

## El Nicaraguense.

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

**AMERICAN SANG FROID.**—Far away from the great cities, half hidden in the foliage, was the modest log-hut of a man, half trapper, half fisherman, and more than half savage. Of course his name is Smith. He was married, and he and his wife in this one little chamber led the happiest of existence, for on an occasion she would not object to go twenty miles to hear the Baptist minister preach.

One evening about sundown they were both together in their little cabin—she knitting stockings for the next winter's snows, he cleaning the barrel of his fowling peace, all the parts of which were lying dismantled about him—both busy, and neither uttering a syllable.

By degrees a dull, regular sound breaks upon the silence of the wilderness. The steamer is ascending the river, making the best of its way against the stream. But neither Smith nor his wife pay any attention; he goes on cleaning his gun, she knitting her stocking.

The air, however, darkens; a thick smoke rises upon every side; a formidable explosion was heard; one would have said it was a discharge of several cannon at once. The boiler had burst; the vessel was sunk; everything was destroyed.

Smith and his wife did not look up; he went on cleaning up his gun, she knitting her stocking, for explosions of steamers are so common.

But this was one which was to interest them more nearly, for scarcely had the explosion ended before the roof of the cabin split in two, and something heavy descended through the aperture. This something was a man, who dropped between the pair, without, however, disturbing either—he still cleaning his gun, she still knitting her stocking.

But the traveler, so rudely introduced, seemed rather astounded at his descent. After a few minutes, however, he resumed his coolness and began to look about him, fixing his attention at last upon the one through which he had just arrived. "A my man," said he, at length, addressing him, "what's the damage?"

"This Smith, who had not given up his ark, put aside his rifle, and looking up to estimate his loss, answered, after some little reflection, "Ten dollars."

"You be hanged!" exclaimed the traveler. "Last week, in the explosion I appeared to be in with another steamer, I fell through three flights in a new house, and they only charged me five dollars. No, no, I know what's the thing in such matters. Here's a couple of dollars; and if that won't do, go and sue me, and be hanged."

**SACRED DAYS.**—Christians keep Sunday; Greeks, Monday; Persians, Tuesday; Assyrians, Wednesday; Egyptians, Thursday; Turks, Friday; Jews, Saturday.

**STATISTICS OF LONDON.**—London covers at present a space of 122 square miles. It contains 327,391 houses and 2,362,236 inhabitants, the annual increase of the population being upwards of 40,000. The length of all the different streets is 1,750 miles. The paving of them cost £14,000,000, and the yearly cost of keeping the pavement in repair is £1,800,000. London has now 1,990 miles gas pipes and the same length of water pipes. The introduction of gas cost £3,000,000. There are 360,000 burners in the city, which consume every night 13,000,000 cubic feet of gas, valued at £500,000.

The bankers of London have under their control a capital of £64,060,000, and the different insurance companies have a cash capital of £17,000,000 and £78,000,000 in negotiable paper.

The tax on houses amounts yearly to £12,500,000. The furniture of these houses is insured to the amount of £166,000,000. Twenty thousand persons are constantly employed in keeping the docks in repair.

London consumes yearly 277,000 oxen, 30,000,000 calves, 1,480,000 sheep, and 34,000 hogs, worth altogether £8,000,000. London consumes every year 1,600,000 quarters of wheat, 65,000 pipes of wine, 2,000,000 gallons of brandy, 43,200,000 gallons of porter and ale, 19,215,000 gallons of water, and 3,000,000 tons of coal. It has 350 charity associations, which distribute every year £1,805,635 to the poor, which sum, when increased by private charities, will amount to £3,500,000.

The city, from the showing of its official documents, has 143,065 persons who have no visible means of support. Among these are 4,000 vagabonds, who cost the city £50,000 a year to support them. There are besides in London 110 professional house breakers, 107 street thieves, 40 robbers, 783 pickpockets, 3,675 ordinary thieves, 11 horse thieves, 140 dog thieves, 3 forgers, 28 counterfeiters, and 317 individuals who live directly by the profits of this illicit trade, 141 swindlers, 182 people who speculate on charity with false documents, 343 receivers of stolen goods, &c.; in all 162,000 criminals, who are known to the police, and who steal every year to the amount of £42,000.

