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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

A FIGHTING PARSON.—The Rev. Naphtali Daggett was an exemplary soldier of the cross, and a zealous defender of his country. During the times that tried men's souls, he espoused the patriot cause, and though his proper avocation was to lead his flock in the path of righteousness, he sometimes led it on to fight the battles of the Republic. On one occasion, when the enemy were approaching his native village, he placed himself at the head of the young men of his congregation, and went forth to meet the British. In the engagement which ensued, his party were defeated and he himself taken prisoner. Partly out of regard to the great age of the warlike pastor, and partly through respect of his bodily calling, his captors contented themselves with giving him a good beating with the flat of their swords; and after advising him in future to preach peace to his followers, and leave war to the soldiers, they sent him back to his people. But the old man was so mortified, by his defeat and treatment, that he no sooner reached home than he took to his bed, and never rose from it again. A few moments before his death one of his friends called to condole with him, and asked a history of the battle, which the dying pastor gave, in the conventional language of his time, as follows:

"Behold: tidings came that the Philistines were approaching, and I rose up and gathered my young men, and led them, armed, in the good cause, against the enemies of their God and their country. When I came near unto them, I lifted up my voice and cried: 'Shoulder, each of you, his carnal weapon and fire upon the ungodly.' They did as I commanded; but my young men were stronger in grace than in the weapons of the flesh, and the wicked conquered. They caught me and despitefully used me; but I thank the Lord that I raised against them my carnal weapon; whether I killed any, I know not, but I humbly trust in God I did." With these words the patriot parson breathed his last.

A GOD—A MOMENT—AN ETERNITY.—How sad it is that an eternity, solemn and ever near us, should impress us so slightly as it does, and be so much forgotten! A Christian traveler tells us that he saw the following religious admonition on the subject of eternity, printed on a folio sheet, and hanging in a public room of an inn in Savoy; and it was placed, he understood, in every house in the parish: "Understand well the force of the words—a God, a Moment, an Eternity; a God who sees thee, a moment which flies from thee, an eternity which awaits thee; a God whom you serve so ill, a moment of whom you so little profit, an eternity which you hazard so rashly."

ANOTHER GREAT SERMON.—Here is another great sermon, which, as far as it goes, is almost equal to the famous "Harp of a Thousand Strings."

Parson S—, an eccentric genius, was called to preach the funeral sermon of a hard case, named Rann, which he did in the following unique style:

"My beloved brethren and sisters, if our beloved brother Rann would want somebody to come here and tell lies about him, and make him out a better man than he was, he wouldn't have chose me to preach at his funeral. No, my brethren, he wanted to be held up as a burning and shining light, to warn you from the error of your ways. He kept horses, and he runn'd 'em; he kept chickens, and he fout 'em. Our dear departed brother had many warnin's, brethren. The first was when he broke his leg, but still he went on in the error of his ways. The second warnin' was when his son Peter hung himself in jail; and the last and greatest warnin' of all was when he died himself!" The preacher enlarged upon these topics, until he sunk Rann so low that his hearers began to doubt whether he would ever succeed in getting him up again, and as usual in funerals, landing him safely in Abraham's bosom. This was the object of the sermon, which started thus: "My brethren, there'll be great meracles, great meracles in heaven. And the first meracle will be, that many you expect to find there, you won't see there. The people that go round with long faces, making long prayers, won't be there; and the second meracle will be, that many you don't expect to find there, as perhaps some won't expect to find our departed brother Rann—you'll find there; and the last and greatest meracle will be, to find yourselves there."

PRAYING TO THE POINT.—A certain lawyer in a New England town, who was noted for his over-reachings and short-comings, during a revival, came under conviction, and asked for the prayers of the church for the furtherance of his conversion. This appeal was responded to by one of the saints, an eccentric but pious old citizen, well known for being plain, honest, blunt, "square-toed and flat-footed." He went at it thus:

"We earnestly entreat thee, O Lord, to sanctify our penitent brother here. Fill his heart with goodness and grace, so that he may now forsake his evil way, and hereafter follow in the straight path. We know, Good Lord, however, that it is required of him who has appropriated worldly goods to himself dishonestly to make restitution four-fold. But we do beseech thee to have mercy on this erring brother, as it would be impossible for him to do that, and let him off with the best he can do, without begging his family entirely; for instance, by his paying twenty-five cents on the dollar."

The next case was an elderly maiden, who lived by spinning yarn, and never gave the proper forty threads to a knot. He wound her up thus:

"Reform, O Lord, the heart of thy handmaid here, and enable her to count forty."

SANCTIFIED CIVILITY.—"Sanctified civility," said Philip Henry, "is a great ornament to Christianity." True piety of necessity involves true politeness. They are greatly in error who suppose that Christianity is not favorable to the minor graces of character which mark the polite man. It would cultivate those feelings, of which the acts required by the rules of politeness are the appropriate expression. Politeness requires that we should always consult the feelings of others—that we should postpone our convenience to theirs. Christianity requires that we should love our neighbor as ourself.

PAT'S IDEA OF A CHEAP NEWSPAPER. A gentleman visiting his estates in Ireland, was standing in a field noticing work that was being done, when he overheard Phelim telling Pat of some terrible intelligence from the seat of war. The news seemed so astounding that Pat couldn't quite make up his mind to swallow the whole of this without some further authority; so he inquires:

"An' faith, where did ye get hold of the intelligence?"

"Och! an' didn't I rade iv'ry blessed word in the chape newspaper that's printed in the neighboring town."

"An' d'ye belave what ye see in the chape prents?" inquired Pat.

"An' why shouldn't ye belave that as well as any other?—it's a gintleman as prents it."

"Because, by my faith, I don't think they can afford to spake the truth for the money."

MEMORY OF A MAGPIE.—A lady who caught her magpie stealing her pickled walnuts, threw a basin of hot grease over the poor bird, exclaiming:

"Oh, you thief, you've been at the pickled walnuts, have you?"

Poor Mag was dreadfully burned, his feathers came off, leaving his head entirely bare. He lost all spirit, and spoke not a word for more than a year, when a gentleman called at the house, who, on taking off his hat, exhibited a very bald head. The magpie appeared evidently struck with the circumstance. Hopping up on the back of his chair, and looking him hastily over, he suddenly exclaimed in the ear of his astonished visitor:

"Oh, you thief, you've been at the pickled walnuts, have you?"

CAN'T YOU THROW A LITTLE OF THAT IN?—"Can you take off my baird here?" said a grave, tall slab-sided Yankee to an Albany barber, feeling at the same time his chin with a noise like a grater. "It's a light baird; what d'ye tax? Three cents for a light baird, ain't it?"

"Yes."
"Waal, go ahead, then."

While the barber was rasping three cents worth from his chin, his "sister" saw an assistant putting cologne upon a customer's hair, through a quill in the cork of a bottle.

"Look o' here, squire," said the Yankee, "can't you squirt some o' that peppercorn onto my head, tew? Say, can't you throw a little o' that in, for the three cents?"

THEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES.—Dr. Stuart was rather fond of controversy. A favorite topic with him was the true nature of saving faith, on which subject he regarded Dr. Chalmers as in error. They met in the streets of Edinburgh, and entered into a warm controversy; street after street, and square after square were passed, and at length the disputants parted: Dr. Chalmers taking Dr. Stuart by the hand and saying, "If you wish to see my views stated clearly and distinctly, read a tract called 'Hindrances to believers of the Gospel.'" "Why," said Dr. Stuart, "that is the very tract I published myself." Dr. Chalmers used often to describe this scene as a proof that many may think they differ when they really agree.

A shoemaker received a note from a lady to whom he was particularly attached, requesting him to make her a pair of shoes, and not knowing exactly the style she required, he despatched a written message to her, asking her whether she would like them "*Wraund or Esq. Toad.*" The fair one, indignant at this rich specimen of orthography, replied "*Kneether.*"

The Archbishop of York and a Baptist minister, Mr. R—, whilst one day conversing on the lawfulness of tithes, the Archbishop said, "Mr. R—, I do not see it the light you do." Mr. R—, without replying, took a pencil and wrote "God" in small characters. "Do you see that?" said Mr. R—, "yes," replied the Archbishop. Mr. R— then took a sovereign and placed it over the word "God," and then asked the prelate if he could see "God" then? The Archbishop said, of course, that he could not. "Then," said Mr. R—, "now you perceive why you consider tithes lawful. Before the gold intervened, you had God in view; but when the gold came in view, you lost sight of God."

THE BRIGHT SIDE.—Dr. Johnson used to say that a habit of looking at the best side of every event, is better than a thousand pounds a year. Bishop Hall quaintly remarks, "For every bad there might be a worse, and when a man breaks his leg, let him be thankful that it is not his neck." When Fenelon's library was on fire, "God be praised," he exclaimed, "that it was not the dwelling of some poor man." This is the true spirit of cheerfulness and submission—one of the most beautiful traits that can possess the human heart. Resolve to see this world on the sunny side, and you have almost won the battle of life at the outset.

ANCIENT RUINS CONFIRMING THE BIBLE.—In excavations recently made in Persia, the palace of Shushan and the tomb of Daniel have probably been found; and also the very pavement described in Esther i. 6, "of red, and blue, and white, and black marble." On the tomb is the sculptured figure of a man bound hand and foot, with a huge lion in the act of springing upon him to devour him. No history could speak more graphically the story of Daniel in the lion's den. Various other discoveries have also been made, all of which bear out the statements of the Old Testament history as to the times of the prophet, and the nation of whom he speaks.

Not long since a marriage was to be celebrated in a village church. The minister, after making a very eloquent and touching discourse on the duties and rights of those who were to be united, suddenly exclaimed, "Those who wish to marry will please rise!" and immediately after there shot up above the heads of the seated multitude, the heads, handsome and otherwise, of a crowd of young girls, who had understood the remark to the contracting parties as a general invitation to all who were desirous to leave the selfish state of single blessedness.

FRENCH LOVE.—A French nobleman, suspecting another was endeavoring to supplant him in the affections of a lady, sent him a challenge, which the latter, with a view to some testamentary arrangements, wished to defer till the next day. This the former refused.

"I will fight," said he, "immediately. I only fight because I love the young lady now; how do I know I shall love her tomorrow?"

VALUABLE PRESENTS.—Some one speaking of a new-year's present, says, "The best thing to give to your enemy is, forgiveness; to your opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to your children, a good example; to your father, deference; to your mother, love; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity; to God, obedience."

THE PAST AND PRESENT.—"New England," says Cotton in 1718, "is now so far improved as to have the best part of two hundred meeting houses." What would he say now (1856) to find, as there are, over 5,000?

Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

John A. Jacques appointed Colonel, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

E. H. McDonald appointed Lieutenant Colonel, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

Thomas Henry, J. H. Drew and Joseph Hermandly appointed Captains, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

W. S. West, John Cooper and Diego Hernandez appointed First Lieutenants, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

E. H. Clark, Arthur Connor and Henry T. Sherman appointed Second Lieutenants, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

Dr. C. H. Scott appointed Surgeon, with rank of Captain.

Capt. John P. Waters promoted Major of the Rangers.

Robert Ellis appointed Captain of Rangers, commanding Company B.

John G. Bush and R. W. Picketsgill appointed First Lieutenants of Rangers.

Samuel H. Laslie, M. A. Frazier and James A. Fisher appointed Second Lieutenants of Rangers.

W. B. Newly appointed Second Lieutenant.

First Lieut. Wm. Merriman promoted Captain, First Rifle Battalion.

Second Lieut. J. C. Dunneccan promoted First Lieutenant, First Rifle Battalion.

First Lieut. Thomas Dolan promoted Captain, First Rifle Battalion.

Joseph J. Revelra appointed Second Lieutenant, First Rifle Battalion.

Capt. Manuel F. Pineda attached to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief as Aid-de-Camp.

First Lieut. F. A. Thompson to be Captain, First Light Infantry Battalion.

Second Lieut. John W. Anderson to be First Lieutenant, First Light Infantry Battalion.

Second Lieut. R. E. Glennon to be First Lieutenant, Second Light Infantry Battalion, Company C.

James St. Levy to be Quartermaster of Second Light Infantry Battalion, rank of Second Lieutenant.

James H. Hearsay appointed Second Lieutenant, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

Dr. Sanders, Surgeon, with rank of Captain, assigned to the Rangers.

THE GOVERNMENT.

Under the reconstruction of the Government, as ordered in the decree of the 21st of June, the following is the Executive branch of the Republic:

President—DON FERMIN FERRER.

Secretary of State—GEN. MANUEL CARRASCOSA.

Secretary of War—GEN. MATEO PINEDA.

Secretary of Treasury—DON. MANUEL LOREDO.

EARLY HISTORY OF NICARAGUA.—We commence the publication, to-day, of a very interesting manuscript, from the pen of one of the old Bishops of the Catholic Church. This manuscript comprising over one hundred pages, is not only interesting in its contents, but from the fact that it was never before given to the world. We shall continue to publish it until the volume is completed, which will probably be in six or seven weeks.

VIRGIN BAY.—Capt. O'Keefe's Company (Company "B," Second Light Infantry,) is the only company of soldiers now stationed at Virgin Bay. The people have all returned to their houses, and every accommodation that existed of yore for the benefit of the passengers, is now ready for the reception of those expected on the steamer on the 7th of next month.

IN TOWN.—The valiant and truly patriotic Gen. Chillon arrived in town on Thursday, from Leon. He reports all quiet at that place, and says the citizens have had no lot or part in the disgraceful proceedings of his ex-Excellency Mr. Rivas.

PROPOSALS.—Attention is called to the advertisement of the Quartermaster General, calling for proposals to furnish the army in shoes, and also for grass and corn. Americans in want of employment may look for a chance in these advertisements.

ACCIDENT.—Lieut. John G. Bush, of the Rangers, was thrown from his horse at Massaya, last week, and in the fall severely injured his right arm. We are happy to say, however, that he is now recovering the use of his wounded limb.

