants, several of whom fell. At this stage of the proceedings, the whole of Gen. Walker's native force decamped, leaving about 50 Americans to fight about 700 of the Government troops in their own stronghold, having them surrounded on all sides. After about three hours street fighting, General Walker gave the order to take a position in two houses, one immediately opposite the other; they took possession and fought till about five o'clock, some of the Americans receiving wounds from random shots through doors and windows, and when any of the enemy had the temerity to appear within range, they were sure to fall. At 5 o'clock, General Walker ordered a retreat which was done with the loss of but one man. In the battle of Rivas the Americans lost but ten of their men in six hours fighting; of the enemy upwards of 100 were killed on the spot.

General Walker then marched for San Juan del Sur or Cosca Rica, and finding a Ranch unoccupied they halted—after a severe march through torrents of rain and knee deep in mud—at about 3 o'clock in the morning, the party not having had anything to eat from the time of their leaving Tola. They slept here till about 8 P.M., when, awaking, they turned their attention towards something to eat, and finding a stray beef, they killed and cooked it as best they could. They then marched for the Transit Route, and arrived on it about noon, expecting to be obliged to take the Costa Rica road, a distance of twenty miles, anticipating an attack from the enemy if they advanced to San Juan. Before arriving at the Costa Rica road, they met a Mr. Dewey, who, to their great satisfaction, informed them that San Juan was unoccupied by the enemy, at which place they arrived about five o'clock, and were received very kindly, and were supplied with clothing, food, and everything they required. Fearing an immediate attack, and the brig Vesta not being in sight, Gen. Walker sent a party to seize the schooner San Jose, then laying in port. The Americans embarked immediately after the seizure, and sailed the following morning for the brig, which they made in about four hours, when they gave the schooner up to the owner. They then sailed for Realejo, where they remained on board the brig two weeks; then started for Chinandaga, remaining there three days. From thence they marched to Leon, the head-quarters of the Republican party, and the finest city in Nicaragua. There the Democrats mustered one thousand men. Having remained ten days in Leon, without accomplishing any movement of importance against the enemy, the Americans returned to Chinandaga, where they lay inactive two weeks. They started for Realejo on the 9th of August, and were then joined by 150 natives, under command of General Valle.

On the 11th, they sailed for San Juan del Sur, where they arrived on the 15th—the enemy decamping as soon as they appeared. They remained in San Juan recruiting till the 2d of September, and at 12 o'clock on that night, General Walker with his whole force crossed the Transit Route to Virgin Bay. At about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, the alarm of the enemy's approach was given, twelve of our native guard fighting 550 of them, loading and firing in their retreat, in good style, until they were reinforced. The conduct and bravery of the native troops, under General Walker, cannot be too highly spoken of in this action. The Americans received the enemy with a deadly discharge of rifles, when they broke and ran—hunted to cover by the riflemen. The result of this battle is illustrative of the Americans and their arms over an enemy—there being only 175 Americans and native troops against an army over three times their number. At the battle of Virgin Bay, the Americans did not lose a single man, and had but two wounded—Lieut. B. T. Williamson, and Private J. Small. The natives had 5 missing and 3 wounded. Of the enemy 90 were buried in Virgin Bay, and about 40 wounded. Having left the wounded under the care of a surgeon, General Walker then retraced to San Juan, where they arrived on the 5th. On the night of the 12th, a detachment was sent out as an ambulance about 5 miles on the Rivas road, where they remained till six o'clock through heavy rains. They then started for Virgin Bay, where they arrived at 12 M. About two hours after the passage of the troops by the junction of the Rivas and Transit roads, the enemy, about six hundred strong, headed by Generals Corral and Guardola, made their appearance, but learning of General Walker's march to Virgin Bay, fell back on Rivas. On the following morning the forces returned to San Juan, where they remained until the arrival of the Cortes, with reinforcements under Lieut. Col. Gilman.

On the 3d day of October, the steamer Cortes, having on board Lieut. Col. Gilman, Capt. Davidson and some 25 recruits, arrived in the port of San Juan, after a passage of some thirteen days from San Francisco. The newly arrived were much pleased to find General Walker with his forces in that town, as it was generally expected to hear of his being in the interior, either at Leon, Chinandaga, or Rivas. The disembarkation took place quietly, and they were quartered in the Columbia House. The same day they were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to accompany the treasure train to Virgin Bay. They started at five o'clock P.M., and after safely escorting the train, returned, reaching their quarters about day-light. General Walker and his forces remained in San

Juan until the 14th day of October. During the interim the organization of the battalion was completed, which resulted in the formation of two new companies. The company then existing was commanded by Capt. John Markham. Mr. Brewster was appointed to the command of Co. "B," and Mr. George Davidson was unanimously elected captain of Co. "C." General Walker further had the good fortune to obtain from the commander of the clipper ship Queen of the Pacific, (then discharging coal in San Juan del Sur), a fine six pounder which was brought ashore and mounted.

Everything having been duly prepared, on the 16th of October, General Walker took up the line of march for Virgin Bay, at which place he arrived the same evening. The Americans were quartered at the different hotels, sentries posted, picquet guards of native troops stationed without the town, and the night passed off quietly, though the enemy was only distant some eight miles, and every reason existed for expecting a night attack.

The next morning a person who was recognised as an officer of the opposite party, was arrested, tried, and condemned as a spy, by a court of native officers. He was shot immediately after the passage of the sentence.

About 6 P.M., the steamer Virgin came to anchor abreast the town, close to the embarcadero. By order of General Walker, Col. Hornsby took a party of men and boarded her; that something of importance was about to take place was evident, but no one knew exactly what it was to be.

The following day orders were given to prepare to embark, and at 2 P.M., the embarkation of the men commenced, and shortly after 5 o'clock, they were steaming up the Lake towards Granada. The captains of Companies "B," and "C," were both sick with fever; but, as neither of them are men that will allow their companies to go into action, unaccompanied by themselves, while able to raise an arm, it is not surprising, from the fatigue they underwent, that they have since suffered more acutely, from the effects of a midnight march.

About midnight, and after about seven hours steaming, a point on the Lake shore, distant from Granada, in a north-easterly direction, about four miles, was reached. The disembarkation commenced, the Americans landing first and forming on the beach. Then followed the native troops, some 300 strong, under General Valle. The night was dark and threatened rain. The thick tropical growth extended almost to the very edge of the Lake; none of the Americans knew in which direction they were to march, and the tendency of everything was to produce confusion and disorder, yet the self-reliance of the Americans, backed by the energy and self-reliance of the officers, overcame all difficulties, and order governed the whole proceedings.

At length all were on shore, the companies formed, and orders to march were given. Slowly and cautiously they began to pick their way through the darkness and thick underwood. As they advanced in single file along a muddy trail, guided by some native officers, the day began to dawn. Two or three times they halted, the advance having found a native on his way to his daily labor, questions were asked, contradictory answers received, which led to the opinion that we might find some three hundred of the enemy on the Plaza. One, a native, was brought along as a guide, and dismissed upon arriving in the suburbs. Col. Gilman, in company with General Valle, were on horseback on account of their lameness. They, in company with Col. Hornsby, were to be seen at the head of the line; Gen. Walker, though on foot, was to be seen everywhere.