**ONE OF THE SPEECHES.**—Job Kolik was one of 'em on the stump. A double barreled throat, and lungs as large as two bushel baskets, enabled him to electrify his constituents up to a fighting point in less time than it would take a Sasquehanna raft to go over Niagara Falls. His great speech in Bob Stubbs' ten acre lot was a crusher. For the sake of posterity we give an extract: "Yellow-citizens—You might just as well try to cry up the Atlantic Ocean with a broom straw, or dr w this ere stump from under my feet with a harnessed gadfly, as convince me that I ain't gwine to be elected this heat. My opponent don't stand a chance; not a sniff. Why he ain't as intellectual as a common sized shad. Fellers, I am a hull team with two bulldogs under the wagon and a tar bucket—I am. If that's anybody this side of whar the sun begins to blister the earth that can wallop me, let him show himself—I'm ready. Boys, I go in for the American eagle—claws, stars, stripes and all; and may I burst my everlastin' buttonholes, ef I don't knock down, drag out and gouge everybody as dearies me."

**A FUNERAL INVITATION.**—The following order, *verbatim et literatim*, was received by an undertaker in the Bowery last Friday morning, from an afflicted widower living in Pearl Street:

"Sur; my Waf is ded and Wonts to be berried to-morrow, At wonner klok. Unose where to dig the Hole—bi the said of mi too Uther Wafis—Let it be *decp!*"

**THE MINISTER AND THE FIDDLE.**—A good story is related, in which Dr. Pond is made to figure quite prominently. On a certain day he was waited upon by a maiden lady of his congregation, who came to reprimand the esteemed and somewhat facetious preacher, for having bought a fiddle for his son. Scarcely waiting for the usual salutations, upon entering the pastor's dwelling, she began, as she always goes:

"I think, Dr. Pond, that a man of your age and profession might have had something better to do, when you were in New London, last week, than to buy Enoch a fiddle; all the people were ashamed that our minister should buy his son a fiddle. A fiddle! Oh, dear, what is the world coming to, when ministers will do such things?"

"Who told you I had bought Enoch a fiddle?" inquired the Doctor.

"Who told me? Why, everybody says so, and some people have heard him play on it as they passed the door. But ain't it true, Doctor?"

"I bought Enoch a violin when I went to New London."

"A violin! What's that?"

"Did you never see one?"

"Never."

"Enoch," said the Doctor, stepping to the door, "bring your violin here."

Enoch obeyed his command, but no sooner had he entered with his instrument, than the lady exclaimed:

"La! now, there; why, it's a fiddle."

"Do not judge rashly," said the Doctor, giving his son a wink; "wait till you hear it."

Taking the hint, Enoch played Old Hundred. The lady was completely mystified; it looked like a fiddle, but then who ever heard Old Hundred played on a fiddle! It could not be. So, rising to depart, she exclaimed:

"I am glad I came to satisfy myself, La, me! just think how people will lie!"

**HOW THE IRISHMAN CONVERTED THE JEW.**—A "raal hard sinner," a native of the Emerald Isle, went to confession the other day to his parish, and so shocked the clergyman with a recital of his sins, that he exclaimed: "My son, did you ever do a good deed in your life?"

"I did," said Pat; "I converted a Jew once."

"How was that?" asked the confessor.

"You see," said Pat, "the long-nosed, pork-eating, murdering blaggard fell overboard, and I put after his carcass in a boat. I saved him by the top-knot just as he was going down the second time, and pulled his head above the surface, and says I, "if I save you, will you be a Christian?" "I won't," said he; and with that I deposited his head about three feet unther again. Pulled him up once more, and put the question anew, "Will you be a Christian?" to which he answered, "No," gruffly. I gave him another dip, brought him up, puffing like a porpoise. "Will you be a Christian now?" says I. "Y-e-s," said he, and his teeth were chattering for all the world like a monkey that had burned his toes. "Well," said I, "you are now converted, and you had better die in the faith; and so saying, I held him until after his spirit had departed." It is about as difficult to learn what view the priest took of this story, as it is to learn "what became of the soul."