THE BOATS.—The steamer Virgin left Virgin Bay on Thursday, to go down the river. The San Carlos is at present lying at Toro, waiting for passengers.

GREAT DAY.—To-morrow will be celebrated in this city as the birth-day of St. Peter, and as a matter of course the proceedings will be full of fun and excitement.

REASONS FOR IMMIGRATION.

Persons unacquainted with the continual migrations of one portion of the American people, and who do not understand the cause of this great motion from east to west, express anxious doubts that Nicaragua will never be settled by the race we all desire to see in possession of her fertile fields. Doubters must always stand in the pathway of progress. Cassandra was not the only prophetess of evil. Here and there, where human energy purposes to unfold new channels to wealth, feeble men stand upon the banks and throw discouragement upon the work. They have no courage, and their cowardice paralyzes the strong arm. Such men are like breaks upon a wagon: they serve to keep the wheels of progress from rolling too fast.

In 1836 Texas was proclaimed as a Republic. Then she counted a population of fifteen hundred thousand Americans. What inducements did she offer to attract the present aggregate of three hundred thousand hardy and enterprising people? Her lands were fair, but they offered no facilities of transportation to the farmer. Cotton was to be hauled over heavy roads, from fifty to two hundred miles, and then shipped fifteen hundred miles further to New Orleans. In the west, and east, at times, it was impossible to go or come from market; and if an unfortunate merchant was caught at either end, when he belonged to the other, all he had to do was to "grin and bear it," until the weather allowed the roads to dry. And when transportation was better arranged, and the farm was cleared away, what then was the prospect? The settler must content himself with raising cotton and corn as his main supports, while the larger class could indulge in a patch of sugar-cane, a pig-pen, and perhaps a cattle range. We do not speak disparagingly of the Lone Star State, for we are of her children; and we delight to say that she is the best agricultural State in the American Union at present. But then in the beginning of her existence, we say she suffered under a thousand-fold more difficulties than will ever beset Nicaragua. She had nothing to offer. Her only source of wealth was a few thousand bags of cotton shipped to the States for sale, and the produce of this sale went to purchase dry-goods and groceries. She had, literally speaking, no money. Barter of corn and cattle was the only means of local trade among the people. Dollars were scarcer than they are here; and all know that war has made money particularly scarce with us. Horses were traded off and cows swapped, and the overplus taken in grain or some other production. All who knew Texas in 1845 know that even then this was the case; and yet to-day she is increasing in wealth and population faster than any of her sister States. Railroads are making transportation easy, and where we passed over an unbroken waste ten years ago, there is now a country town, with two respectable newspapers. What induced this influx of population into such a country, when there was no travel to scatter money?

So with California: six years ago her vast fields were unproductive because unsettled. The mines were giving forth fortunes to thousands, but the rich valleys still remained shut up with their untold wealth. Gradually the plough and the hoe came into use, and hundreds relinquished the pick and spade for the more profitable application of farming. Wealth ascended from the soil like a great giant unbound from captivity. Thousands realized immensely; and an hundred thousand people who had constantly looked to the Atlantic States for a home, became permanent settlers in California. Now her reputation is world-wide, and but few there are who would not like to live in the Eureka State. The crowd still sets that way, and two lines of steamers, with a host of clipper ships, are necessary to take the emigrants hither who desire homes in a new land.

There's the secret. A new home in a new land. The people are crowded in the Atlantic States and Europe. Business of every class is overdone. Land to live on cannot be had. Poor people must pay all they make to landlords; and the middle class find competition with capital and cheap labor, an opposition too great to contend with. They wish new homes. They seek the prairies of the West, the fields of Texas and the valleys of California, because land is accessible to all. Never a man was there, fit to be called by such a name, but wanted a home. It is an inbred providence, and actuates even the brute. Give us the homestead and its quietude. Give us the farm with a good title, and then we know where we may hope to rest in peace. Ambition stirs the farmer's heart to own a place, and to improve it, when he knows it is his. The wisdom of a divine author

is not more clearly shadowed in the earth than is this reverential feeling of the human heart. This populated Texas, for she offered homes to the people. California made the same bid, and see the peaceful, happy fruits. Both States have increased beyond parallel in the history of countries, and from no other cause than that they responded to the great wish of the people for homes. The poor emigrate to new States, and in turn become wealthy. Having the first choice of fine and cheap lands, they invest their little money and their hard labor in what the world will ultimately want; and by-and-bye some one comes along and pays them for their outlay, for their time and talent, and interest on all. They are rich out of the proceeds of their enterprise, their industry and their perseverance. Land is given away at present. It can be bought in quantities for almost nothing; and those who have no lands in the Eastern States, who consume themselves paying interest, will take advantage of the occasion to secure homes for themselves. How many poor people do we know, even in Texas—that State of lands—who have none of their own; who divide their yearly produce with the owner of the soil, for the privilege of its use, who would shout at an opportunity to settle on a tract of their own in Nicaragua. All they hope for is a place; they would go anywhere to receive it. In time they will come with their small capital, and settling down, we shall hear of them with farms, flower gardens, dairies, and all the comforts known to Western life. Speed the day of such a people, with such contentment, say we.

A thousand inducements bid immigrants to this country. It must be the highway of nations, and commerce will spend thousands of dollars among the people who locate along the road where she passes. The internal wealth of the State is such that the laziest may live without labor, the poorest may grow rich from the proceeds of his labor and produce, and the wealthiest may find room to invest his money. Enterprises of gigantic aspect challenge the attention of capitalists; mines of ore invite the investment of money; cacao, tobacco, rice, sugar, cotton, indigo and cochineal, demand the attention of farmers and laborers. The grape too, flourishes in native wealth in this Republic. In old times, the making of wine was a source of profit to the country; but old Spain became jealous of her colony, and ordered all the vines to be cut up. Unhealthy mother and still more unhealthy child. But this can be the case no longer. What industry can make profitable, that she will be allowed to do. The settler will be welcomed, his land will be given to him, his home made secure to him and his children, the right protected always, and every enterprise be cherished by the State. He can live in peace, and health will result from his contentment. The Republic will live in prosperity, for there can be nothing to draw her down.

These facts, for they have been made facts by the histories we have recited, are patent to all; and the effect is even now apparent. Immigrants are coming, and letters from all sections of the Union inform us that the people only ask for light, that they may move immediately. Every reason conspires to bring immigration, and before five years have rolled away, the timid people will be in the back-ground, for they are too cowardly to seize the golden opportunity as it passes. The age of enterprise and investment is here, and those who catch it will reap their reward.

VOTING FOR PRESIDENT.—Sunday, Monday and Tuesday were consumed in receiving votes for President of the Republic. The people took a very general interest in the election, and all the natives walked up and put in a straight ballot for General Walker. Amongst the Americans, who are allowed to vote under the Constitution of the State, many cast their ballots for Don Fermin Ferrer, while the great majority voted for the General. At Massaya, a fever seized the people, and they went to the polls in solid phalanx and put General Walker through without a dissenting vote. We understand the same feeling has been evidenced in other portions of the State.

MERIDIONAL DEPARTMENT.—Since the war with Costa Rica, terminated by the flight of Mora, the Department of Rivas has been under the command of Brig. Gen. Hornsby, and, as a matter of course, in a state of the utmost quietude. The crop of cacao is rapidly being gathered in, and will yield this season at least a million of dollars. Most of this is taken from confiscated property, and therefore goes into the treasury of the State. The property itself is in the hands of persons selected by the Government to take care of it, and these are superintending the gathering of the crops.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The wealth of history is contained in these States. We take a map, and tracing the line of destiny—read in the practical progress of the day—we find that a revolution, having its origin in Nicaragua, is leading to a concentration of all the old provinces of Spain in North America. As the Greek and Roman empires extended their realms until the history of the times became their history, so the war of principles on this continent, is taking to itself the same aspect, and future writers will only discourse of the victories achieved in the name of Democracy. North America is the scene of a new birth—the Eastern wise men have seen in the feeble colony the manger where a second Savior was born unto the world. Liberty came through the voyage of Columbus—we taste it in the narcotic made from tea leaves. Gradually the expansion has been going on from year to year, and the principles seem destined for an universal rule. Boston harbor saw the original movement, and to-day thousands of miles of territory have been brought within the radius of its growing circle. As yet but one centre is acknowledged for this grand concentration of people. Washington is the only recognized capital of the democratic element. The infant Hercules was not sufficiently strong to divide its force; but the epoch is so ripe with fruit that we can now look for new capitals and new forces. To-day, Granada is the fountain of its power in Central America. Hither come the exiles from strange lands—the Carrascosas, the Goicourias, the Marchadas, the Fleurys, and the other exiled patriots, driven by force of tyranny from their own homes and country.

Here, the Democrats, not tolerating the savage brutality of Carrera and Guardiola, or the more aimable tyranny of the two Moras, may find a refuge until they go to their own parent lands, free from danger. Here, even the refugees from Cuba may rest until the day of their restoration.

Since the earliest history of North America, the Anglo Saxons have been encroaching to an undivided sway on this continent. In the first discovery, all the maritime nations of Europe claimed and divided this territory between themselves.

France and Spain, however, possessed much the largest shares, and for a long time they maintained their ascendancy. In subsequent wars, however, Spain lost her West India possessions. From the same cause, France lost Canada, New Brunswick, and other portions of her territory. The English who had but slight foothold on the continent originally, in the course of time came to rule the major part; and at the time of the revolution, she was the prevailing power in this hemisphere. The Declaration of American Independence, however, broke the chain of English rule, but her successors have been following in the path she marked out. As England extended her dominions, so the States have extended theirs. France has been displaced in America by American rule; and more than half of the possessions of Old Spain are now the territories of the United States. There has been no stop, no retrogressive movement, but constantly the action of acquisition has continued. Florida, Louisiana, Texas, California, the Messila Valley, and more recently the Gadsden purchase, all witness the accumulation of territory taken from the Spanish race and added to the soil owned by the Anglo Saxon. These results have not been brought about, in the main, by wars; but time after time the people thereof themselves have asked for a place in the confederation. It was not the result of hostile conquest, but rather the offspring of a new principle, which spreading, enamors men of its action: Republicanism conquers with greater rapidity than the sword; and ere long Canada will fall into the American Union, because the people desire to rule themselves. Much complaint has been urged in Europe against the expansion of the American Union, and in deference to the amity which should prevail between all countries, the tendency has been somewhat suppressed by the authorities at Washington. But they could not stop it. The people were bound to grow onwards. They sought homes, and if unoccupied territory lay across the line from their own country, they just took hold on it and eventually made it a part of the Republic. The original founders of the Union who thought it grand with thirteen States, would scarcely know it now with thirty-two, and territory sufficient to create double that number.

As we said, there has been no retro-active movement since the first conquest won by the English over the Dutch, in taking Gotham. Surely and steadily the continent has been absorbed, until there are now but two fragments, one at either end, to take in. The movement has commenced for regeneration. The slow frontier increase has been

discarded, and the southern extremity of the continent is now hemmed in. Americans surround it on all sides. They bend towards the centre. The circle narrows, and we can almost see the lines of force that draw Central America and Mexico into another Union, under a new power. They were the provinces of Spain, but she misused them; hereafter they may hope to become sisters in a new Republic, governors of themselves, and arbiters of half the world. The history of the past convinces us that this consolidation must take place. The same fatality which has thrown the balance of the continent into the hands of the Republicans, will not stop now and leave the task but half complete. The fatality of empire directs its consolidation, and time will witness its consummation. We hope to live until our prognostics are fulfilled, and we religiously believe that the hand of providence has created and given to us the man whose iron nerve and untold resources will bring about the decrees of fate.

SACRILEGE.—Robbery of a Church.—From the official documents published in the Spanish portion of our paper, it will be seen that the grave charge of breaking into and robbing the church at Rivas has been preferred against the Costa Ricans by the Curate of that place, the Rev. Herculano Salvatiera. On the 12th of April, after the Americans left Rivas, the Costa Ricans broke into the church, and after committing many wanton acts against the consecrated vestments and images of the sacred house, they carried off the crucifixes and ornaments made of gold and silver. We have long had these documents in our possession, but owing to a pressure of matter in the Spanish portion of the paper, it was not possible to publish them earlier.

It is not necessary to comment on this unholy and uncivilized action, as we have exhausted ourselves of terms in which to characterize other actions of the army which lately pillaged Rivas. As an old swearer once said, on a particular occasion, when everybody expected him to launch out an ocean of oaths, "We cannot do justice to the occasion." It is, however, published in Spanish; and if the people of Nicaragua do not resent the matter, we shall feel ourselves at fault in judgment.

The same documents establish on the most conclusive evidence the truth of our assertion, that the Costa Rican army not only wantonly destroyed great public improvements belonging to the State they pretended to befriend; but they outrageously and under official direction robbed the people of that town, not only of their provisions, but of their clothes and valuables. It will be remembered that Mora came into Nicaragua with the publicly avowed intention, and under the sole excuse, to drive out the Americans and return to this people their liberty. His first entry was made into the Department of Rivas, which, being contiguous to that State, was naturally very friendly. It is well known here that of the disaffected people of Nicaragua—those, we mean, who were opposed to the rule of the Democratic party—Rivas furnished the greater portion, and was therefore peculiarly entitled to the respect and protection of their self-styled liberators. The case, however, was exactly the reverse; and no robbery which could have been committed by the Americans, even had they been the pirates Costa Rica asserted them to be, would have stood any comparison with the complete pillage perpetrated by the invading army under Mora. They knew the country—knew the ways of the people, how they secrete their money and valuables—and they made a clean sweep of every thing. A gentleman who visited Rivas soon after the flight of the Costa Ricans, says the town looked as if it had been swept with a broom—everything was taken. We leave these facts for the world to form its estimate upon.

NEW COIN.—It is really amusing to hear the natives attempt the English language. They frequently do it, and make a tolerable hand at swearing; but outside of profanity, they are poor learners. A day or two since, a market-woman wished to state the price of an article at two dimes and a picayune, but her customer could not get "Dos reales y medio" through his wool; so after a long harangue, the woman broke out in English:

"Me selly esta para dos naindaimes y un picaninny!" That is, she would take two towns and a baby for three lumps of sugar.