After a march of four miles, the little army came upon the outskirts of the town; unconsciously their pace was quickened; at last the order was given to advance in double quick time, which was done with a cheer; at length the old Western whoop was given, which must have aroused many a slethful guardian from his couch, and the whole force advanced on a barricade in one of the streets and entered the plaza without any resistance; at this place some little fighting was done, which resulted in one killed on their side, (a native drummer,) with some 15 of the enemy killed and several taken prisoners. When the fighting was over, a few Americans had their attention drawn to the San Francisco Church by a few shots fired out of the belfry. Upon arriving on the spot, they found about 80 prisoners—men, women and children, in the most abject state of misery and in chains—all of whom were immediately released.

The city being secured, the next step was to get possession of the fort. This fort is situated about a mile east of the city, and on the bank of the Lake. It mounted one 24 and two 18-pounders, and 40 armed men. For this assault, Lieut. Col. Gilman and 25 Americans were detailed. On arriving at their place of destination, they got a warm reception from the enemy, who were stationed behind logs, posts and boats drawn up on the beach. The gallant Colonel ordered his men not to waste a shot until they could "draw on the white of their eye." They advanced cautiously, but coolly, when they commenced a brisk fire, which drove the enemy through the fort and into their boats. When charging on the city, Col. Hornsby led the American battalion, and though there were many fast ones in the crowd, the Colonel kept his position in the van, being the first on the plaza and burning the first powder of the enemy with his trusty and well-tried rifle. Gen. Walker, with his usual coolness and bravery, was everywhere conspicuous, the profundity of intellect displayed in his generalship raising him still higher in the estimation of his fellow-soldiers. Thus ended the battle of Granada—the Sevastopol of Nicaragua.

Voltaire defined a physician as an unfortunate gentleman, expected every day to perform a miracle—to reconcile health to intemperance.

POPULATION AND WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.—The New York Herald publishes a table of the population and wealth of the United States in 1855, which puts down the population at 27,114,287, and the total wealth \$8,625,093,172. The population in 1850 was 23,323,714, and the wealth \$6,024,666,886. The population of the Western States increases nearly as rapidly as that of California, whilst that of the territories runs far ahead of that auriferous region. The southwestern slaveholding States have increased in population and wealth nearly twice as rapidly as the New England States. The relative increase of wealth in five years is double that of population.

WINTER IN SANTA FE.—The Santa Fe Gazette, of March 1st, says: "The Mexican traders and buffalo hunters are returning in a deplorable condition; some six or seven of the party were frozen to death, and many others badly frost-bitten. But for their wagons and cars, which they used for fuel, the whole party would doubtless have perished. Their animals were nearly all either frozen or driven off by the Indians, and all that returned are on foot. The Indians have also lost large quantities of stock from the cold weather. The winter has indeed been a severe one."

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—The schooner Maryland, recently seized in Hampton Roads for an alleged violation of the laws of Virginia, has been searched, but no fugitive slaves found on board. Capt. Speight was taken to Norfolk, but as it was thought that the court there had no jurisdiction in the case, he was conveyed back to Hampton, to be tried. Meantime the vessel is held in custody until security can be given for the payment of the penalty of five hundred dollars incurred by the captain in consequence of his refusal to have the schooner searched. She belongs to persons in this city, and it is said her owners intend to test the validity of the law.

MOUNT VERNON.—Washington's farm is worth, according to the valuation of land in the neighborhood, about thirty thousand dollars, but the owner of it demanded \$200,000 for it. Congress should purchase it at some price or other, for it ought to be the property of the nation. The Hon. Edward Everett is lecturing about the country to raise money to be applied to the purchase of Mount Vernon. The fact is not creditable to us. It should either be purchased by an appropriation from Congress, or else each State should contribute its quota towards paying for it, that it may be the property of the whole Union.

FROM NEW MEXICO.—Advices from Santa Fe to March 1st state that 260 dragoons and infantry, under Col. Chandler, were about to invade the Gila Apache country to demand of the savages satisfaction for numerous robberies and murders. Dr. Byrne, of the army, had been relieved, and left Fort Union for the States. Dr. Irwin succeeded him. Major Kendrick had left Fort Defiance with Indian Agent Dodge, to meet the Navajo Indians near Bear Spring.

It is mentioned as a curious fact that M. Paul Dubois, in the Tuileries, occupies the very apartments which his father, M. Antonio Dubois, entered on that day forty five years ago, to be in readiness to attend the Empress Marie Louise during her confinement. Enthusiastic Bonapartists, encouraged by this remarkable coincidence, hazard the prediction that the expected imperial infant will be born on the birthday of the King of Rome.

A thief at Stockton, Cal., who had stolen a gentleman's watch, was so terrified by a rumor that an appeal would be made to a clairvoyante lady who was performing in the town, that he returned the stolen property before the entertainment commenced.

It is stated that Dr. Dubois, who attended the Empress Eugenie in her confinement, received five hundred thousand francs—just a hundred thousand dollars—for his services. The great Napoleon only gave half the sum to the father of Dr. Dubois, when he acted in the same capacity at the birth of the King of Rome.

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 merchandize 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.

ará al funesto destino que le ha trazado una mano de hierro, a esta perla preciosa del mar de las Antillas, y rasgará, no muy tarde, ese triste y luctuoso velo con que el Jenio del mal ha cubierto su pasado. aun cubre su presente, y bajo cuya *negra sombra* quisiera encadenarla impíamente al mas funesto y desastroso porvenir....

En lo físico como en lo moral, todo está convenientemente enlazado; y así en su posición geográfica, como en sus relaciones políticas, Cuba debe estarlo con la libertad continental de la América..... La libertad es la luz, es la vida, es la gloria de las naciones; y á despecho de los tiranos, hay una ley eterna, y una sabia Providencia que velan por su conservacion....