**A SPEECH IMPROMPTU.**—At the close of a teacher's institute down East, the principal of the academy in M., being requested to make a few remarks, rose and spoke as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen—In the language of—(hesitating)—I forget what his name was—(still hesitating)—and also what he said!"

**TURKISH STORY TELLER.**—There are no theaters, or plays, or dramatic poems in Turkey; but the Medak, or story-teller, is heard with that breathless attention that the schoolboy can well believe was deservedly bestowed upon the narrator of the Arabian nights. The Medak is generally proprietor of a café, where he exhibits, standing behind a small table, with upturned cuffs and holding a delicate wand. He illustrates customs and manners, details anecdotes in history and biography; the Jew forms a constant theme for the exercise of his imitative powers, from their very imperfect pronunciation of every language. Old sayings of a rather paradoxical character form the usual subject of illustration, and give occasion for the introduction of wit and sarcasm. The most common proverbs employed as texts for expositions on these occasions, are of this class:

"In a cart drawn by buffalo, you may catch a hare;" "more flies are caught by a drop of honey than by a hog's head of vinegar;" "though the tongue has no bones in it, it breaks many." In these representations the Medak passes from grave to gay with a happy facility, which the Frank hardly imagined the dull capability of the Moslem could master. The volatile Greek, at his strokes of pathos, bursts into tears; at his bright humor, breaks forth into laughter. The grave Armenian, incapable of high excitement, looks sad or smiles; the phlegmatic Turk, though profoundly attentive, never condescends to alter a feature—yet all are delighted, and evince the fact by substantial proof, when the coffee-cup is passed around to collect the paras.

**TRUE YANKEE.**—The circumstance upon which the following is founded, says the *Wheeling Times*, actually occurred in this city about two years ago, so we are informed, and was put into its present shape by some "doggerel rhymster."

A Yankee out walking in Virginia, at Wheeling, while to himself talking, experienced a feeling—strange—painful and alarming, from his caput to his knees, as he was suddenly covered over with bees! They rested on his eyelids, and perched upon his nose; they colonized his peaked face, and swarmed on his clothes. They explored his swelling nostrils and drove deep into his ears, they crawled up his "trousers," and filled his eyes with tears. Did he yell like a hyena? Did he halloo like a loon? Was he scar't and did he "cut and run?" or did the critter swoon? Ne'er a one; he was't scar't a mite; he never swoons—or hollers; but he hived 'em in a nail-keg tight, and sold 'em for two dollars.

**AN AMUSING MISTAKE.**—A gentleman of doubt was going out in his carriage to make some calls with his wife, when, discovering that he had left his visiting cards, he ordered his footman, recently come into service, to go to the mantel-piece in his sitting room and bring the cards he should see there. The servant did as he was directed, and off started the gentleman, sending his footman with cards wherever the "not at home" occurred. As those were very numerous, he turned to the servant with the question: How many cards have you left?"

"Well, sir," said the footman, very innocently, "there's the king of spades, the six of hearts and the ace of clubs."

"The deuce!" exclaimed his master.

"That's gone," said John.

**A.M. AND P.M.**—"Please can you tell me when the A. M. train starts?" says a yokel to the station clerk. "A.M. train—what do you mean?" "Why, the ha'penny a mile to be sure; cause as how I can't afford to go by the P.M.—and that, I s'pose, is a penny a mile."

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# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, July 5.

**ST. PETER'S DAY.**—In the seventeenth chapter of St. Matthew, from the thirteenth to the nineteenth verse, we find the following words:

"When Jesus came into the coasts of Cesarea Philippi, he asked his disciples, saying, 'Whom do men say that I, the Son of man, am?'"