ORATION IN SPANISH.—We believe the Committee of Arrangements for the Fourth of July celebration have procured a citizen to deliver an oration in Spanish. This will be a new and very novel feature in the history of this State.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The birth-day of American Independence is to be celebrated in Granada for the first time. Six thousand years have visited the earth, and yet, in all this region the day of liberty has not been known until now. Eighty years the earth has held a jubilee, but its import was unknown in Nicaragua. But darkness is lifting itself as the heavy dew, and we are about to chronicle a new era.

The American citizens in this city intend to celebrate the Fourth in a manner after the Eastern fashion. A salute of thirteen guns will be fired at sunrise, and a procession formed at an early hour, which will march about the city through the principal streets. The American Minister will display his flag at earliest dawn, and it will subsequently be carried at the head of the procession. A prayer will be offered up in the church, after which will come the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and orations both in Spanish and English. After the day's public proceedings have ended, a dinner will be given, at which toasts and sentiments will prevail to the usual extent. All in all, the day promises to be extremely glad and happy, and the night will probably wind up with a ball.

BLOCKADE OF GREYTOWN.—Camp rumors frequently assert and insist that the town of Greytown has been blockaded by the English fleet, and therefore we are all bound "to go to the devil." It would scarcely prove profitable to contradict all the absurd stories started in garrison; but this report has frequently obtained footing at a time when the steamer was anxiously expected, and has unaccountably frightened certain people into a fearful fever. Not to speak of the uselessness of such an attempt on the part of any European power, and the quickness with which it would be resented by the United States, since she has recognized our independence, it may not be out of the way to state what is not very generally known as a fact, that Lord Clarendon long since explained, in the English House of Lords, that the British Government had "no intention of interfering in the affairs of Central America; but that the revolution now in progress here would be allowed to solve itself." So plain and explicit a declaration, taken in connection with the disavowal, on the part of Mr. Crampton, English Minister at Washington, of the action of the British officer at Greytown, in searching the steamer, all prove to the simplest mind that there is no probability of any such event as the blockade of San Juan del Norte by the English fleet.

TOWN OF RIVAS.—W. H. Pierce, a very estimable man, and, withal, "one of the boys," writes to us that he is at present in Rivas, and considering all things, he likes the place wondrously well. He has soldiered well, to our knowledge, and at last finds himself elevated to the Intendencia Department, where he amuses himself riding over the country, talking Spanish, and making hay while the sun shines. Mr. Pierce would like to give us some items, but he fears his productions might relieve the paper of its editor, after a more summary fashion than he would like to witness. He says the town of Rivas is still almost deserted, all its former inhabitants having moved to St. George, a pleasant village three miles distant. We remember St. George, with its elevated and commodious little Church, having lost ourselves one night when traveling afoot from Rivas to Virgin Bay, and were forced to sleep in the middle of the street, with a hurricane of wind and sand blowing against our head. He desires us to give our respects to all his friends in these diggings, and we take this general method of complying with his request. Adios, mi compadre!

DANCING SCHOOL.—Messrs. Miller & Hopping purpose starting a dancing school in this city, within the coming week, for which we bespeak a liberal patronage. Singular to say, the señoritas of this city understand very little of the art of dancing; and until they learn the fashionable way of *hopping*, one great source of amusement must be denied to them and to us.

THE RIVER.—At the latest accounts from the river San Juan, all was quiet in that vicinity, and the stream was rising rapidly, so that no further impediment to its free navigation need be apprehended.

MAILS FOR ALL THE WORLD!—The Postmaster advertises that a mail will be made up in this city on the 3d of July, for the United States and the balance of the world.

SUB-DELEGATE OF HACIENDA.—The President has appointed Major Wm. K. Rogers as Sub-Delegate of Hacienda.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

Pursuant to adjournment, the friends of liberty met at the house of Wines & Co., on Wednesday, the 25th inst., to arrange matters for the due celebration of the Fourth of July.

The President, Col. Wheeler, suggested that a paper be drawn up, to be signed by all desirous of participating in the celebration, which was agreed to, and the minimum price being fixed at \$5, the paper was signed by all present.

On motion, it was resolved, that the Committee of Arrangements be authorized to invite such guests as they deem proper.

The committee were also authorized to apply to Gen. Fry for permission to fire a salute on the morning of the Fourth of July.

The Secretary was instructed to write to Col. Jacques, at Massaya, and request him to act as the Orator of the Day.

Col. Jones was unanimously appointed to read the Declaration of Independence.

Messrs. Tabor, Callahan and Teller were appointed a Committee on Toasts.

Messrs. Ruggles and Teller were appointed to take round subscription papers, and ascertain how many would take part in the celebration.

Messrs. Tabor, Allen, Widemann, Nixon and Beschorr were appointed to make the other arrangements, aided by the friends of the cause.

On motion, Mr. Ruggles was appointed Treasurer.

The Committee of Arrangements were instructed to make out a programme, to be published in Spanish and English, and also to procure the services of a Spanish Orator.

CHAS. CALLAHAN, Secretary.

THE STEAMERS.—A general disappointment has been felt at the non-arrival of the steamers from the East and from California. When it is considered how much time is necessary for steamers to go to San Francisco, advertise for and obtain passengers, and then start again on anything like a proper day, the present delay need not be attributed to any extraordinary cause. It is probable the San Francisco steamer left that city on the 20th, and as the agents at the other end of the line did not desire to bring a load of passengers down and leave them on the Isthmus, we suppose the New York boat did not start until the 24th inst., which would allow her ample time to connect with the California boat. On this supposition, we need not look for the steamer until about the 7th of July. The 20th from San Francisco, and the 24th from New York, will probably be the regular days of the line.

SINGULAR DISAPPEARANCE.—Mr. R. H. Drew, a gentleman of considerable means, who intended to commence business in this city, disappeared on or about the 15th of June, and has not been heard from since. Mr. Drew was known to have money about his person, and although the fact that he was partially deranged at the time, might lead to the belief that he had made way with himself, yet there are strong suspicions that he was foully dealt with. Several parties have been out in search for him, but as yet no tidings have been obtained. The American Minister advertises a reward of twenty-five dollars for news concerning the missing man.

DEATH OF COMODORE CONNER.—This veteran, who entered the service of the United States in 1809, died at his residence, Fourth street, above Spruce, in this city, on Thursday last. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and when not on duty, his home was in Philadelphia. During the Mexican war he commanded the squadron in the Gulf of Mexico. His health having been shattered by three years' service in the Gulf, he obtained leave of absence, and since that time has been an invalid. He was a brave and accomplished officer and a skillful seaman.

THE PRESIDENT A DOUGH-FACE!—An exchange paper says that President Pierce's character is what housewives would call "slack-baked." If this is really so, it is a matter of little consequence, as it is likely that President Pierce will be thoroughly "done" at the next election, if his friends should think proper to run him for a second term.

APPROPRIATELY STARTED.—Barnum has commenced a boarding house in the city of New York. It is said he makes his customers wear green spectacles and eat shavings for vegetables. There is no telling to what extent he may go in business; and we should not be surprised to hear that he commenced the manufactory of wooden nutmegs and redwood hams.

EXPRESS TO THE EAST AND WEST.—G. H. Wines & Co., will forward their regular Express on or about the 3d of July, for the United States and California.

ARRIVAL.—A sail-boat arrived yesterday from Virgin Bay, bringing up several persons connected with the army. Her passengers report no news from below.

Proposals.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
GRANADA, June 27, 1856.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on Thursday, 10th day of July, for the delivery of CORN AND GREEN GRASS to the Past Quartermaster, in such quantities and at such times as may be needed. Proposals must state the price per fanega for Corn, and the price per one hundred pounds for Grass. No proposal will be considered, contracting for the delivery of Corn and Grass, for a shorter period than one month.

Payments are to be made in cash, on the delivery of every ten fanegas of Corn, or every one thousand pounds of Grass.

Proposals can be made for the delivery of either of the above-named articles, together or separate; but in all cases must be accompanied by the names of parties who are securities for the fulfilment of the contract.

THOS. F. FISHER,
June 28-2t Quartermaster General N. A.

Proposals.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
GRANADA, June 27, 1856.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the undersigned until Thursday, 3d day of July, at 12 o'clock, for the manufacture and delivery to the Military Storekeeper of this post of ONE THOUSAND PAIRS SHOES, made after the pattern adopted for the service, (which can be seen at the Military Store.)

Proposals will not be considered contracting for less than one hundred pairs, nor for the delivery of same after 1st August, 1856.

Payments to be made on the delivery of every twenty pairs Shoes.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the names of responsible parties as security for the faithful performance of the contract.

THOS. F. FISHER,
June 28-1t Quartermaster General N. A.

Information Needed

OF R. H. DREW, an American citizen, last from New York. He was last seen on Saturday or Sunday, the 14th or 15th of June, near the Lake, evidently not in his proper mind. He was about twenty-six years old; of moderate size, florid complexion, blue eyes, no whiskers, beard or moustache; hair dark and slightly gray; finger nails bitten very close to the flesh. He wore at the time a black frock coat, blue striped summer pants, brocade vest, patent leather shoes, and a straw hat, with a black ribbon on it.

A reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be paid to any person who will bring him to the AMERICAN MINISTER.

Legation of United States, June 25, 1856.

Pistol Lost!

A GOOD REWARD will be paid to any person who will return to this office a TEXAS FIVE SHOOTER, formerly belonging to Col. Sanders, which was lost on Thursday. The Pistol is an old one and much valued, and the finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it.

Granada, June 28, 1856.

EXPRESS MAIL BAG!

THIRD OF JULY!

G. H. WINES & CO.

Will make up a Mail Bag in this city on the 3d OF JULY for the Atlantic States and California, as well as all other parts of the world.

MANOVILL'S HOTEL.

NEAR THE PLAZA OF ST. SEBASTIAN.

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

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

The Bar will be supplied with LIQUORS and CIGARS.

Rooms and Bedding superior.
Granada, June 14, 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.

Dr. Augustus Post

DEGS 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.

Special Notice.

ALL OUTSTANDING CLAIMS against the General Treasury, Receptor of A. Granada and its settlements, must be presented in Granada for immediate settlement.

GRANADA, June 7, 1856.
CARLOS THOMAS,
Treasurer General.

Tuesday was the day dedicated in all Catholic and Christian countries, to the memory of St. John the Baptist. Throughout the United States the Masonic fraternity commemorate the occasion with processions and dinners, visible to the public eye, while within, their sanctuary is more than ever impressive and joyful. In Nicaragua, as a Catholic country, the day was celebrated after the manner of the church and the peculiar fashions of the people. There is no melancholy day in all the year, to the population of this country. Life was made for rejoicing and enjoyment; and its ends have never been perverted by the natural sense of this people. They dance and frolic at all times, and make the only sorrow that which follows after bad actions. Sin punishes with sorrow and melancholy; virtue rewards with joy and contentment. If wrong is done on Monday, that day alone is devoted to repentance, for memory ever crowds atonement on the heels of waywardness. Sunday is not selected, therefore, to be morose and long-faced, as if Paradise was only to be won by self-abnegation in this world. The religion of the people teaches them no such folly that they are to make themselves miserable certain days, in order to reach heaven in the end; but it takes that passage of the Bible as literal, "Eat, drink, and be merry, for to-morrow we die." They have, then, joy whenever it can be had, and let the sorrow of life take its natural turn. They do not make trouble, believing that there is enough made without their assistance. The ills of life are accepted as natural, and if their affliction falls on Sunday, they take it as one of the courses of life; but if the ball or other amusements come on the same day, then they accept it as a sign to be cheerful and gay in honor of the Lord's resting day.

So with St. John's Day. The city was in the midst of a second Sunday. The week wore the appearance of a holiday. Sunday was gala; Monday the Church bells rung, rockets shot through the air, fire-crackers exploded in the hands of daring urchins, and at midnight a grand salute was sounded from the hundred bells that hang above the numerous churches of the town. St. John's Day was fairly set in, and every heart felt gratified that it had been prolonged in life until another anniversary. In this country, every person named Juan or Juana, or any other name derived from John, adopts the 24th of June as their natal day. So with all the Pedros, or those who recognise in the name of St. Peter, the root of their names, celebrate the 29th of June, to-morrow, as their birth-day. The calendar of Saints thus run through the year, and whatever day one of them happened to be born, his name-sakes in Nicaragua make glad the occasion by celebrating his birth-day as their birth-day. Thus the memory of the holy fathers of the church is held in continual freshness. In accordance with this custom every John in the city considered it a religious duty to get drunk, or assist in making somebody else drunk on that day. Tables are set in the houses, and friends call around as they do in the Eastern States on New Year's Day. All the people visit at the house of John Smith, drink a thousand years to John, and then go off to do the same thing at the house of John Jones. The girls or women named Juana, or Juanita, also set tables, procure music, have dances, and a general run of rejoicing. The crowds of Señoritas thus collected, sometimes make merry until long after St. John's Day has gone, but then they do not put that down to his account, only rating it as a period of fun. We observed two or three Juanas so profoundly impressed with the memory of the day, that they forgot themselves, and at last went to bed in the street. We pitied them, but, alas, human nature is the same every where, and to one woman drunk here, twenty could be counted in New York. Such is the universality of this failing.

Then there was a dance among the Indians, and a curious and inexplicable thing it was, too. An old man, with a hoop around his body, over which hung the skirt of a woman's dress, danced bare-foot in the street, until the sweat run off of him in streams. The hoop came to a point in front, and was ornamented with the painted head of a horse. This protruded in front, and as the old fellow danced it raked up and down. This fun was called the "Mare's Dance," but as yet we have not found out which side of the house gained. We shall probably learn in the course of time, when, with our usual liberality, we shall promptly lay the information before the public.