Como la luz y las tinieblas se disputan por todas partes el imperio de la tierra, y los pueblos obedecen maquinalmente á los antiguos hábitos que se hallan identificados por decirlo así con su manera de ser; como los hombres respetan casi siempre como un culto, los usos, las costumbres y las instituciones que el tiempo ha consagrado, aun mas allá de lo que ordenan la justicia, el bienestar y los verdaderos intereses de la Sociedad; como la mentira, el error, la superstición y las rutinas groseras usurpan tantas veces el lugar de la razón y la verdad; en fin, como un sistema de libertad no es otra cosa en el fondo que un sistema de progreso y de reformas sociales, nosotros que tanto nos complacemos en el triunfo de los buenos principios en que se afianza la prosperidad de los pueblos, y que por lo mismo deseamos todas las mejoras de este país, no damos un lugar preferente en las columnas de *El Nicaraguense* al

"PROGRAMA

del partido progresista en Méjico,"

inserto en *El Omnibus*, cuyo interesante artículo prueba de una manera indudable, que nuestros hermanos del Anahuac ven bastante claro acerca de las causas funestas que tanto han embarazado su adelanto social, procurando mejorar sus instituciones políticas, y participando del movimiento universal que tiende á la reforma de los envejecidos abusos que se oponen por todas partes á la marcha progresiva del mundo civilizado. Este documento anuncia pues, que los mejicanos se preparan ya á sacudir el yugo ominoso y degradante, que en una lucha prolongada los ha tenido vergonzosamente atados al despotismo de una rica y poderosa aristocracia S..... El enunciado Programa dice así:

"Que siendo el origen de los males del país, la pugna entre las ideas viejas y las doctrinas modernas, esta solo puede terminarse abrazando la causa de la civilización y de la humanidad y llevando á puro y de bido efecto el programa que contienen los artículos siguientes:"

1.º Que se espida una constitucion que afiance perfectamene el reinado de la democracia consignado en ella la jeneral y absoluta tolerancia de cultos y la libertad de pensamientos y conciencia.

2.º Que se atienda á la defensa de la frontera, estableciendo cantones militares, con los cuerpos permanentes y activos.

3.º Que se espida una ley estinguendo los cabildos eclesiásticos, y prohibiendo los votos monásticos en hombres y mujeres.

4.º Que se establezca el matrimonio civil, y queden reconocidos los derechos de los hijos naturales.

5.º Que se declare que pertenecen á la racion todos los capitales de capellanías y obras pías; y los cuales se destinarán de preferencia al pago de la deuda interior del país.

6.º Que se sostenga la abolicion de todo fuero, y se haga efectiva la igualdad ante la ley, suprimiéndose desde luego las comandancias jenerales y el estado mayor del ejército.

7.º Que permanezca armada toda la guardia nacional, haciendo el servicio de guarnicion.

8.º Que se organice violentamente la institucion de jurados para todos los delitos.

9.º Que se decrete la supresion absoluta de todo establecimiento y sistema alcabalarior: que haya absoluta libertad interior del comercio, disminuyéndose los impuestos; y que se introduzcan economías en los gastos públicos.

10. Que se eleve al rango de Estado el

Distrito federal, aumentado sus circuitos prévia una nueva division territorial.

11. Que se espida la ley que arregle la emigracion europea de la manera mas franca y absoluta.

12. Que haya libertad de enseñanza y se mande observar un plan general de estudios, conforme á las luces del siglo en que vivimos.

13. Que se abran caminos, se construyan puentes, se establezcan talleres públicos, y se promueva toda clase de mejoras materiales.

14. Abolir en todo el territorio de la República los derechos de señorios, y las obvenciones parroquiales llamadas de estola, fábricas y primicias.

15. Residiendo en la nacion el patronato eclesiástico, no volverán á presentarse otros obispos á la corte romana, pues para lo futuro el Presidente de la República los nombrará, el metropolitano los confirmará y serán consagrados prévio el juramento civil.



A ULTIMA HORA.

Ya impreso nuestro número por un lado, hemos recibido comunicaciones de oficio, las que no ponemos en su lugar preferente como es costumbre y las publicamos en este lugar.

WILLIAM WALKER,

Jeneral en Jefe del Ejército de Nicaragua.

CONSIDERANDO:

Que por el tratado de 23 de Octubre del año ppdo. fué nombrado Presidente Provisorio de la República el Sr. D. Patricio Rivas, y que el poder de que fué investido, ha sido una emanacion de las facultades que me fueron conferidas por el Supremo Gobierno como Jral. Expedicionario.

CONSIDERANDO:

Que al trasladarse el Presidente Provisorio de la ciudad de Granada á la de Leon en Marzo último, me delegó todas las facultades que á él se le confiaron para mantener el órden en los Departamentos Oriental y Meridional de la República, y cuidar en toda ella de su seguridad contra invasiones estrañas, estableciendo desde luego la ley marcial.

CONSIDERANDO:

Que el Presidente Provisorio, nombró al Sr. Ministro de Hacienda Ldo. D. Fermín Ferrer, Comisionado en los Departamentos referidos con todas sus propias facultades, para auxiliar mi administracion en los casos oportunos.

CONSIDERANDO:

Que el Presidente Provisorio D. Patricio Rivas, traicionando sus deberes en perjuicio de los derechos y bienestar de la República se ha trasladado furtivamente á Chinandega, con objeto de dismantelar todas las fronteras de Occidente y entregar el país á las fuerzas de Carrera que están para invadirlo: á cuyo efecto ha comisionado al Sr. Mariano Salazar.

CONSIDERANDO:

Que el 14 de este mes el Sr. Rivas ha dado un decreto por el cual deroga el que emitió cuatro dias ántes en que llamaba á los pueblos de Nicaragua á elegir por medio de sufragios directos á la persona que debe reemplazarlo en el poder.

CONSIDERANDO:

Que en el tratado de 23 de Octubre se consignó esplicitamente, que los dos Jenerales contratantes garantisan, que el

Presidente Provisorio mantendría la paz y el órden en la República, y el Sr. Don Patricio Rivas no solamente promueve la anarquía interior, sino que llama á que la invadan los enemigos de fuera: y por último, que estándome confiada la seguridad de la República y siendo un sagrado deber salvar la Patria de la anarquía y de sus enemigos exteriores é interiores, he tenido á bien decretar y

DECRETO.

Art. 1.º El Comisionado del Gobierno Ministro de Hacienda Ldo. D. Fermín Ferrer es nombrado Presidente Provisorio de la República, mientras los pueblos practiquen las elecciones con arreglo al Decreto del 10 del corriente que queda vijente en todas sus partes.

Art. 2.º En consecuencia son nulos y de ningun valor todas las providencias en forma de decretos, acuerdos ú órdenes emitidas por D. Patricio Rivas desde el 12 del corriente en adelante; por haberse separado del encargo que se le confió en virtud del tratado de 23 de Octubre referido.

Art. 3.º Las autoridades civiles y militares de la República que presten obediencia al Sr. Rivas, así como los particulares, sean nativos ó extranjeros que le suministren cualquiera clase de auxilio ya por medio de empréstitos ó contratas mercantiles, serán considerados como traidores á la Patria y juzgados conforme á las leyes marciales.

Art. 4.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan, publicándose de una manera solemne en todos los pueblos de la República.—Dado en Granada, á 20 de Junio de 1856.

WILLIAM WALKER.

MANIFIESTO

a los pueblos de Nicaragua.

Vine á Nicaragua con el objeto de asegurar su paz y prosperidad: bajo este concepto firmé el tratado de 23 de Octubre último, y segun tener me esmeré en sostener al Gobierno organizado.

Pero el Gobierno léjos de auxiliarme en hacer cumplir los convenios del tratado, ha puesto obstáculos para impedirlo, y ha concluido procurando fomentar disenciones civiles en la República. Estraño como pueda aparecer: la pasada administracion Rivas ha atentado crear molestias, dificultades y guerra entre los pueblos, y los americanos, invitados en este país.

No ha bastado la peste que ellos han sufrido en Granada con el propósito de consolidar el Ex-Gobierno Provisorio, ni el de recibir ninguna compensacion por los servicios que prestaron á costa de tanto sufrimiento y tanta muerte. No ha bastado que hayan derramado su sangre en Rivas con el objeto de mantener la paz y el honor de la República, y que despues de esto les negase el Gobierno lo necesario para la vida. La ingratitud no era suficiente para satisfacer á los sedientos de infamia que consumieron la traicion fué necesaria para nuevos alimentos para saciar sus deseos por medio de la detraction y el desprecio. Procuran pagar á los americanos escitando al pueblo contra sus bienhechores.

Es por consiguiente manifiesto que el Ex-Gobierno Provisorio, no solamente ha faltado en el cumplimiento de sus promesas acerca de los americanos, y de sus deberes acerca de los pueblos; mas es tambien culpable del enorme crimen de intrigar á sus propios ciudadanos á una guerra civil. Y para auxiliarnos en estos objetos, se han coligado con los declarados y armados enemigos de la República.—Con las fuerzas que un salvaje sin cultura intenta lanzar sobre el territorio de Nicaragua.

A mas de esto, el Gobierno ha pretendido prolongar su existencia privando á los pueblos del privilegio de elegir sus propios gobernantes. Y á mayor abundamiento para probar mas su odio por la libertad, ha desterrado á un patriota de Cuba, quien desesperando por su regreso á su propio país, ha buscado en esta tierra, el honor de hacer uso de su Espada en defensa de la libertad y el progreso.

Con crímenes tan acumulados.—Conspirando contra el mismo pueblo que era su deber proteger.—El pasado Gobierno Provisorio no merece mas existencia.

En nombre del pueblo, he por consiguiente declarado, su disolucion, y he organizado un nuevo Gobierno Provisorio, mientras que la Nacion ejerza sus derechos naturales eligiendo sus propios gobernantes.—Granada, Junio 21 de 1856.

WILLIAM WALKER.

NICARAGUENSES.

El dia de hoy he tomado posesion del destino de Presidente Provisorio de la República. El deber como ciudadano de cooperar al bienestar de ésta desgraciada patria: me estimula á aceptar un empleo tan lleno de sinsabores.

Ya vosotros estais impuestos de los desagrados sucesos que han dado origen á este cambio de administracion.

Hoy que la patria se haya mas amenazada por los enemigos de las libertades públicas situados en las fronteras, que, bajo el pretexto de estirpar un elemento extraño, pretende arraigar una ominosa, degradante y opresora dominacion; hoy no dudo que aquellos que son buenos Nicaraguenses y verdaderos patriotas se prestarán gustosos á defender con denuedo y bizarría el honor de Nicaragua y los principios liberales que la mayoría de la Nacion ha juzgado conveniente adoptar. ¿Y que, son acaso los serviles de Centro-América las que vendrán a dictar leyes á todo un pueblo que siempre ha tomado la vanguardia de la democracia?

¡Nicaraguenses! Teneis á vuestro lado fieles hermanos que participan de vuestra misma suerte, auxiliareis que bien que no hayan nacido en este suelo, han atravesado los oceanos, dejando sus feraces campiñas para venir á tomar parte en vuestras luchas, combatiendo por vuestra libertad un principio noble los guia; pues de otra suerte mas bien prefieren labrar la tierra y empuñar el arado, que las armas en una estéril contienda sin este grandioso resultado.

Ellos vienen de aquella gran República fundamentada por el célebre é inmortal Washington, cuyo nombre se reverencia por todo el mundo civilizado.—Tienen fresca la memoria de sus hazañas, y esto es suficiente para aseguraros positivos triunfos sobre el retroceso, que nos colmarán de dicha y de prosperidad.

¡Nicaraguenses! ¿Veis á esa turba de sanguinarios que hace tanto tiempo se mantienen haciendo uso de vosotros como simples instrumentos para saciar su ambicion? ¿Veis á esos desnaturalizados que no quieren recordar que no hace mas de siete meses ha terminado una larga revolucion, en la cual varios de vuestros padres, hermanos é hijos fueron víctimas? ¿Veis repito, á estos mismos hombres convidados hoy para lanzaros de nuevo á una guerra fratricida, queriendo igualmente convertirlos en traidores de la patria y de los principios liberales?

Pero Dios protege siempre la justicia y las buenas intenciones, y bajo este patrocinio trabajaré enérgicamente para conducirlos por la senda del progreso para hacer vuestra felicidad.

Granada Junio 21 de 1856.

FERMIN FERRER.

MAY, 1856.

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J. A. RUGGLES, Agent.

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Sábado, Junio 21 de 1856.

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AGENTES.

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 orden del

Brig. Gral. Domingo de Goicouria.

Intendente General.

Thomas F. Fisher,

Col. y primer asist. Intendente General.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION
DEL S. G. DE LA REPUBLICA.

Casa de Gobierno, }
Leon, Junio 10 de 1856. }

Sr. Prefecto del Departamento Oriental.

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

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

Considerando que en las actuales circunstancias es conveniente obtener de los pueblos votos explícitos acerca de las personas que conceptúan mas á propósito para ejercer la Presidencia de la República; y que esto se consigne por medio de una eleccion directa, en uso de sus facultades,

DECRETA:

Art. 1.º En todos los pueblos y en los cantones electorales establecidos por la ley de 19 de Noviembre de 1838, se procederá el 4.º domingo del mes corriente á sufragar cada ciudadano en el ejercicio de sus derechos, y vecino del Canton, por un Presidente de la República.

Art. 2.º Los Prefectos departamentales y Subprefectos de distrito, luego que reciban el presente decreto, lo circularán á las autoridades y subalternos, disponiendo su pronta publicacion.

Art. 3.º En los pueblos en que segun la tabla electoral haya mas de un canton, presidirá la reunion de ciudadanos de cada uno de ellos, un individuo de la municipalidad, con dos vecinos designados por a misma; en las demas presidirá el Alcalde constitucional y dos vecinos, para solo el efecto de que reunidos por lo ménos veinte ciudadanos, procedan á elegir un Presidente, dos escrutadores, y dos secretarios que presidan la votacion.

Art. 4.º Electo el directorio y posesionados los individuos, recibirán estos la votacion para Presidente de la República; esta será nominal escribiéndose el nombre de cada sufragante á la márjen izquierda, y en la misma línea horizontal el nombre del electo, de manera que conste clara y terminantemente quien y por quien votó. La votacion durará por tres dias consecutivos, desde las 9 de la mañana hasta la 6 de la tarde, y en cada uno de ellos dará hecho el escrutinio de los votos.