Other such diversions, such as visiting, riding

fiercely about and getting gloriously drunk, filled up the day. The women were out in their fancy fixings, and those who could made presents to friends of theirs. The day was well spent, and at night the calaboose collected those who did not know the road home

The Americans, as a matter of course, were around, and enjoyed themselves hugely. No scene of merriment passed without a visit from our kindred, and wherever they went, the people received them with peculiar favor. With all, St. John's Day passed off to the infinite satisfaction of everybody. To-morrow is St. Peter's Day, and may his name sakes have a good time.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE STATE OF NICARAGUA,

By PETER AUGUSTINE MORRELL, CATHOLIC BISHOP OF NICARAGUA. MADE IN 1752.

The Originals in possession of Senor VICENTE HILARIO HERDOCIA, Bishop of Leon.

(Never before published.)

This, sir, is a very true and succinct account, which my leisure travels have enabled me to produce; and if any good effect should arise from my labors, it should be attributed solely and immediately to the Father of Lights, who has ordained from his inscrutable Providence, from weak instruments to produce wonderful consequences.

The errors which, doubtless, have been committed in such a multitude of business, have occurred from my feeble abilities. The will has been cherished and continued, always to work constantly for all that might tend to the service of God and your Excellency; as well as to the spiritual and temporal benefit of the people, to the peace and happiness of the inhabitants. At the same time I have not lost sight of the obligations which are due to the exereposition of Divine Providence, which has so mercifully protected me. No effort has been left unused by any Prelate of this Church, to accomplish entirely the objects of my visit to the Dioceses, not only intended to console the inhabitants of Castillo of St. John, as to contribute to the miseries that exist, that I, for seventeen months, without loosing any health, have pervaded the most remote corner of so rude and vast a country. In many places the seed of the Divine Word has been sown, as its fruit most copiously has testified. The confessionals and frequent communions daily made, the penances and devotions most faithfully performed, all render the most holy Rosary, or assemblage of the people, occurring three times in houses, and singing in the streets. So holy an occupation is attributable generally to the blessed reform, which has taken the place in the customs of the people, and to the uninterrupted peace which is enjoyed in the Bishoprick. Since I have been in the country I have met with nothing but continued respect, and proffered kindness to my position. The molestations of so delatory a journey, were not very annoying to me, being always in a hand chair, which the natives carried on their shoulders; such was the care with which they performed their task, that the motions did not incommode me. On the other part, no one ceased from his work before he tendered his goods with importunity (his Apollarian;) they scattered flowers. They came out from their houses and remained on their knees until they received the benediction. At the distance of half a league from the towns the men came out with the charity children, with the cross of the parish, and the brethren of the Church, the banners, drums, trumpets and clarions, to receive me. Thence they commenced to set off fire works, and at intervals there were placed different arches formed of flowers and branches of trees, that they were highly beautiful and novel. All concerned in the enjoyment to solemnize the occasion. The Churches are not commodious enough for the crowds of people; and the attention which they pay to the sermons is extreme, and their anxiety to kiss the hand and receive the benediction is great, so that to console them, I had stated periods to officiate solemnly, in mornings and in evenings, in a regular course, until each one was gratified in his laudible desire.

On my departure from the town, the same ceremonies were repeated as when I entered. If I desired to go directly to any place, they acted as guides until I reached it, and then followed me from place to place to hear the holy word. On one occasion according to the opinion of a person (*an Apollarian, this is not understood by me,) a thousand persons a day followed me, and for the five quarters of a league of the excursion, precisely the long space of four hours was consumed from the people. There were so many that the regular progress of the chair was impeded, and every in-

stant it was necessary to elevate it. In chief, the people could not render more agreeable and reverential acts towards their priest; many times this has been said, and is here repeated, that the most civilized and the most complaisant might vie with them as equals. I have made these observations to remove the injustice which has commonly been shown them, treating them as unmanageable, lawless, and in such manner scheming against their dignity. On the contrary, altogether I found them entirely different, exhibiting in each town marks of high honors and expressions of peculiar affection. Scarcely had I changed my country, when I retracted my former opinion, each, in fine, exceeding the other, without being able to judge which had the greater advantage. At the same time they repeated praises to God and the Most Holy Mother without intermission. I speak nothing of those towns most hospitable and exercising every virtue. Those are chiefly worthy of admiration, who carried me through the country, bore the fatigue, enduring the injuries of the weather, and did not cease in their devotion. Verily in every respect they shall receive their reward of glory.

May our Lord preserve the Holy Catholic Religion, and the Christianity we so much need, and the vessels which supply our necessities.

PADRE AUGUSTINE,
Bishop of Nicaragua.

Santiago of Leon, Sept. 8, 1752.

* The Apollarians were a sect of heretics, who held that our Saviour at his incarnation assumed a human body without a soul, and the word supplied the place of a human spirit. Hacker's Laws of Ecclesiastical Purity.—[Translator.]

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

At a meeting of American citizens and others friendly to the cause of liberty, held at the office of G. H. Wines & Co., on the evening of Saturday, the 21st inst., Col. J. H. Wheeler was called to the chair, and Charles Callahan appointed Secretary.

The President briefly stated the object of the meeting to be for the proper observance of the approaching anniversary of the independence of the United States, and suggested that a Committee of Arrangements be appointed, who should ascertain and report at a subsequent meeting the most feasible mode of celebrating the day, by a dinner, reading of the Declaration of Independence, firing a salute, &c.

Accordingly, Messrs. H. Wideman, J. Ruggles, Dr. Allen, W. Teller, J. Tabor and Col. Buscho, were appointed on said committee. The meeting then adjourned until Wednesday, the 25th inst.

CHARLES CALLAHAN, Secretary.

SEVERITY IN ILLINOIS.—One of our western exchanges furnishes the following particulars of an extraordinary surgical operation recently performed in Illinois, which is considered one of the greatest triumphs of professional skill, and shows that money expended for instruments is, in reality, thrown away: "Mr. Brown, of Big Muddy, had his leg crushed by a log, and had all the doctors of Richmond, Clay and Jasper, in attendance. Not a set of surgical instruments could be found, and amputation was imperative. A rusty butcher's knife and butcher's saw were obtained—the knife whetted on a brickbat—the saw, rusty and greasy, was good enough. The incision was made, and the flesh cut in professional style—the arteries taken up with a crooked fork, and tied with basting thread from one of the M.D., jackets—the end of the bone was scraped with a case-knife to get off the grease and rust left by the saw—the flesh was turned over the end of the bone, and a cotton rag stuck upon the wound with shoemaker's wax. Eight inches of common whisky was put into the patient before the operation commenced, which made him oblivious."

UNIVERSALIST'S CREED.—The doctrine of Universalism is thus set forth in the leading organ of that denomination, The Ambassador:—"It is no longer necessary that the fact should be overlooked, that the major part of Universalists believe in a future state of discipline. The jumping into glory, as a man pulls off his clothes and dives into the bath, is unreasonable. Analogy, facts, the schemes of salvation revealed in the Bible, the relation existing between God and his creatures, all prove that there must be a disciplinary process to induce a progress in holiness; that there must be a difference of moral character and spiritual excellence, of purity and happiness, when men enter the future state, in accordance with their moral condition at death."

I do not design to enter into any long discussion upon Fevers, nor will I attempt to demonstrate the various hypothetical deductions made by numerous physicians upon the qualities, duration, and treatment of this class of diseases. My intention is merely to lay before the public certain rules and cautions for the better preservation of their health.

In the first category, I would most earnestly impress upon the minds of all, the great necessity of cleanliness; the neglect of this great law of nature brings in its train the host of other evils. Due ablutions of the skin and the necessary friction used afterwards to dry it, opens and stimulates its pores—brings to the surface a quicker circulation of blood, and, consequently, stimulates its active propensities. We all have experienced the enlivening influence of a bath after the fatiguing and debilitating effects of a severe journey. The laws of nature are the laws of physiology. Man is so constituted, physically, that the interruption of the action of one organ, disturbs the whole economy. Witness the disturbance of the Liver in Remittent Fever. Sanitary regulations to preserve health in crowded dwellings, must be strictly and rigidly enforced. Exercise and exposure to pure air, are of the first importance. Good diet, comfortable and clean clothing of sufficient quantity, are two things to which I would most earnestly call the attention of all. Abstinence from alcoholic drinks and fermented liquors, which, by their corrosive and stimulating action on the stomach and blood, entail so many distressing effects on the fever which has so lately prevailed here.

We are now satisfied that fever is not localised even in the blood; true, the blood is affected, but it is in common with all other parts of the body. Its molecular currents undergo alterations, but so do all those of the other organs. Perhaps everywhere in fever the nutritive changes are impaired, and perhaps every organ is both more rapidly changed than usual and is less rapidly repaired. Such is the harmony of the parts of the body, that this is indeed inevitable; the rapid interchanges of the molecular, either in the blood or in organs, render it impossible that any disease shall remain isolated. As to the correct working of one organ, the correct working of all other organs is necessary. A disease of the blood as a thing separate and peculiar, is evidently impossible; from that blood torrents of fluid pass in inconceivable rapidity into all organs, and as rapidly are again gathered up. What was solid is now fluid. What is now fluid is speedily to become if not solid, yet a constituent of what we call a solid organ. Into that organ the altered fluid carries its own imperfect constitution, and injures at once the function of the structure of which for the time it forms a part.

Life is by no means a constant quantity. It varies both in its fulness, power, and intensity, and in its duration. Sickness and early death seem to be looked upon not only as the common but necessary lot of humanity, and as an inherent condition of our earthly existence, growing by the order of nature, out of our organization, or inseparable from the earth we inhabit, or the atmosphere we breathe. Taking with life these conditions of sickness, weakness and uncertainty of tenure, and considering these as arising from causes which are established in the creation of man and the world, it has hardly been a question whether the causes might not be removed and their evil consequences avoided. Until the leopard could change his spots, and the Ethiopian his skin, man would not think to change this sad condition of his creation, and escape his liability to disease and early death; and, therefore, although the world has devoted sufficient attention to the healing of diseases, it has paid very little regard to their prevention.

It has become a question whether the fevers and other fatal diseases which ravage certain places, may not be owing to removable causes. Certainly as there is a wide difference between the external conditions and circumstances of the afflicted and exempted, it is reasonable to ask, whether this outward difference might not be lessened, and the diseases thereby diminished?

Undoubtedly preserve cleanliness intact and you render harmless the harpy which has preyed on so many. Purge the streets of their mud and filth, provide proper receptacles for the waste which accumulates so rapidly in the quarters of the troops and thoroughfares, and you prevent effectually the appearance of this miasmatic cause of disease.

J. N. I.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!—On the fifth page we publish the rules and regulations for the future government of the army. All the members of the military should read it carefully.

RULES AND ARTICLES OF WAR,

BY WHICH

The Army of the Republic of Nicaragua SHALL BE GOVERNED

ARTICLE 1. It is earnestly recommended to all officers and soldiers to attend divine worship; and all officers or soldiers who shall in any way behave with impropriety or irreverence in any place of divine worship, shall be punished according to his offence by sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 2. Any officer or soldier who shall speak disrespectfully of the President of the Republic, shall be punished at the discretion of a general court-martial.

ART. 3. Any officer or soldier who shall behave himself with contempt or disrespect towards his superior officer, shall be punished by the judgment of a general court-martial.

ART. 4. Any officer or soldier who shall begin, excite, cause, or join in, any mutiny or sedition, in any company, or in any party, post, detachment, or guard, in the service of the Republic, shall suffer death or such other punishment as may be ordered by sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 5. Any officer or soldier, who, being present at any meeting or sedition, does not use his utmost endeavor to suppress the same; or having knowledge of any intended mutiny, does not, without delay, give information to his commanding officer, shall suffer death or such other punishment as may be ordered by sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 6. Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior officer, or raise any weapon, or offer any violence to him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretence whatsoever, or shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer, shall suffer death or such other punishment as a general court-martial may order.

ART. 7. Every soldier who enlists in the service of the Republic shall have at the time read to him the rules and articles of war, and shall take before a magistrate an oath to faithfully and honestly serve the Republic, and to obey the orders of his superior officers. The magistrate will give the necessary certificate.

ART. 8. No soldier, duly enlisted, shall be dismissed the service but by expiration of term of service, sentence of a general court-martial, or by the order of the General-Commander-in-Chief.

ART. 9. Any officer who shall knowingly make a false return to any superior officer authorized to call for it, shall, on conviction by a general court-martial, be cashiered.

ART. 10. The commanding officer of every regiment or battalion, troop or independent company, or garrison, shall, on the first of every month, remit to the Adjutant General an exact and full report of his command; and any officer failing to remit such return shall be punished at the discretion of a general court-martial.

ART. 11. Any officer or soldier, duly enlisted, who shall desert the service of the Republic, and shall be convicted thereof by a general court-martial, shall suffer death or such other punishment as may be ordered by sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 12. Any officer or soldier who shall persuade or advise any other officer or soldier to desert the service of the Republic, shall, on conviction thereof, suffer death or such other punishment as may be ordered by sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 13. All officers of what rank soever have power to part and quell all quarrels, frays and disorders, and to order officers under arrest and soldiers into confinement, until their proper superior officers shall be acquainted therewith; and whosoever shall refuse to obey such officer, (though of inferior rank,) or shall draw a weapon upon him, shall suffer such punishment as may be ordered at the discretion of a general court-martial.

ART. 14. Every officer commanding in quarters, garrisons, or on the march, shall keep good order, and, to the utmost of his ability, redress all abuses or disorders which may be committed by any officer or soldier under his command. If, upon complaint made to him, of officers or soldiers beating or otherwise ill-treating any person, or of disturbing fairs or markets, or of committing any kinds of riot to the disquietude of the citizens of the Republic, he, the commanding officer, shall refuse or omit to see proper justice and reparation made by the offending parties, he shall, on conviction, be cashiered or suffer such other punishment as may be ordered by sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 15. If any officer or soldier shall think himself wronged by his superior officer or non-commissioned officer, he may appeal to his commanding officer for redress, whose duty it will be to examine into the cause of complaint, and take proper measures for redressing the wrong complained of, and transmit the full facts to the next highest in command authorized to institute a court-martial. But if the complaint be deemed vexatious or malicious, the complainant will be liable to punishment by sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 16. Any officer who shall embezzle, misapply, or sell, or shall willfully or through neglect suffer any of the provisions, forage, arms, clothing, ammunition, or other military stores belonging to the Republic, to be spoiled, damaged, or wasted, shall, on conviction thereof by a general court-martial, be dismissed the service or otherwise punished at the discretion of the court.