Art. 5.º Al concluir el dia 3.º se espresará en acta todo lo practicado, y con estas se remitirán las listas orijinales cerradas y selladas al Supremo Gobierno, quedando copia de ellas en poder del Directorio. Reunidas todas las listas, se practicarán por quien corresponde el escrutinio general, y en seguida se publicará la eleccion.

Art. 6.º Entretanto todas las Autoridades de la República cuidarán de proporcionar á los ciudadanos todas las seguridades conducentes al libre uso del derecho de sufragio.

Art. 7.º Publicado el presente decreto, los ciudadanos tienen espedito el derecho de reunirse, deliberar y discutir lo conveniente con relacion á su objeto.— Dado en Leon, á 10 de Junio de 1856.— *Patricio Rivas.*—Al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones y Gobernacion, Ldo. D. Sebastian Salinas.

Y de órden suprema lo inserto á V. para que sin pérdida de tiempo lo mande publicar y circular en los pueblos de su mando; esperando me acuse el correspondiente recibo.—Soy de V. atento servidor—*Salinas.*

El General Walker en Nicaragua.

Quando el 29 de Junio del año pasado el Jeneral Walker llegó á Nicaragua, llamado por el partido democrático que imploraba su proteccion para triunfar del partido legitimista que estaba á la cabeza del gobierno que odiaba el pueblo, contra el cual combatía, y cuyo triunfo temia como una sentencia de muerte, el proceder noble, jeneroso y denodado, del ilustre caudillo que dió la libertad al oprimido pueblo poniendo en libertad á innumerables personas que jerman bajo el horrible peso de sus cadenas, hizo que el Jeneral Walker fuese justamente considerado como el ángel tutelar de Nicaragua, por un pueblo reconocido que le colmaba de bendiciones, sin escluir las personas mas respetables del pais, las cuales le obsequiaron en público y privado; y hasta por la prensa periódica hemos visto la accion de gracias que los ministros del Santuario elevaron al cielo en honor de su magnánimo libertador. Nada era mas justo que este puro y ferviente homenaje de gratitud de un pueblo reconocido en favor de tan ilustre bienhechor. Nadie pues duda que las simpatías en favor del Jeneral Walker eran las mas puras, cordiales y sinceras; y si acontecimientos fatales vinieron luego á manchar en sangre de sus hijos el suelo de Nicaragua, culpa fué de las circunstancias y no del Jeneral Walker, que no hizo sino lo que dictaba la ley, y la mas imperiosa necesidad, ya para castigar á los delincuentes, ya para salvar las vidas de muchos que estaban en inminente peligro, ya para asegurar la libertad misma de la República. Así es que establecida la paz y deseoso de organizar un gobierno que ofreciese garantías al mismo pueblo que le habia llamado, y cuyos intereses se le habian confiado, este mismo pueblo reconocido quiso conferirle la presidencia, que él rehusó jenerosamente, nombrando al Sr. Patricio Rivas para ocupar el primer puesto de la República. Muy recomendable es semejante prueba de moderacion en un hombre que tantas veces habia arriesgado su vida con lámas heróica abnegacion, en favor del pais que habia considerado como su patria adoptiva, y no hay un corazon jeneroso y magnánimo que no se sienta conmovido en favor del Libertador de Nicaragua, al verle preferir para sí todo lo mas arriesgado, todo lo mas árduo y espinoso, sin duda por haber juzgado que así lo demandaban las circunstancias.

Y en efecto, ¿qué hubiera sido de la libertad de Nicaragua, si el alma vigorosa del Jeneral no hubiese sido el punto de apoyo en que debia afianzarse su existencia política? Ella se hubiera desvanecido como una lijera sombra que bien presto hubiera desaparecido al choque encarnizado de los partidos. Desde entónces el Jeneral Walker ha tenido que caminar por una senda erizada de espinas, sostenido por el valor y la enerjia á toda prueba de que que le dotara el Cielo para llevar á cabo la rejeneracion de este infortunado pais. Espuesto á las asechanzas de los partidos políticos del pais, él ha sabido arrostrarlos siempre sereno y con ánimo firme y denodado, hasta reducirlos á la mas completa insignificancia. Atacado por los poderes combinados de Centro América, él los ha llamado á la paz y á la amistad para evitar las calamidades inevitables de la guerra; pero forzado contra su voluntad á aceptar lo que ménos deseaba él ha tenido que arrostrar la guerra con firme y denodada resolucion, confiando en que su recta intencion y buena causa le acarían

siempre triunfante. En el gabinete como en el campo de batalla, jamás se ha desmentido su carácter fuerte enérgico é invulnerable en la marcha que le habia trazado su glorioso destino, y solo una alma privilegiada y de un temple superior, como la del Jeneral Walker, no hubiera manifestado aquel jénero de flaqueza que es comun á la humanidad en las árduas y reiteradas pruebas por las cuales ha tenido que pasar. Así ha pasado el tiempo durante la administracion del Presidente Rivas, y parece que al acercarse el dia en que los Nicaraguenses deben elegir un nuevo Presidente, podemos decir sin temor de equivocarnos que ningun hombre reúne mas simpatías ni tiene mas derecho á ellas para obtener la suprema magistratura del Estado, que el ilustre Jeneral Walker. Esta justa simpatía en favor del libertador de Nicaragua se ha manifestado ya en diferentes pueblos por una gran mayoría de votos.

El decreto de 10 del corriente que aparece en este mismo número de “El Nicaraguense” y convoca la asamblea jeneral de los pueblos, considerando conveniente obtener sus votos explícitos por medio de una eleccion directa, manifestará claramente ante el mundo, y ante los pueblos de Centro-América si los Nicaraguenses juzgan ó no conveniente poner á la cabeza del gobierno al Jeneral Walker, como Jefe Supremo de la República. Con todo, los nuevos acontecimientos de Leon son de un carácter tan misterioso y anómalo, que no sabemos qué pensar del gobierno del Sr. Rivas y sus Ministros respecto de este punto importante, pero sean cuales fueren los motivos que hayan obrado en el ánimo de aquel gobierno, que en su órgano oficial no ha cesado nunca de prodigar elogios y manifestar su adhesion al Jral. Walker creemos que atendidas las circunstancias y los peligros inminentes que de presente rodean á Nicaragua, ellos trabajarán por la eleccion del hombre que á la par que reúne las simpatías del pais, por su carácter, antecedentes y buenas relaciones con nuestros amigos de Norte-América, puede ofrecer mejores garantías á aquel gobierno, y atraer á Nicaragua una proteccion mas decidida que pueda conciliarle el respeto y le asegure la defensa de los poderes extranjeros que tanto se interesan en su ruina.

Pensadlo bien Nicaraguenses, para que la prudencia guie vuestra resolucion acerca de un paso que acaso va á decidir de la suerte de Nicaragua ¡Ojalá que el Cielo os inspire el acierto de que tanto necesitáis para salvaros del naufragio que os amenaza y asegurar la felicidad de la patria.

En fin si hay un hombre entre vosotros que os conozca y á quien vosotros tambien conozcais, que reuna en tan alto grado las ventajas que hemos recomendado, elejidle, pero si no, elejid sin vacilar al Jeneral Walker. Algunos dicen que esto es anti-constitucional; pero en situaciones anormales como la presente, cuando el pais ha sido gobernado por diferentes constituciones, cuando ninguna ha sido reconocida por el gobierno actual, cuando la patria ha sido abandonada y parece corre á despeñarse, espuesta al choque violento de los partidos y á todos los horrores de la anarquía; en fin, cuando no se nos presenta un rayo de luz, ni otro camino que pueda salvar os en el caos de insertidumbre á que nos han reducido los últimos sucesos, la voluntad del pueblo libremente emitida, debe ser la ley suprema de la república.

Varios Demócratas de Nicaragua.

Pintar como querer.

En un artículo del Diario de la Marina inserto en la Gaceta de Guatemala del 25 de Mayo, se da por cierto el pronto estermio de los filibusteros al mando del Jeneral Walker, ya por el choque entre el héroe de Nicaragua y las fuerzas de la Gran Bretaña, ya por las de Costa-rica, que el editor de aquel periódico parecia creer Omnipotentes, ya por los esfuerzos combinados de entrambas naciones.

Asimismo espone el espresado artículo que el rompimiento vino de parte de Costa-rica por que el Jeneral Walker *deseaba débil, para hacerse temer, se contentaba con que los poderes de Centro-América le tolerasen.* ¡Miserables charlatanes que se complacen en forjar cuentos y patrañas, para alucinar á los crédulos y sencillos, imaginando que sucumbirán los que

trabajan por la libertad de los pueblos, para callar la voz de la conciencia que les dice, que tarde ó temprano recibirán su recompensa! ¡Mas qué valen sus desfachatadas mentiras y sus vanas declamaciones ante la fuerza irresistible de los hechos?

Nada, absolutamente nada. Lo cierto del caso es que el Jral. Walker con 600 hombres, y no con 1500, como dice el mismo asalariado escritor, atacó y derrotó al ejército de Costa-rica de 3,000 hombres, acantonado en Rivas, matándole 600 hombres, dejándole otros tantos fuera de combate y obligándole á abandonar aquella plaza, porque su Jefe temia su total estermio, si hubiese permanecido en aquella posicion. El campeón de la libertad, el héroe de Nicaragua, triunfó de los enemigos de la libertad, y de los agentes de la Gran Bretaña; como triunfa siempre tarde ó temprano la verdad de la mentira, la luz de las tinieblas, y el principio del mal; y si bien es verdad que en la accion de Guacacaste sufriero un ligero contratiempo los campeones de la libertad é independencia de Nicaragua, los triunfos obtenidos despues sin interrupcion en Rivas y Sarapiquí los grandes y continuados refuerzos de hombres, armas y municiones de guerra, y el reconocimiento del gobierno de Nicaragua y de su ministro en Washington, prueban hasta la evidencia que los pueblos de fuera y dentro, conocen sus derechos y sus intereses, ayudándose recíprocamente en el sostenimiento de la causa de la libertad y la independencia de las naciones; y bien léjos de menoscabarse las fuerzas y los recursos del ejército libertador de Centro-América, como afirmó el menguado defensor del despotismo español en Cuba, en los mismos dias que escribimos estas líneas, han llegado de allende los mares mas de mil nuevos campeones, que llenos de entusiasmo han venido á alistarse bajo el sagrado pabellon de la libertad, seguros de que defendiendo la causa de Centro-América defienden la causa de toda la América que no debe ya en adelante sufrir el yugo vergonzoso de los poderes Europeos, que á la manera del Leon de la fábula, celebran pactos de alianza con los pueblos, para esplotarlos á su antojo para embarazar sus ideas de progreso, y oponerse á sus planes de engrandecimiento, siempre que no sea por un sistema egoista que les asegure el provecho esclusivo del comercio del mundo; en fin para hacerse los árbitros de la suerte de las naciones, pues no tienden, ni han tendido nunca á otro fin que los esfuerzos que hace la Inglaterra para dominar ámbos istmos de Panamá y Nicaragua; y sosteniendo sus pretenciones al protectorado de Mosquitia y la posesion de San Juan del Norte, Ruatan, Beliza &c. &c., contra lo espresamente convenido en el tratado de Clayton y Bulwer; ya oponiéndose á la comunicacion inter-oceánica proyectada por compañías americanas; ya ajitando la tea incendiaria de la discordia entre los pueblos de Centro-América; ya en fin pretendiendo cerrar la navegacion del rio San Juan, y embarazar la colonizacion extranjera en Nicaragua, sobre todo la de los E. U., temerosa de que la influencia americana que de dia en dia se aumenta en estos paises, la reduzca á una importancia meramente mercantil, impidiéndole fundar otro Gibraltar en América para encadenar el comercio de ámbos mundos.

Dejad pues de lisonjearos miserables agentes del despotismo, con la esperanza necia á la par que ilusoria de que se vean frustrados los arranques de un pueblo jeneroso que combate por afianzar su libertad é independencia. Dejad ya de calumniar á los nobles hijos de Washington, de Bolívar y La Fayette; pues á despecho de las artimañas y de la tiranía de ese gobierno, no iniecu á quien representais, la libertad brilla hoy esplendorosa y llena de majestad en el vasto mundo de Colon, así en las playas del Atlántico como en las del Pacífico, así en la estremidad meridional del Cabo de Hornos, como en los yelos eternos del Setentrion..... Pensad pues que para mengua y baldon de los tiranos, ella difundirá tambien algun dia sus rayos bien hechores sobre la infortunada Cuba, sobre esa tierra de bendicion que Dios hizo bella, majestuosa y lozana, como la hija mas hermosa de los trópicos, y á quien el gobierno de la opresora España parece condenar á eterna maldicion y vilipendio..... No lo dudeis; la Libertad que vela incansablemente por su conservacion, no abandona

TRASLADO A LA GACETA DE GUATEMALA.

La gaceta de Guatemala de 10 del pasado, bajo el encabezamiento de "Noticias de Nicaragua" alude á la carta recientemente enviada por el Ministro de los E. U. al Presidente de Costa-rica en estos términos:

"Volviendo á la comunicacion de Mr. Wheeler al Presidente Mora, sin detenerse á examinar el derecho de este diplomático para hacer intimaciones á un gobierno ántes el cual no está reconocido, nos referimos al punto en que funda su protesta contra el pretendido asesinato perpetrado por las tropas de Costa-rica en ciertos Norte-Americanos que dice estaban desarmados en la Virjen el 9 de Abril último. El informe á que se refiere Mr. Wheeler es el de dos testigos empleados en la compañía del Tránsito. Conociendo el carácter y los principios del Presidente Mora, que niega espresamente semejante cargo basado por Mr. Wheeler en el solo testimonio de estos dos testigos parciales, tan poco debe olvidarse que Mr. Wheeler ha simpatizado desde el principio con estos aventureros, y que sin esperar órdenes de su gobierno, se apresuró á reconocer como legítimo poder en Nicaragua, la autoridad de D. Patricio Rivas."