ART. 17. Any officer who shall embezzle or misapply any public monies with which he may have been entrusted, shall, on conviction thereof by a general court-martial, be cashiered and compelled to refund the money.

ART. 18. No officer or soldier shall lie out of his quarters or camp without proper leave, upon

penalty of being punished at the discretion of a court-martial.

ART. 19. No officer or soldier shall fail to repair, at the time fixed, to the place of parade exercise or other rendezvous appointed by his commanding officer, unless prevented by sickness or other evident necessity, nor shall go from said place of rendezvous without leave from the commanding officer, or until regularly dismissed or relieved, upon penalty of being punished at the discretion of a court-martial.

ART. 20. Any officer who shall be found drunk on his guard, party, or other duty, shall be cashiered; and any non-commanding officer or soldier so offending shall be punished at the discretion of a court-martial.

ART. 21. Any sentinel found sleeping on his post shall suffer death or such other punishment as may be ordered by a general court-martial.

ART. 22. Any officer, who, by discharging firearms, drawing swords, beating drums, or by other means whatsoever, shall occasion false alarms in camp, garrison or quarters, shall suffer death or such other punishment as may be ordered by sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 23. Any officer or soldier who shall misbehave himself before the enemy, run away, or shamefully abandon any fort, post, or guard, which he or they may be commanded to defend, or speak words inducing others to do the like; or shall cast away his arms and ammunition, or who shall quit his post or colors to plunder and pillage; every such offender, being duly convicted thereof, shall suffer death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 24. Any person belonging to the army of the Republic who shall make known the watchword to any person not entitled to receive it, or who shall presume to give a parole or watchword different from what he received, shall suffer death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 25. All officers and soldiers are to behave orderly in quarters or on the march; whosoever shall commit any waste or spoil on any kind of property belonging to the citizens of the Republic, unless by order of the Commander-in-Chief, shall be punished according to the degree of his offence at the discretion of a court-martial.

ART. 26. Whoever, belonging to the army of the Republic, employed in foreign parts, shall force a safe-guard, shall suffer death.

ART. 27. Whoever shall relieve the enemy in money, ammunition, or victuals, or shall knowingly harbor or protect the enemy, or shall hold correspondence with, or give intelligence, either directly or indirectly, to the enemy, shall, on conviction thereof before a general court-martial, suffer death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by sentence of the said court.

ART. 28. All public property of whatsoever kind taken in the enemy's camps, towns, forts, or magazines, shall be secured for the service of the Republic, for the neglect of which the commanding officer shall be accounted liable.

ART. 29. If any commander of any troops, garrison, fort, or post, shall be compelled by the officers and soldiers under his command to give up to the enemy, or to abandon his trust, the officers and soldiers so offending shall, on conviction thereof before a general court-martial, suffer death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the said court.

ART. 30. All retainers to the camp and all persons whatsoever serving with the army of the Republic shall be subject to orders according to the rules and regulations governing the army.

ART. 31. General courts-martial may consist of any number of members from five to thirteen inclusively; but they shall not be of a less number than can be detailed without manifest injury to the service.

ART. 32. Any general officer commanding an army, or the commander of a separate department, may order general courts-martial whenever necessary; but no sentence of a court-martial shall be carried into execution until the whole proceeding shall have been laid before the officer ordering the same or the officer commanding the troops for the time being; neither shall the sentence of any court-martial, in time of peace, involving life or the dismissal of a commissioned officer, or which shall, in time of peace or war, respect a general officer, be carried into execution, until the whole proceedings shall have been laid before the General-Commander-in-Chief for his action and orders thereon. All other sentences may be confirmed and ordered to be carried into execution by the officer ordering the court or the commanding officer for the time being.

ART. 33. Any officer commanding a regiment, battalion, or corps, may order for his own regiment, battalion, or corps, courts-martial, to consist of three commissioned officers, to try cases not capital, and decide upon their sentences; and all officers commanding posts or camps composed of troops of different corps may, in like manner, order similar courts-martial with the same powers.

ART. 34. No commissioned officer or cases of a capital nature shall be tried before the minor courts-martial; nor shall such courts order a fine exceeding one month's pay, nor imprison or put to hard labor for a longer period than one month.

ART. 35. The Judge-Advocate of a general court-martial shall prosecute in the name of the Republic, but shall so far consider himself as counsel for the prisoner, after the said prisoner shall have made his plea, as to object to any leading question to any of the witnesses, or any question to the prisoner, the answer to which might tend to criminate himself. He shall administer to each member of the court the following oath: (The same oath will be taken by all members of minor courts-martial.) "You, A, B, do solemnly swear that you will well and truly try and determine, according to evidence, the matter now before you, between the Republic of Nicaragua and the prisoner to be tried; and that you

will duly administer justice, according to the rules and articles for the government of the Army of the Republic of Nicaragua, without partiality, favor or affection; and if any doubt shall arise not explained by such articles, according to your conscience, the best of your understanding and the custom of war in like cases. And you do further swear, that you will not divulge the sentence of the court until it shall be published by proper authority; neither will you disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness by a court of justice, in a due course of law. So help you God." As soon as the said oath shall have been administered to the respective members, the President of the court shall administer to the Judge-Advocate (or person officiating as such) the following oath: "You, A, B, do solemnly swear that you will not disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness by a court of justice, in a due course of law, nor divulge the sentence of the court to any but the proper authority, until it shall be duly disclosed by the same. So help you God."

ART. 36. When a prisoner arraigned before a court-martial shall, from obstinacy and deliberate design, stand mute, or answer foreign to the purpose, the court will proceed to trial and judgment as if the prisoner had regularly pleaded "Not guilty." Prisoners may be allowed counsel; but under no circumstances can said counsel be permitted, in person, to examine witnesses or address the court.

ART. 37. When a member shall be challenged by a prisoner, the latter must state his cause of challenge, of which the court shall, after due deliberation, determine the relevancy or validity, and decide accordingly; and no challenge to more than one member at a time shall be received by the court.

ART. 38. All the members of a court-martial are to behave with decency and calmness. In giving their votes, they are to begin with the youngest in commission.

ART. 39. All persons who give evidence before a court-martial are to be examined on oath as follows: "You swear the evidence you shall give in the cause now in hearing shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God."

ART. 40. No officer shall be tried but by a general court-martial, nor by officers of an inferior rank, if it can be avoided; nor shall any proceedings be carried on, excepting between the hours of eight in the morning and three in the afternoon, except in cases which, in the opinion of the officer ordering the court-martial, require immediate attention.

ART. 41. No person whatsoever shall use any menacing words, signs or gestures in the presence of a court-martial, nor shall cause any disorder or riot, or disturb their proceedings, on penalty of being punished at the discretion of the court.

ART. 42. Whenever any officer shall be charged with any crime, he shall be arrested and confined in his quarters or tent, and be deprived of his sword by the commanding officer; and any officer violating his arrest shall be cashiered.

ART. 43. Non-commanding officers and soldiers charged with crimes shall be confined until tried by a court-martial, or released by proper authority.

ART. 44. No officer or soldier who shall be put in arrest shall continue in confinement more than eight days, or until such time as a court-martial can be assembled.

ART. 45. No officer commanding a guard, or provost marshal, shall refuse to receive or keep any prisoner committed to his charge by an officer belonging to the forces of the Republic, provided the officer at the time give a written statement of the offence with which the prisoner is charged.

ART. 46. No officer commanding a guard, or provost marshal, shall presume to release any person committed to his charge, with proper authority for so doing; nor shall he suffer any person to escape, on penalty of being punished at the discretion of a court-martial.

ART. 47. Any officer convicted by a general court-martial of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman shall be cashiered.

ART. 48. No person shall be sentenced to suffer death but by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of a general court-martial, nor except in the cases herein expressly mentioned; and no officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, shall be tried a second time for the same offence.

ART. 49. Courts of enquiry may be instituted by the General-Commander-in-Chief, or, on the application of an officer, by the commanders of troops in quarters or camp, but in no other cases.

ART. 50. Courts of enquiry will consist of one or more (not exceeding three) officers; and a recorder. The court will have the same power to summon witnesses and examine them as courts-martial have; and the party accused shall have the liberty to interrogate and cross-examine witnesses, the object of the court being to elicit all the facts in a case and present them for consideration to the proper authority, without expressing any opinion on the merits of the case, unless specially required so to do.

ART. 51. The recorder of a court of enquiry will administer the following oath to each of the members, viz: "You, A, B, do solemnly swear that you will well and truly examine and enquire, according to evidence, into the matter now before you, without partiality, favor, affection, prejudice, or hope of reward. So help you God." After which the President shall administer to the recorder the following oath: "You, A, B, do solemnly swear that you will, according to your best ability, accurately and impartially record the proceedings of the court and the evidence to be given in the case in hearing. So help you God." The

witnesses take the same oath as witnesses sworn before courts-martial.

ART. 52. All crimes not capital, and all disorders and neglects which officers or soldiers may be guilty of, prejudicial to good order and military discipline, though not mentioned in the preceding articles of war, are to be taken cognizance of by general or minor courts-martial, according to the degree of the offence, and punished at their discretion.

ART. 53. In time of war, all persons not citizens of or owing allegiance to the Republic of Nicaragua, who shall be found lurking as spies, in or about the forts or camps of the army of the Republic, or any of them, shall suffer death, according to the law and usage of nations, by sentence of a general court-martial.

By command of **WILLIAM WALKER,**
General-Commander-in-Chief.

PH. R. THOMPSON, Adjutant General.
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
Granada, June 20, 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.

MAX. A. THOMAN,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE
AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS.

Together with
JUN. COPPEL 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.

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.

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.

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

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

Parte Española.

Sábado, Junio 28 de 1856.

SE PUBLICARA

TODOS LOS SABADOS,

TERMINOS DE SUSCRIPCION:

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

TERMINOS ADVIRTIENDO:

Por una cuartillo de ocho líneas, primera insercion, \$2 50
Cada insercion consecuyente, 1 50

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

AJENTES.

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

DE OFICIO.

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

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

De orden del

Brig. Gral. Domingo de Goicouria.

Intendente General.

Thomas F. Fisher,

Col. y primer asist. Intendente General.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO JENERAL.

Granada, 25 de Junio de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de

EL GOBIERNO:

En esta fecha ha dictado el acuerdo que sigue:

Hallándose vacante el Ministerio de Relaciones y Gobernacion, en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

1.º Nómbrase Ministro de Relaciones y Gobernacion al Sr. Jeneral D. Manuel Carrascosa.

2.º El mismo nombrado se encargará de las Carteras de Hacienda y Guerra, mientras se proveen de las personas que deben desempeñarlas.

3.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Granada, Junio 21 de 1856.—Ferrer.
Y lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos, acompañándole la firma del nombrado para su reconocimiento.—Ferrer.—M. Carrascosa.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO JENERAL.

Granada, Junio 25 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de

El S. P. E. en esta fecha ha dictado el acuerdo que sigue:

«El Presidente Provisorio de la República.

Hallándose vacantes las Carteras de Guerra, Hacienda y Crédito Público; y siendo urgente proveerlas en personas que reúnan las capacidades necesarias, en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

1.º Se nombra para desempeñar la Cartera de Guerra al Sr. Jeneral D. Mateo Pineda.

2.º Nómbrase Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público al Sr. Presbítero Don Manuel Loredó.

3.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Granada, Junio 25 de 1856.—Ferrer.—Carrascosa.

Y lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos.—Carrascosa.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO JENERAL.

Granada, Junio 25 de 1856.

El Presidente Provisorio de la República.

Hallándose vacante el empleo de escribiente archivero del Ministerio Jeneral ha tenido á bien nombrar al Sr. D. Cármen

Echegollen con el sueldo de treinta pesos mensuales.

Comuníquese á quienes corresponda.—Granada, Junio 25 de 1856.—Ferrer.—M. Carrascosa.

Diligencias instruidas para descubrir los robos perpetrados en la invasion que los costa-rica hicieron á este Departamento en el mes de Abril de 1856.

Prefectura y Subdelegacion de Hacienda, del Departamento Meridional.

D. U. L.

Sr. Alcalde primero Constitucional de esta ciudad.

Rivas, Mayo 21 de 1856.

Tan luego como V. reciba la presente procederá á seguir una informacion testificada en que consten las personas que han sido saqueadas en esa ciudad en la última guerra habida con las fuerzas invasoras de Costa-rica, haciendo constar en ella las fuerzas por las cuales fueron robadas, así como tambien las fechas en que lo fueron; para cuyo fin podrá V. llamar al Sr. escribano público D. Teodoro Granados, y á los Sres. D. Saturnino Perez, y D. José María Ballester. Y por evacuadas dichas diligencias las remitirá originales á mi despacho; y la falta de exacto cumplimiento de esta orden, será multada con veinte y cinco pesos que gubernativamente hará exhibir á V. en su caso no espero.

J. L. Cole.

Juzgado primero Constitucional por depósito.

Rivas, Mayo 24 de 1856.

Por recibida la nota del Sr. Prefecto, que se pondrá por cabeza: instrúyase la informacion y en ella se previene, llámándose primeramente á los Sres. que en la propia nota se relacionan; y por evacuada devuélvase orijinales.—Proveido con testigos por impedimento del único escribano que certifico.—Manuel Leopoldo Urcuyo.—Francisco Morales.—Francisco Zamora.

El mismo dia en este despacho el Sr. escribano público D. Teodoro Granados de este vecindario, certifico que conoco, por ante los de asistencia, le recibí juramento de decir verdad, y siendo examinado con manifestacion de la nota que obra por cabeza, dijo: que hallándose almorzando con su familia en su propia casa en la mañana del 11 de Abril próximo pasado se rompió el fuego inmediatamente fué ocupada dicha casa por una guerrilla americana y permaneció en ella todo el dia; y que aunque el declarante se refugió en una pieza de la misma casa con toda la familia, tuvo que estar relacionando con las fuerzas americanas por que el comandante de la guerrilla le llamaba para pedirle algunas cosas que necesitaba, por lo que tuvo ocasion de observar que en todo el dia no se estrajo la mas pequeña cosa de la casa: que como á las cinco y media de la tarde entró jente de Costa-rica por la parte interior del solar de la misma casa en cuyo acto el comandante americano con su tropa se retiró al lado de la plaza principal, y el que declara con su familia hizo lo mismo por dentro del solar dirigiéndose á la Hacienda de las Sras. Leibas en donde pasó la noche; y en la mañana siguiente cuando ya los americanos habian retirádose de esta ciudad, mandó por dos veces á su sobrina doña Domitila Flores que fuese á registrar la propia casa, llevando llaves para abrir algunas de las arcas, y regresando primera y segunda vez dicha Señora dió razon que todo estaba en orden: que como á las 4 de la tarde de ese mismo dia sábado 12 fué á rondar el mismo edificio y tambien su sobrino Don Rafael Parada quien volvió, con precipitacion dando el parte que en la sala, tienda esquina y aposento estaban muchos soldados costaricenses fracturando armarios y cofres, llevándose cuanto allí habia, y poniéndose en marcha el esponente con su Señora y parte de la familia cuando llegó ya no halló á persona alguna y si rotas las cerraduras de cofres, armario ropero y piezas de la casa no encontrando en ella ni una sola pieza de ropa de lujo y de uso ni calzado, como tampoco infinitos muebles de estimacion y de valor entrando en el saqueo alguna parte de su libreria: que asegura que los Costa-ricos fueron los que

les saquearon por que repetidas veces los volvió á encontrar de puertas adentro llevándose lo que en la primera vez dejaron, como tambien por que un pantalón de su hijo mayor le fué quitado aun soldado Costarica que lo llevaba puestas y ahora despues ha sabido que unos soldados del mismo ejército iban con direccion á la Virgen buscándole venta á unos libros que tenían el nombre del que declara. Que lo espuesto es la verdad y leido que lo hubo, dijo estar conforme y ser de 56 años de edad, firmando (con migo) y los de asistencia que certifico. En este estado dijo: que tambien sabia de oidas, como robaron en la tienda de Don Manuel Bustos.—Manuel Leopoldo Urcuyo.—Teodoro Granados.—Francisco Morales.—Francisco Zamora.

Seguidamente presente el Sr. Alcalde primero de esta ciudad D. José María Ballesters, por ante los mismos testigos le recibí juramento en los propios términos y bajo su gravedad dijo: que habiéndose separado de su tienda que tenia surtida de mercancías, estas fueron saqueadas por las tropas Costaricenses en términos de no de jarle aun con que cubrir los créditos pasivos que contrajo sobre los mismos efectos robados, cuyo acontecimiento fue público es este departamento y no lo ignoraron los oficiales del mismo ejército pues á todas horas y en lo mas público se veian soldados estrayéndolo todo; que lo espuesto es la verdad, y leido que lo hubo, dijo estar conforme y ser mayor de treinta años, y firmando (con migo) y los de asistencia que certifico.—José María Ballesters.—Manuel Leopoldo Urcuyo.—Francisco Morales.—Francisco Zamora.

En veinte y cuatro del mismo, presente en estos officios el Sr. Saturnino Perez é interrogado al tenor de la nota que encabeza dijo: que el once del próximo pasado Abril, precisamente al comenzar la accion que tuvo lugar ese dia en esta ciudad, entre las fuerzas del Gobierno de la República y las de Costa-rica, dejó su tienda de mercancías cerrada; y que á las tres de la tarde del dia siguiente que volvió á ella, la encontró abierta con algunos Costaricenses dentro y en el momento notó la falta de muchos artículos: que el creé que estos fueron tomados por la misma tropa tanto por esa circunstancia como por que algunos dias despues vió en poder de soldados Costaricenses algunas cosas como zapatos, y otras, que es probable no hubiera dejado en la tienda la tropa del Gobierno si hubiera saqueado. Tambien lo creé así por que aun en su presencia los mismos soldados Costaricenses le arrebataban algunas cosas: lo creé así por que veia á aquellos mismos andar vendiendo algunas mercancías que se decia, y es creible, fuesen saqueadas en otras tiendas; y por que tambien vió en poder de ellos algunas cosas que tenia depositadas en casa de la Señora doña Juana Ignacia, muchos de cuyos cuartos vió rotos hasta despues de la referida accion. Que igualmente vió fraccionadas algunas otras tiendas que generalmente se decia habian sido saqueadas despues de la misma, á favor de la ausencia de sus dueños y vecindario. Que lo dicho es cuanto por ahora recuerda como cierto sobre el objeto, y que en ello se ratifica despues de leido bajo el juramento que tiene prestado y firma.—M. Leopoldo Urcuyo.—Santiago Perez.—Francisco Morales.—Francisco Zamora.

Ignorándose por ahora que otros testigos puedan ser sabedores de lo que se trata de averiguar: con tres fojas útiles se pasan estas diligencias al Sr. Prefecto.—Urcuyo.

Prefectura y Subdelegacion de Hacienda del Departamento Meridional.

Ciudad de Rivas, Mayo 21 de 1856.

Por cuanto en este mando hay partes positivas de que los enemigos del Gobierno difunden especies subversivas, divulgando que la fuerza Americana de Nicaragua, robó las alhajas de la Iglesia parroquial de esta ciudad, sin duda con la mira de alarmar á los pueblos de la República, y demas de Centro América haciéndoles creer que no se respeta la Religión: tómele declaracion juramentada al Sr. Cura y Vicario D. Herculano Salvatierra, para que bajo su gravedad esponga cuanto le

conste. Así lo proveo y mando por ante los de mi despacho que certifico.—J. L. Cole.—Eduardo Estrada.—Diego Martín.

En la misma fecha presente el Sr. Cura D. Herculano Salvatierra á quien por ante los de mi despacho le recibí juramento conforme á su fuero, bajo cuya gravedad ofreció decir verdad en cuanto supiese de lo que le fuese preguntado, y siéndolo con mérito del auto que antecede, dijo: que el dia 11 de Abril último tuvo lugar la accion dada por las fuerzas del Gobierno contra las invasoras de Costa-rica: que el 12 despues de haberse retirado las fuerzas del Gobierno pasó el que declara en persona á observar los daños que hubiese habido, y no encontró mas que un Crucifijo de plata roto; pero que los pedazos estaban allí: que respecto de las alhajas, todas estaban en sus respectivos lugares: que dos dias despues de esto, le dió aviso el Sacristan de la Parroquia Sr. Francisco Sosa, que la puerta mayor de la Iglesia habia amanecido rota, que entónces se constituyó de nuevo el esponente á la Iglesia, y encontró ménos la cruzcita y tres flores de la Custodia, y una que sin duda no la pudieron arrancar, que igualmente halló ménos los libros del apuntamiento de bautismos con mas unas piezas de ropa que el sacristan le informó se habian llevado, asegurándole, que despues de la accion ahí estaban, y que las encontró ménos despues de ser fracturada la puerta: que lo dicho es la verdad en lo que se afirma y ratifica por el juramento que ha prestado: leida que le fué esta su declaracion, espresó ser mayor de edad, y firmó (con migo) por ante los de mi despacho, que certifico.—J. L. Cole.—Herculano Salvatierra.—Eduardo Estrada.—Diego Martín.

Prefectura y Subdelegacion de Hacienda del Departamento Meridional.

Sr. D. Dámaso Sousa.

Villa de San Jorge, Mayo 27 de 1856.

Para los fines acordados sobre vindicacion del honor de la tropa del Supremo Gobierno en los hechos en Rivas en la guerra del 11 del próximo pasado Abril, adjunto á V. orijinales las diligencias esperando que de su recibo mande el que corresponde á su atento y seguro servidor.

Sr. Impresor: acordando este mando, que el Sr. Sousa podrá no estar en esa ciudad, me diriji á V. remitiéndole las diligencias adjuntas para que se sirva imprimirlas en los números del Nicaraguense para conocimiento del público. Y no omito informar á V para que por art. separar primera, que es comun y notorio en este Departamento; que ántes de ocupar á Rivas los soldados Costa-ricos por precaucion todo comercio de mercancías desocupó el Centro; pero luego fué ocupado por dichos soldados, los dueños de mercancías llenos de confianza de los soldados pusieron en públicos sus efectos para su venta; y no obstante esta confianza y amistad, los soldados dichos los han saqueado casi á todos en jeneral (segun informes) sin dispensacion de las personas de sus partidos, pues en los que han declarado en las adjuntas diligencias, solo el Sr. Granados no se mete en nada: pero los demas han pertenecido al partido lejitimista, como son el Sr. Ballester y Perez, que aun todavia conservan aquella amistad.

Soy de V. atento servidor.—J. L. Cole.

En la ciudad de Granada á los veinte y seis dias del mes de Junio de mil ochocientos cincuenta y seis. El cuerpo Municipal presidido por el Sr. Prefecto se constituyó en sesion pública para acordar los medios de salvar la Patria en sus aflictivas circunstancias. El Sr. Prefecto, espuso que: la Administracion de Leon infringiendo el tratado de 23 de Octubre último y traicionando los deberes de su ministerio se ha adherido á las fuerzas invasoras de Guatemala, Costa-rica, San Salvador y Honduras arrastrando á tan tamaña maldad á algunos ilusos de Leon y Chinandega, al paso que otros fieles é ilustrados no han entrado en ese miserable complot.

Discutido tan importante asunto con el mas maduro y detenido exámen, la Municipalidad de Granada y su vecindario acordaron lo siguiente.

Art. 1.º Se aprueba el decreto de 20 del corriente.

Art. 2.º En consecuencia la Municipalidad creó el nombramiento de Presidente Provisorio en la persona del Señor Ldo. D. Fermín Eerrer es conforme á la voluntad del vecindario y

3.º Para llevar á efecto los dos artículos anteriores la Municipalidad acuerda que se trascriba esta acta al referido Sr. Presidente de cuya notoria ilustración y patriotismo espera la salvación de la Patria y al Ilustre Sr. General William Walker para que como Jefe de la fuerza armada no desempeñe á Nicaragua; y lo firmó ante el infrascrito Secretario que da fé.—Faustino Solorzano.—Calisto Vargas.—Trinidad Lacayo.—Juan Peralta.—Julio Martínez.—Dolores Peña.—I. Castrillo.—Francisco Calonge.—Francisco García Calonge secretario.—

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION
Granada, Junio 27 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de

El S. P. E., en esta fecha ha acordado lo siguiente:

“El Presidente Provisorio de la República.

No habiendo hasta la fecha, tomado posesion del Ministerio de Hacienda el nombrado para desempeñarlo; en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

Art. 1.º Nómbrase Subsecretario de Hacienda al Sr. William K. Rogers, quien permanecerá en este destino todo el tiempo que el Gobierno juzgue necesario.

Art. 2.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Granada, Junio 27 de 1856.—Ferrer.”

Y lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos, esperando recibo.—Carrascosa.

Historia del Estado de Nicaragua, por el Obispo Don Pedro Agustín Morell en 1752.

Informe final de la visita.

Esta Señor es la relacion verdadera y mas sucinta que sobre mi dilatada peregrinacion he podido formar si algo bueno hubiese obrado en el discurso de ella debo referir lo único é inmediatamente al Padre de las luces y á su inescrutable Providencia, que sabe valerse de instrumentos débiles para empresas grandes. Los yerros que sin duda habré cometido en tanta variedad de negocios como han ocurrido, son efectos de mis cortos talentos. La voluntad, sin embargo se ha mantenido y permanecerá siempre constante en obrar cuanto conduzca al servicio de Dios y de V. M., bien espiritual y temporal de estos pueblos, paz y quietud de sus moradores. Contemporáneamente no perderé de vista la obligacion en que me hallo, de tributar sin intermision las debidas gracias al Altísimo, por la merced tan particular que se ha dignado hacerme. No hay memoria de que Prelado alguno de esta Iglesia haya concluido enteramente la visita de su Diócesis; ni pasado á consolar á los moradores del Castillo de San Juan, tan acreedores á la mayor compasion por el destierro y miseria que padecen: yo en el mas escondido rincon de tan aspero y vasto pais. En todos los lugares he esparcido la semilla de la divina palabra; el fruto ha sido copiosísimo testificándolo, las confesiones y comuniones frecuentes y aun cotidianas, las penitencias y devociones en que se ejercitan los fieles, sobre todo la del Santísimo Rosario, resado tres veces en las casas, y concurrido de noche por las calles. Atribuyese generalmente á tan santa ocupacion la reforma que se toca en las costumbres, y la paz sin ejemplar de que se goza en todo el obispado.