No es extraño que el partido aristocrático que gobierna á Guatemala simpatice con la conducta de Mora; pero cualquiera persona respetable que publicase tan falso tejido de necedades, sería denunciada y perdería su crédito. No es del caso discutir ahora la cuestion de si un Ministro diplomático tiene ó no derecho para dirigirse á un gobierno ántes el cual no está acreditado. Mora invadió á Nicaragua donde Mr. Wheeler era el representante de alto grado reconocido, y las tropas de su mando inmediato, cometieron un asesinato colectivo de los mas brutales que el mundo ha presenciado. Entre las víctimas de tan escandaloso atentado, se cuenta un niño que estaba sentado en un trozo de madera; y mientras imploraba la piedad de sus verdugos, fué fusilado y acabado de matar á bayonetazos. Todas las referidas personas estaban desarmadas y algunas de ellas habian residido largo tiempo en el pais sin estar en concesion con los partidos beligerantes. ¿Y sería puesto en razon y compatible con el deber, el honor y la dignidad de un representante de los E. U. el guardar silencio en tales circunstancias?

El Jeneral Pierce en su inauguracion declaró que los derechos de todos los ciudadanos Americanos serian sagradamente sostenidos, y que en todos los mares y en todas las rejiones de la tierra la bandera americana protegería siempre inviolablemente los derechos comunes de la Union.

No hizo ménos el Jeneral Jackson sosteniendo que durante el término de su presidencia ningun ciudadano Americano sufriría impunemente en el exterior, ningun insulto, ningun jénero de afrenta. ¿Y permanecería tranquilo Mr. Wheeler cuando la brutal ferocidad de la guerra cometia acciones tan execrables, olvidando que era el representante de una gran nacion? El Presidente Mora está fuera de las leyes de la civilizacion, y en vista de lo que se debe á sí mismo, el Presidente Pierce (segun informe dado al Sr. Molina, Ministro de Costa-rica en Washington) exigirá de esta república la mas grave y severa responsabilidad. El primer acto será destituir á Molina, como representante de una nacion cuyo Jefe ha hollado todas las leyes de la guerra segun están reconocidas en todas las naciones civilizadas y cristianas.

Pero el aliado de Mora en Guatemala, alude la realidad de los sucesos mencionados y sus consecuencias, negando los hechos, y sujiendo que los testigos juraron falsamente. Contra esta suposicion citaremos el testimonio de centenares de personas respetables que saben que todas las palabras que los testigos (Messrs. Mahoney y Cooley) juraron ante el Ministro de los E. U. son religiosamente verdaderas. Su noble y digno carácter ha sido honrosamente reconocido por el juez Cushing, como lo es por toda esta comunidad. Aun estan recientes las tumbas de las víctimas en la Virjen, los lamentos de las viudas aun resuenan en nuestros oidos, y aun no están enjugadas las lágrimas de los huérfanos.

La Gaceta de Guatemala con la misma falsedad jesuítica, imputa á Mr. Wheeler el haber simpatizado desde el principio con los demócratas, y apresurándose sin la autoridad de su gobierno, á reconocer la autoridad de Rivas, mientras por el contrario el gobierno de Estrada fué reconocido por Mr. Wheeler cuando ejerció el poder; pero destruido este, y cuando por un solemne tratado, y por la fusion de ámbos partidos, el gobierno de Rivas fué no solamente de hecho, sino de derecho establecido, este gobierno fué muy pronta y oportunamente reconocido por el Ministro de los Estados Unidos Mr. Wheeler quienesperó mucho mas tiempo que Mr. Rush, que reconoció el Gobierno provisional de Francia el mismo dia cuando se estableció. Es pues evidente que Mr. Wheeler hizo bien, porque por un mensaje del Presidente de los E. U. á las dos Cámaras del Congreso el gobierno de Rivas ha sido reconocido por "la Gran República," y el Padre Viljil recibido y elevado al rango de Plenipotenciario entre los mas altos poderes de la tierra. ¡Ojalá que estos sucesos tan satisfactorios para nosotros, lo sean igualmente para el Presidente Mora y para la Gaceta de Guatemala, cuya marcha futura esperamos que se distinga con mas sincera verdad, para que no nos obligue á repeler sus falsedades y á descubrir su mala fé....

No nos entendemos.

Ni podemos entendernos, por que solo de los sordomudos puede uno medianamente hacerse entender por señas; pero los que tenemos espedito el uso del oido y de la palabra, no podemos relacionarnos sinó escuchando lo que decimos. En los asuntos graves aun no bastan las relaciones por escrito, por que provocando de ordinario preguntas y objeciones, se prolonga la discusion, se confunde y no son suficientes al cabo resmas de papel y años de tiempo para dilucidarla. Todo esto se ha querido economizar con las discusiones verbales, y por eso se reunen congresos, se mandan y admiten comisionados, y este por cierto es el mejor medio y quizá el único para ventilar las dudas en estos asuntos; mas ahora aparece un nuevo método para adivinar los pensamientos; y por los hechos que estamos presenciando advertimos que se trata de devastar á Nicaragua sin comprender la causa y sin atinar con el fin. Atentas nos ha podido ocurrir, que la presencia de los americanos puede ser la causa ostensible; y si los americanos se ausentasen, no quedando ni uno solo en este suelo, ¿se contentarian los Estados y cesaria la guerra contra nuestra Patria? Como no ha habido una discusion formal, tenemos el derecho de pensar que nada se medraria, y que darian un nuevo jiro á la causa de las hostilidades, tal vez ocultando siempre el motivo positivo y verdadero.

¿No es verdad que Nicaragua, como cualquiera otra potencia, (por que sea lo que fuere, grande ó pequeña, del primero ó del último orden en el mundo, ella es una nacion independiente) no es verdad que tiene derecho á su seguridad, apoyándose en sus propias fuerzas, ó en fuerzas extrañas? Los Suisos sirven en todas las naciones y las que los ocupan nunca han sido interpeladas por ello, ni los periódicos oficiales, ni particulares les han echado en cara un acto de esta naturaleza. Costa-rica en su desventurado ejército contaba centenares de extranjeros. Chamorro tenia una legion Francesa, y la revolucion que recientemente ha salvado en Méjico las libertades públicas, tuvo que apoyarse en fuerzas americanas. Sin embargo, nadie se ha conmovido por este proceder. No nos queda, pues, que pensar, sinó que la causa en apariencia de la sublevacion en las repúblicas vecinas, depende ó de la clase de los auxiliares ó de su número, ó de una y otra cosa.