Desde que puse los pies en él, no he encontrado otra cosa que un sumo respeto y continuados servicios á mi dignidad. La molestia en tan dilatada marcha no me ha sido muy gravosa, hacia la siempre en silla de manos, que los naturales llevaban á hombros, tal era el cuidado con que se portaban en esta tarea que el movimiento no me incomodaba. Por otra parte, ninguno habia que se escusase del trabajo ántes bien lo solicitaban con porfia (atropellado): regaban flores, y salian de sus chozas, permaneciendo de rodillas hasta recibir la bendicion. Media legua ántes de entrar en los pueblos venian los hombres

con los muchachos de la doctrina Cruz parroquial y de las cofradías, estandartes, tambores, trompetas y chirimias á recibirme: desde allí comenzaban á disparar voladores, y á trechos estaban situados en el camino diferentes arcos formados de flores y ramas de árboles que con la diversidad de colores se hermoseaban y divertian; todos concurrían gustosos á solemnizar estas funciones. Las Iglesias no bastaban para el concurso de ellas y de los sermones, la atencion con que los oían era extrema, y tanto la ancía por besar la mano y recibir la bendicion en particular, que por consolarlos me veía precisado des pues de darla solemnemente de mañana y tarde á tomar asiento, hasta que cada uno satisfacía su loable deseo. Al salir de los mismos pueblos repetían los mismos obsequios que á la entrada. Si estaba inmediato aquel á donde se dirijia la marcha la continuaban hasta dejarme en él; seguían me pues de unos á otros lugares por oír la divina palabra. En una ocasion segun el juicio de un hombre, pasarían de diez mil los que me acompañaban: sucedió entonces, que en cinco cuartos de legua de que constaba la caminata, fué preciso con sumir el dilatado espacio de cuatro horas por la multitud de las jentes: era tanta, que impedía el paso regular de la silla, y cada instante era necesario hacer alto con ella. En suma, no se si se darán pueblos mas dulces y reverentes hacia su prelado: varias veces he afirmado, y ahora lo repito, que los mas civilizados y sometidos se contentarian con igualarlos. Hago estas observaciones, para desvanecer la injusticia que por lo comun se les hace: trataseles de indomitos, libertinos, y tal vez de maquinadores contra la dignidad: todo lo contrario he experimentado con exceso y generalidad. Parecíame en cada pueblo, que en otro ninguno se me tributarían iguales honores, ni expresiones mas particulares de afecto. Apenas mudaba de pais cuando retractaba mi dictámen; unos en fin se escedían á otros, sin poder formar juicio sobre la mayor ventaja. Al mismo tiempo las alabanzas á Dios, y el de su Madre Santísima se repetían sin intermision. No hablo de los pueblos mas acomodados y dispuesto para ejercicios de virtud, digno de admiracion es que por los campos á pesar de la fatiga de cargarme, y sufriendo la injuria de los tiempos, no desmayasen de su devocion en efecto por todas partes no se encontraba sino un remedo de gloria.

Nuestro Sr. guardó la Católica Real Persona de S. M. como la cristiandad ha menester y sus vasallos nesecitamos. Ciudad de Santiago de Leon y Setiembre 8 de 1752.—Pedro Agustín Obispo de Nicaragua. (Continuará.)

Del Clamor Público de 19 de Abril último copiamos lo siguiente:

LA PAZ.—El Monitor Francés publica la lista siguiente de los Plenipotenciarios que serán en el armisticio de la guerra actual:

Por Francia.—Conde Colona Walewski Ministro de Negocios Estrangeros del Emperador, y el Baron de Bourneque, su enviado extraordinario y ministro plenipotenciario en Viena.

Por Austria.—El Conde Buol Schaesteni, Ministro de negocios estrangeros del Emperador de Austria, y el Baron de Hübner, su enviado extraordinario y Ministro plenipotenciario en Paris.

Por Inglaterra.—El Duque de Clarendon, Secretario principal del Estado de negocios estrangeros, y Lord Cowley embajador de la Gran-Bretaña en Paris.

Por Rusia.—El Conde Orloff miembro del Consejo del imperio, y edecan general del Emperador de Rusia, y el Baron de Brunow, su enviado extraordinario y ministro plenipotenciario de la confederacion Germánica.

Por Cerdeña.—El Caballero Máximo de Azeglio, Senador del reino de Cerdeña.

Por Turquía.—Alí Pacha, Gran Vizier de S. M. el Sultan, y Mehemed Djnil Bey su embajador en Paris.

La Guerra con los Estados-Unidos.—Una gran efervescencia se manifiesta en Inglaterra, y parece temerse una guerra con los E. U. A las últimas fechas Lord Palmerston se habia comprometido á dar á conocer al Parlamento una parte de la correspondencia cambiada entre la Ingla-

terra y los E. U., á propósito de la cuestion de la América-Central.

Un hecho significativo, si es exacto, esplica los temores de guerra mencionados. Si se ha de creer á los rumores que circulaban, M. Buchanan ha debido pedir su pasaporte á consecuencia de una seria dificultad sobrevenida entre él y Lord Clarendon. El rumor añade que Lord Clarendon habia expresado en términos amargos su malcontento de que M. Buchanan no hubiese asistido á su soireé, y que la discusion se habia acalorado á consecuencia de esta cuestion de etiqueta y que de aquí procedía el retiro del ministro americano.

Se decia además que la ausencia de M. Buchanan de la soireé de Lord Clarendon era motivada por dificultades anteriores. Segun parece, Lord Clarendon habia faltado á algunas atenciones respecto á M. Buchanan en una entrevista precedente, y que este último habia manifestado su malcontento absteniéndose de asistir á la soireé del ministro.

El tono de la prensa gubernamental es poco parlamentario respecto á los E. U.; pero las simpatías públicas están inclinadas al lado opuesto. La cámara de comercio de Liverpool rechaza todo pensamiento de guerra con los Estados-Unidos.

(Cop. del Clamor Público.)

MISCELANEA.

MEDIACION.—La diferencia entre un mediador y un árbitro consiste, en que un árbitro da una verdadera sentencia obligatoria, y el mediador solamente dictámenes y consejos que las partes pueden admitir y desechar. Muchas veces la mediacion no es mas que una simple formalidad que se adopta al principio para empezar á tratar, y que se continua despues únicamente por miramiento al mediador.

El Herald de Méjico publica cartas de la Baja California segun las cuales se habian descubierto allí nuevas minas de plata y de oro, parte de cuyos ricos productos habian llegado á la Paz. Era sobre todo notable la veta descubierta en Malancita Rica, y los habitantes la estaban laborando con gran entusiasmo y muy buen eccito.

PARTICULARIDADES DEL NUMERO SIETE.

Los antiguos contaban 7 planetas, 7 colores primitivos, 7 sabores y 7 olores, 7 maravillas del mundo, 7 sabios de la Grecia, 7 solemnidades de los juegos del circo, y 7 jenerales destinados á la conquista de Tebas: casi todos los pueblos han dividido el tiempo en periodos de 7 dias, y algunos geógrafos han sustituido á los 7 dias de la creacion, 7 creaciones sucesivas, 7 son las notas de la música, y durante 7 siglos solo se han conservado 7 metales. Los griegos inmolaban generalmente 7 victimas en la Biblia se encuentra con mucha frecuencia el número 7, como son las 7 iglesias, los 7 candeleros, las 7 lámparas, las 7 estrellas, los 7 sellos, los 7 ángeles, las 7 trompetas, las 7 plagas de Egipto, las cabezas de dragones son 7 diademas, las 7 semanas de Daniel &c.: en el catolicismo se cuentan los 7 salmos penitenciales, las 7 alegrías y los 7 dolores de la Virgen, las 7 palabras que dijo Cristo en la cruz, los 7 dones del Espíritu Santo, los 7 gozos del Sr. San José, los 7 sacramentos, los 7 pecados mortales, los 7 vicios capitales, las 7 partes del oficio ú horas canonicas; y segun un antiguo adajio, el sabio peca 7 veces al dia. Entre los ingleses 7 fueron las mujeres de Enrique VIII, 7 los obispos asesinados por María Tudor, y 7 las victorias ganadas á los Estuardos.

CANTIDAD METALICA.—La cantidad metálica esportada de Australia en el año de 1855, por el puerto de Melbourne, ha sido de mas de cuarenta millones de pesos, por supuesto en oro de la minas de esa segunda California,

POLITICA.—La palabra política en el sentido mas lato, significa el arte de conducirse, y con relacion á las naciones el de gobernar. En cuanto á este, tiene la política dos objetos; 1.º el régimen interior del estado; 2.º sus relaciones exteriores.

TRES MILLONES DE PESOS.—Del balance de la indemnizacion Mexicana, por la com-

pra de la Mesilla, se han pagado á Mr. Aspinwall; y otros reclamantes norteamericanos. ¡Quien daría esta mision!

POZO ARTESIANO.—El pozo artesiano ya tiene seiscientos sesenta pies de profundidad, y se cree que falta poco para sacar una abundancia de agua.

REMITIDO.

¡¡ATENCION!!

¡Llamar á un hombre, á una Sociedad, á un pueblo, ó á una Nacion en el dia del combate, en el dia del peligro, y pasado este traicionarle, es la mayor maldad! ¡Tal es la conducta de los disidentes del ilustre Jeneral Walker! Los manejos de la Administracion de Leon se han adherido á errores tan contrarios á la gratitud que es el característico del hombre honrado, y muy contrarios á los intereses nacionales.

¡Yo he sido víctima de las mezquinas intrigas de tal perfidia! ¡Mis antiguos enemigos, deudos y prosélitos de un aspirante al Supremo Poder; me prenden sin causa! ¡Ellos caen en el lazo que me armaron! ¡Incidió in foveam quem fecit! El previsor, el sabio jóven Walker me libra por segunda vez de sus asechanzas, y hoy triunfo vindicado de una atroz calumnia. ¡La justicia es el distintivo del hombre previsor! ¡Viva eternamente su nombre! ¡Que podrán esperar Guatemala, Costa-rica, S. Salvador y Honduras de unos traidores? ¡Traiciones y mas traiciones! ¡Nada mas! Esos traidores se han enriquecido con la sangre de pueblos inocentes, y hoy se prosternan á las plantas de los tiranos. ¡Luego llegará el dia del Juicio de esos malvados!

¡Granadinos, Masayas, Managuas y Rivenses colocoos en torno del siempre victorioso y siempre catáreis victoria! Empero os recuerdo que la exaltacion aun de la virtud es peligrosa. ¡La traicion de unos pocos ya está hecha! Miéntas resonaba el tumultuoso Foro de Aténas, adelantaba Filipo en sus conquistas!

Granada, Junio 25 de 1856.

José Leocadio Llona.

¡Gran Feria en Nicaragua!

¡MUSICAS, VAILES Y BANQUETES!

¡Juegos de los falsos Demócratas!

¡BANQUERO MARIANO ZALAZAR!

¡GURRUPÍE JOSE SANSON!

¡Apuntes al monte dado, los verdaderos Patriotas!

G. P.

A. S.

¡FONDO ABIERTO!

Se apuntan José María Valle, José Guerrero, los Jerez &c. &c. ¡Dice Mariano pago á todos, y los apuntes pierden por que el Gurrupíe cargó los dados!

¡Vuelve á decir Mariano! ¿no hay mas apuntes?

¡Le contesta Valle, no hay mi caballero! ¡Los que juegan limpio, limpios se levantan!

¡Dice el Gurrupíe!

Mariano pongamos el monte á los que vienen de los otros Estados. ¡Ganamos dos veces! Aseguramos lo que ya embólsamos, y tambien les ganamos á ellos! ¡Mariano no nos importa que los apuntes nos llamen traidores, fáciles marcharnos.

¡Se acabó la Gran Feria!

LLONA.

AVISO.

Se necesita informacion del R. H. Drew natural de los Estados-Unidos, fué visto últimamente como el dia 14 ó 15 del corriente Junio, cerca de la playa terminantemente fuera de sí; su edad es de 26 años, de un tamaño regular, de buen color ojos azules, sin barba, y bigotes, pelo negro y poco castaño, de uñas muy recortadas. Va vestido con una leva de paño negro, pantalon de lino rayado, zapatos de charol y sombrero de palma extranjera con cinta negra.

Se dará una gratificacion de veinte y cinco pesos á la persona que lo presente al ministro Americano en esta ciudad.

Granada, Junio 25 de 1856.

Deuda Nacional.

Difícil será encontrar una perversion de palabras mas egreja que la de llamar fondos á la cantidad que se debe. ¿Qué pensará un Chino, ó un Japon, al oír que los fondos de España montan á 800 millones de pesos, y que los oficiales de las secretarías de Estado no han recibido sus sueldos por falta de dinero? que los jueces de las Audiencias tienen cuatro pagas atrasadas, y los oficiales del ejército en campaña sin recibir un real por seis meses? Seguramente dirá el Chino los españoles no han pagado contribuciones en lo que va de este siglo; pero el Ministro de Hacienda le dirá que casi todas las provincias tienen pagadas sus tazas adelantadas. ¿Qué fondos son esos de España? esclamará confuso el mandarín. Estos fondos son una deuda que tiene nuestra nacion, dueña por tres siglos de todo el oro y plata que ha producido Méjico, Popayan, Lima, Potosí y Chile; de todos los metales preciosos que Vdes. poseen; una deuda que no podrá pagar España aunque venda todas las iglesias y sus fábricas, todos los conventos y sus fincas, mandando á sus casas á los canónigos, frailes y monjas. Yo no entiendo ese enigma dirá el Acático volviendo la espalda. Nos parece todavía esto para mostrar la absurda aplicacion de las palabras fondos nacionales. Pero dejando á España y á los estados de su proyejo donde la deuda no es opresiva, por que no se paga ni capital ni intereses, discurremos sobre los fondos ingleses y otros, de los que tenemos mas conocimiento.

La mayor parte de los ingleses creen que sus fondos públicos son una especie de riqueza nacional; pero ¿como puede ser riqueza, lo que realmente es deuda? Por mas que digan los economistas, riqueza y deuda no podrán jamás ser sinónimos. Ciertamente nos dirán que los fondos ó deudas son la riqueza de los acreedores que han comparado cada uno su parte con dinero efectivo. Pero esto es un sofisma, por que lo que cada acreedor ha comprado no es mas que una promesa sobre la buena fé de recibir tanto cada año; prueba de ello es que la promesa de recibir tres por ciento en Inglaterra cuesta cien, mientras que la promesa de pagar 6 por ciento en América; cuesta poco mas de 70 y nadie da ahora 20 por la promesa de pagar 5 en España; la razon de esta diferencia, es que los 3 son ciertos, los 6 muy probables, y los 5 sumamente dudosos. Mas llamense fondos, llamense deuda; ora sea riqueza ora pobreza, será conveniente á nuestros lectores saber el origen, estado y transacciones sobre esta propiedad ficticia, pero verdadera polilla de las tesorerías nacionales de Europa y América, y una carga pesada sobre los pueblos, pues estos son los que pagan los intereses de capitales que no existen.