Pero como todo esto no es mas para nosotros que conjetura, no tenemos obligacion de dar satisfacciones para alejar sospechas; y aun nos hemos hecho cargo de la impresion que ha causado á los periodistas la existencia de la falanje americana en la República, y sin ningun deber, gratuitamente hemos contestado el cargo que se ha hecho al Gobierno de que está destruido por los Jefes que debian ser subalternos. Si los Gobiernos hermanos no

quisieran que nos entendiésemos por señas, nosotros les interpelariamos exijiéndoles prueba de la asercion de los periódicos que son sus órganos. Esos periódicos declaman levantando sus gritos hasta el cielo, que la independencia está en peligro; y ¿porqué no se toman el trabajo de demostrarlo, y nos hacen la injusticia de pensar que nosotros hayamos abandonado un objeto que siempre nos ha sido tan caro? Podemos presentarles pruebas irrefragables á este respecto, cuando no hemos querido perder ni un palmo de tierra en circunstancias que una de las primeras potencias, y nosotros colocados en la última escala, y abandonados hasta de las secciones de Centro-América, que debieron haberse asociado á nuestro propio interes, hemos querido que en el último caso se usurpase nuestro territorio ántes que cederlo llevando en todos los siglos la nacion que lo ejecutaba, el baldon de la injusticia.

Solo Nicaragua ayudó á Honduras como le fué permitido, en los momentos que vió á una de sus principales islas espuesta á correr la misma suerte que la costa de Mosquitos. Nicaragua jamás se ha puesto de parte de la mas pequeña usurpacion, por que ha comprendido siempre la unidad de estos intereses, y consecuentemente con esta conviccion, ha procurado vincularse con sus hermanos para sostenerlos. Cuando Nicaragua lamentaba sus pérdidas algunos de los Estados estuvieron con cara placentera y la sonrisa en los labios. Nosotros tenemos estos y otros muchos hechos que presentar como prueba de patriotismo y amor á la independencia; y si por ceguedad, incautamente nos entregáramos á manos extranjeras ¿quién ha dicho que el modo de abrir los ojos y de ilustrar el entendimiento es el de ventilar las cuestiones á balazos?

La Mujer.

Los naturalistas, que consideran como animales á todos los seres vivientes, y casi ven en el hombre una bestia, llaman á la mujer *hembra* del hombre. Dios la dió un nombre mas delicado supuesto que dijo, hablando de la mujer.... Esta es la *compañera* del hombre. Un marido llama á su mujer su *mitad*: un amante la llama su todo, su alma, su vida.

Suponiendo que la nobleza pertenezca á la antigüedad, el hombre que ha nacido ántes que la mujer, es de consiguiente mas noble que ella. Esto no quita que el hombre siempre le ceda el paso, y le conceda la preferencia.

La coqueteria nació con la mujer. Allá en los tiempos en que no habia en el mundo mas que un solo hombre y una sola mujer, esta, por no dejar dió oido á la fatal serpiente. La primera mujer hizo rabiar mucho á su marido; las que han venido despues al mundo han imitado su ejemplo.

Desde el orijen del mundo la mujer fué aficionada á la fruta prohibida. Esta aficcion se ha perpetuado y convertido en moda. La mujer del Paraíso no tenia rivales sin embargo, quiso obtener la *manzana*, y desde entónces, por espíritu de imitacion, las mujeres no han dejado de disputársela entre ellas.

Los primeros momentos que conoció el amor, se pasaron en el mismo Paraíso, entre el hombre y la mujer. Vino despues el infierno, y esta es la imájen de todos los amores.

Moliere ha dicho que "en las barbas está el soberano poderio;" pero esto no quita que las mujeres sean las soberanas del mundo; ellas suelen gobernar á los que mandan, y los dueños de la tierra no son por lo regular mas que los ministros de las mujeres.

Puede decirse de las mujeres lo que Esopo decia de la lengua: *no hay cosa mejor ni peor.*

Los anteojos de las mujeres preñadas son materia tan delicada, que no nos atrevemos á hablar de ella.

Las mujeres son naturalmente tímidas; el amor las hace valientes. Su cariño no tiene limites cuando se apasionan de veras. Son aficionadas á brillar, á las modas, á llamar la atencion, y gustan del espejo es por que en él se reflejan su talento, sus virtudes y su gracia.

De todos los atractivos de una mujer, los de una educacion cultivada son los mas seguros. Si á la buena educacion, á la figura y al talento revne una jóven intere-

sante las seducciones de cantar con alma, y los hechizos de unos ojos celestiales, intentar resistirla es empresa de un loco ó de un tonto.

Las mujeres forman el encanto de la vida. Lo mas prudente es hablar siempre bien de ellas; por que hacer lo contrario es dar una prueba de que nos han dado motivo de quejarnos.

REMITIDOS.

GANCION.

*Mil himnos alegres
Patriotas cantad,
Al restaurador
De la Liber ad.*

Levántase festivo
El sol en el Oriente,
Para dar á tu frente
Un nuevo resplandor.

Y al brillo de sus rayos
Se advierte mas serena,
De honor y gloria llena
Y de inmortal vigor.

Las sombras pavorosas
Del fiero servilismo,
Se lanzan al abismo
con espantoso horror.

Mas con tu luz brillante
Recibe el ciudadano
De tu indomable mano
El mas precioso Don.

No olvidará la historia
Tus ínclitas proezas,
Y ménos las grandezas
De tu invicto valor.

Por todas las edades
Durarán tus canciones
Tu nombre, tus blasones
Tu genio imponentor.

El mundo respetuoso
Acatará asombrado,
Al hijo denodado
Del grande Washington.
Y Nicaragua libre
Dirá en constante grito,
Viva Walker invicto
Viva el Libertador.

Sr. Editor del Nicaraguense:

Granada, Junio 13 de 1856.

Muy Sr. mio: Suplico á V. tenga la bondad de insertar en sus apreciables columnas las siguientes lineas, en desagravio de la justicia, y de aceptar las consideraciones de aprecio con que me suscribo de V. atento servidor.—D. B.

A mi regreso de la ciudad de Rivas adonde habia permanecido, por no haber podido efectuar mi viaje á San Juan del Norte, á causa de la invasion de las fuerzas de Costa-rica, á esta República: he tenido el disgusto de saber que algunas personas sin otra mira que la de hacer mal, propalaron especies que altamente afectan mi reputacion. "Se dijo que mi viaje á dicho Puerto de San Juan era furtivo; y con la única mira de sustraerme de compromisos de interes que tenia con algunos comerciantes de esta Plaza: agregándose que mis intereses estaban embargados, y depositados en poder de mis acreedores." A tales calurnias no podia contestar mas elocuente que con mi regreso á esta ciudad sirviendo de confusion á mis detractores mi sola presencia en ella: pues si bien es verdad que la persona á quien dejó encargado mis negocios se marchó sin mi orden llevándose consigo la mayor parte de cuanto tenia, y dejando un pequeño resto en poder de algunos amigos míos, esto no me serviría de pretexto, para dejar de cumplir con mis compromisos, sirviéndome de efugio para mis pagos.

Demetrio de Benedetto.

IMPRENTA LIBERAL,

En la plaza frente á la casa de Gobierno.