Es singular, que no hay un solo país cristiano á excepcion de la Andorra Pirreñaica, que no tenga estas obligaciones, ni hay un solo país de otra religion que las tenga. Difícil como parecerá á algunos, averiguar con exactitud la suma de estas obligaciones nacionales, hay sin embargo cálculos muy aproximados, y aquí admitiremos los que se hicieron en 1832, pues que desde entonces no se han levantado empréstitos dignos de mencionarse, en ninguna nacion.

En el Hermes, obra periódica de Alemania, se halla calculado el interes que debe pagar la Europa cada año á sus acreedores, en 258,000,000 pesos fuertes. Si suponemos que el interes es á razon de 5 p 2 resultará que el capital asciende á mas de 5,160,000,000. Pero si fijamos el interes á 3 p 2, como se paga en el capital nominal de Inglaterra, la suma será mucho mayor. La importancia del tráfico en estas obligaciones, la multitud de manos por donde pasan y las negociaciones mercantiles, emplean tan considerable cantidad de medios para los cambios, que no será mucho resumir, que en circunstancias ordinarias se requieren de 50 á 60 millones anuales para mantener el tráfico.

En cuanto á los Estados del Sud América, es inútil mencionar las obligaciones ó deudas que han contraído, pues que no pagan intereses, y solo ha quedado en Europa la triste memoria de que hubo empréstitos para aquellos países.

El origen de los fondos públicos y sus varias denominaciones son como sigue. Los ministros proyectistas adoptaron va-

rios modos para inducir á los capitalistas á prestar su dinero al estado. La atraccion ha consistido siempre en ofrecer prospectos de recibir mayor renta de su capital en este modo, que pudieran obtener invistiéndolo de otra suerte, por que será muy raro el que preste dinero á su patria por patriotismo, ni á un país extranjero por jenerosidad. Primeramente se hicieron estos contratos por medio de anualidades, esto es, un pacto por el que el estado se obliga, á pagar al prestador anualmente una cierta cantidad por su capital. Estos pagos estaban limitados á un cierto período, como por cuarenta y nueve ó por noventa y nueve años; y espirado el término convenido, quedaba por el estado el capital, considerando al prestador suficientemente recompensado. Está claro que el prestador podía legar su derecho á la renta estipulada, no teniendo el período relacion con su vida.

Otra invencion para traer capital al tesoro público, fué el fondo vitalicio, perdido ó muerto; un contrato por el que se obliga el estado á pagar al prestador una cierta renta anual durante su vida; contra to ventajoso para los ancianos, porque á proporcion de su mayor edad recibian mayor renta por su dinero. Otro método tiene el nombre de tontines: esta es una estipulacion, por la que un número ó compañía de accionistas dan una cantidad al estado, y este se obliga á pagar un interes bastante liberal, á aquella compañía. Mientras que cada accionista vive, recibe la parte que le toca; por la muerte de uno, se distribuya su parte entre los demás, de modo que el que sobreviva á todos recibe toda la renta durante su vida, y el estado queda despues fuera de toda obligacion.

La especie mas cuantiosa es la de empréstitos. Les estados contraen estas obligaciones cuando las rentas ordinarias no bastan para cubrir los gastos. Estas obligaciones son de dos modos: ó el gobierno promete retornar el capital á un tiempo señalado, pagando entre tanto el interes, ó se reserva la libertad de retenerlo á su placer, continuando el pago del interes. A los Gobiernos no gusta el primer modo no pudiendo estar ciertos de tener dinero á la mano para pagar á la espiracion del plazo; por lo que prevalece el segundo. Se hacen estos contratos con las partes que mas prometen, y se promete segun la prosperidad del estado, de la que depende la seguridad del interes.

Rentas perpetuas. En Francia y otros muchos países del continente de Europa, las obligaciones de los estados se llaman rentas perpetuas; estos son fondos que el gobierno no está obligado á redimir, sino á pagar el interes ofrecido. La facilidad con que se transfiere esta propiedad de una persona á otra, la ha hecho muy ventajoso al pueblo, y la facilidad con que puede aumentarse, la ha hecho favorable á los gobiernos.

Exchequen bills, literalmente billetes de la tesorería. Esta es una cantidad considerable de billetes dados por la tesorería de Inglaterra, con autoridad de parlamento, y comunmente se llama Deuda Flotante, por que varia mucho la cantidad; y su paga ó redencion es muy frecuente. Estos billetes son recibidos en las tesorerías y oficinas reales por su justo valor, y su interes se cuenta por dias; por ejemplo, mediodiario por dia por cada billete de \$500 fuertes. Los tenedores de billetes no corren peligro ninguno por la fluctuacion de los fondos públicos pagándolos la tesorería por su exacto valor. Los banqueros prefieren emplear su dinero en estos billetes, aunque su interes es menor que el de otras seguridades. Cuando el gobierno tiene por conveniente, aviso al público fijando ciertos dias para el pago de una cantidad especificada. Esta especie de fondos, por sí sola, ha montado algunas veces á la enorme cantidad de 340 millones de pesos pero en estos últimos años no ha excedido de 150 millones.

Nuestros lectores habrán oido una distincion entre deuda consolidada y no consolidada pero estos varios nombres no hacen diferencia alguna para los tenedores de vales en una ó en otra, por que no hay diferencia en su seguridad. Consolidar solo significa una operacion del gobierno, por la que varios empréstitos hechos en tiempos diferentes son reunidos en una masa y sus intereses pagadas á un mismo tiempo. Es verdad que hay ciertas rentas del estado para pagar los intereses de lo consoli-

dado; pero aunque no las hay para el pago de lo no consolidado, su seguridad es la misma, y el gobierno consolida esta cuando no cree conveniente redimirla, pero con la concurrencia de acreedores.

Amortizacion. Se aplica esta palabra á un fondo apropiado por el Gobierno para redimir gradualmente la deuda, aumentando las tazas y contribuciones de modo que despues de los gastos ordinarios, é intereses de la deuda, sobre una cantidad considerable. Un fondo amortizacion; en buenas palabras, no hay duda que es de gran importancia y aun necesario para mantener el crédito público. Muchos estados Europeos adoptaron el método de comprar los billetes ó vales al precio corriente y amortizarlos, esto es, quemarlos, pero Inglaterra sesó pronto de hacer esto. adoptando otros modos que solo sirven para mantener el crédito, y no para disminuir la deuda; la complicacion de estas transacciones nos impiden describirlas por menor.

CONMOCION.

Todo el que haya tenido la desdicha de ejercer algun destino judicial, de hacer aplicacion de alguna ley penal á un caso dado, habrá experimentado la repugnancia que causa el tener que mandar al último suplicio á un hombre que ha quebrantado una ley social; siendo de advertir que no ha omitido ninguna fórmula de las que garantizan la inocencia, que ha oido testigos ha escuchado al abogado del proceso, ha hecho preguntas al reo; y solo cuando ha visto escludida la posibilidad de su salvacion, se ha hecho violencia para decir: "vé al suplicio á espíar con tu vida tu iniquidad." "Pesa sobre el corazón del juez este acto, al cual se ha visto forzado por una ley; pero él deja su familia inculpable sin responsabilidad y sin reato, quedan los herederos con todos sus bienes y el mal se limita á solo lo necesario. ¿Y una declaratoria de guerra no equivale á un decreto de muerte? No de una, sino de centenares no solo del que se supone culpado, sino de millares que no lo son, de esterminio de los bienes, de incendio de poblaciones, de proseripcion de la moral y de la plantacion de todos los males posibles. Es una pasmosa inconsecuencia la que resulta al comparar la aplicacion de la ley civil á lo que se llama derecho de jentes, cuando no se entiende su sentido, ó no se quieren escuchar los fueros de la humanidad. ¿No es verdad que deben ser mas circunspectos los soberanos para declarar una guerra que los jueces para aplicar una ley? Todavía es mas extraño entre nosotros que la sola presencia de unos pocos hombres en Nicaragua hace resolverse sin discusion y sin tino á un Estado para hacer la guerra, y se dejan arrastrar á este caos de males tres como instrumentos ciegos, sin derechos, sin accion y sin pensamientos, como los carros de trasportes tirados por el que lleva la máquina del vapor.

Tal ha sido la conducta de Costa-rica, Honduras y el Salvador.—Guatemala ha dado un escándalo al mundo con su proceder contra Nicaragua, y los tres se han condenado por su propio fallo á la vileza de renunciar su juicio, y dicen que lo tienen, que es peor, creyéndose en la imposibilidad de darle solucion al art. de un tratado celebrado imprudentemente y que los hace pasar en el mundo como simples autómatas. Nicaragua les protesta su deso y su anhelo por la paz: esto hace eco en el fondo de su corazón, pero responden somos unas máquinas, á esto equivale el decir que tienen un tratado celebrado con Guatemala, inconciliable con la paz, del cual no pueden prescindir. Precisamente se les habla del modo de conseguir el objeto que todos queremos, con la diferencia de que Nicaragua procura que se haga pacíficamente, y lo rehusan. Nicaragua está persuadida que siempre se hace la guerra para conseguir la paz, y ellos quieren la guerra por la guerra, por la destruccion, por el aniquilamiento y por todas sus consecuencias, que ninguna de ellas es el bien. Para ellos la guerra es necesaria; Nicaragua no piensa que sea ni necesaria, ni útil: no es necesaria por que el objeto se puede alcanzar sin ella: no útil por que no trae consigo ningun bien. En tal estado de cosas no le dejan mas que la defensa, y sobre sus injustos invasores pesarán las funestas consecuencias de la guerra.

VARIEDADES.

UN HIPOCRITA BURLADO

POR OTRO HIPOCRITA MAYOR.

La hipocresía puso á Cromwell sobre el trono de Inglaterra; y durante su usurpacion tiránica, todos los cortesanos, militares y eclesiásticos, se hicieron tan hipocritas como el protector, pero no eran tan diestros como él.

Tenia el protector un capellan, y aunque gran puritano, buscaba su fortuna con mas ahinco que el servicio de Dios. Este capellan se llamaba James Whitrite, tan ambicioso y atrevido que emprenderia todo por elevarse. Ora fuese por ambicion, ora por politica, tubo la presuncion de aspirar á la mano de Francisca la hija menor de Cromwell, quien la amaba entrañablemente. El capellan era joven, hermoso, elocuente y Francisca no era insensible á las cualidades de Whitrite. El padre fué informado de la estrecha comunicacion de los dos amantes, y lo confirmaban las miradas que habia observado solian echarse cuando concurrían todos á la mesa. El tirano de Inglaterra, como hacen todos los tiranos del mundo, disimuló su cólera ó su hipocresía le supirió que no debía resolver se por solo sospechas, por lo que encargó á sus mas fieles criados que espíasen los pasos del capellan en palacio. Un dia le informaron que Whitrite estaba en el cuarto privado de Francisca, corrió allá lleno de cólera y entrando vió al devoto capellan de rodillas delante de su hija besándole las manos. Es de creer que Cromwell iba á mandar á Whitrite al suplicio, pero el audaz amante, sin turbarse y asumiendo un semblante hipocrita, le hablo así: "Oh! Cromwell, genio tutelar de la Gran Bretaña, que no procuras sino la gloria del Señor, dignate interceder con la princesa tu hija, para que me conceda la mano de su doncella, único obstáculo para nuestra union." El sagaz Cromwell, aunque sorprendido al oír este discurso, producido por la hipocresía de su capellan, conoció que el mejor partido era, castigarle concediéndole su peticion. Al instante hizo llamar á la criada, á la que dijo que el reverendo Whitrite la deseaba por esposa, y el aprobaba la union, preguntándole si le queria por esposo; la criada dijo que sí, en seguida fué llamado el cura, y en aquella misma hora quedaron casados en su presencia, un hombre y una mujer, que cinco minutos ántes no habian imaginado tal cosa, ni aun pensando en la probabilidad de una tal union. Cromwell fué padrino en el casamiento, dió á su capellan el curato mas lejos de Londres, y le mandó partir luego á hacer en él el servicio debido al Señor.

Historia singular.

El Mariscal Paskiewich, que tan repentinamente falleció en Warsaw, concedió una pension anual de 800 francos á una señora del Fouburg Montmatre en Paris.

En 1814, Adela Paulina, era una hermosa actriz de 19 años, que trabajaba en las Variedades. El 15 de Julio de aquel año memorable, los soberanos aliados, que entonces ocupaban á Paris, presenciaban del balcon del Hotel de la Marina una gran ceremonia religiosa una accion de gracias por el buen éxito de sus armas en la Plaza de la Concordia. Cuarenta mil bayonetas rusas rodeaban el altar en donde oraba el arquimandrita. Los variados uniformes los tambores, las bandas militares, las salvas de la artillería, el canto de los sacerdotes y la presencia de los soberanos formaban un espectáculo tan singular que todos los Parisienses se atropellaban por ir á verlo. Entre los que se esforzaban ver Paskiewich observó á Adela. El descendió del palco que ocupaba y le hizo señas para que se acercase; un momento despues se hizo pedazos la plataforma, y en su caída tremenda derribó á generales, ministros oficiales &c. Murieron muchos hombres distinguidos, y otros resultaron gravemente heridos, y si el Principe Paskiewich no hubiera ofrecido su asiento á la señorita Adela, no hay duda que ese hubiera sido el último dia de su vida. En la tarde le hizo una visita, y le regaló un hermoso diamante en testimonio de su buena suerte. El Emperador Alejandro habiendo oido este hecho milagroso, consideró desde luego á Paskiewich como favorito especial del cielo, y digno de ser promovido. Sería casi superfluo añadir que por esta circunstancia comenzaron á brillar las fortunas de P.