"And they said, 'Some say that thou art John the Baptist: some, Elias; and others, Jeremias, or one of the prophets.'"

"He saith unto them, 'but whom say ye that I am?'"

"And Simon Peter answered and said, 'Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God.'"

"And Jesus answered and said unto him, 'Blessed art thou, Simon Bar-jona: for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my father which is in heaven.'"

"And I say also unto thee, that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church: and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

"And I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth, shall be bound in heaven: and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth, shall be loosed in heaven."

On this portion of the holy book, the faith of the Roman Catholic Church is mainly founded. That is, the religion of that extensive church is based upon the Bible, in the first place, as a creed; but the strength of the Pope's power is derived through the above speech to Peter Bar-jona, for Pius IX is believed to be the successor of St. Peter, and therefore the delegate of all this superior authority. St. Peter is therefore the head of the Roman Catholic Church, he being the vicar of Christ on earth.

As a saint, Peter stands in great esteem, and among the religious his name and epistles are received with peculiar favor. With all christian people, the name of Peter is a favorite, but particularly is this so where the Catholic religion has such an extensive predominance as it has to-day in Spanish America. Thousands of persons recognize in that name the root of their appellatives; and as we described last week of St. John's Day, they adopt the day on which St. Peter was born, as the day on which to celebrate the day of their birth. As a matter of course it must always be a jolly occasion, but as it happened to fall on Sunday this year, it was correspondingly more joyful. The tables were set with great care, and ornamented with flowers in a most beautiful fashion. There were but few liquors stronger than wine, the greater portion of the drinkables consisting of lemonades, milk punches, oranges, and the light beverages of the country. In many places ropes were strung across the street, and from these were suspended chickens, head downwards, at a height within reach of a man's arm if he jumped up. The head of the chicken is tied about with small coin, securely fastened by a small cord running through the pieces of money. The person who can jump up and pull the head of the chicken off is entitled to the money. There seems to be a great deal of amusement in the game, to judge from the merriment of the players. In another place a chicken was buried with the exception of the head, and the players were blindfolded. Thus equipped, each gamester was armed with a big knife, and in turn made a stroke at the head of the chicken. Whoever cut off the mark, or head, was entitled to the money. "Bricks," in another column, says he amputated the toe of a friend; but he was fuddled, and our opinion is he was cheated out of the funds. At night half a dozen balls were given in different parts of the city, to which the people turned out in full costume. The dancing was kept up until a late hour, and at last everybody went home well satisfied with St. Peter's Day.

**ARRIVALS.**—On Sunday, 29th ult., there arrived, at Granada, per steamer San Carlos, one hundred and four men, under Col. John Allen. They came to fight with Gen. Walker in the cause of democracy, and the extension of civil freedom. Each man was equipped with either a Mississippi rifle, or a percussion-lock musket, and many had, in addition, a Colt's revolver hanging by their sides. After landing they were formed into two companies, and marched in good order to the Plaza. One of the companies is composed, we believe, entirely of Kentuckians, and the other from Louisiana. Either company will, we doubt not, sustain the bravery for which their States are celebrated. Along with those men whose profession is war, came some families, bringing with them implements of husbandry, whose intention is to devote themselves immediately to farming. They were brought to San Juan del Norte by the steamer Granada, from New Orleans.

## DANGER IN DELAY.

In the moral as well as the physical world, every deviation from an evident and natural duty brings with it its own punishment. The first duty of States as well as individuals is self protection. The next highest duty of every State is to provide for the future. The present is fleeting and transitory, the future is eternal. A mistake which in the present appears of trifling consequence may entail upon the future enormous sacrifices in life and money. The running away with a woman is, of itself, of comparatively little account; but the abduction of Helen cost Greece thousands of men and involved Troy in a ten years war and ultimate destruction. The levying of a few shillings of taxes as ship money cost England millions of pounds, a long civil war, and, in the end, the tyrant who endeavored to enforce it, his head on a block. All that can be said, in the latter case, is simply that Charles I. made a mistake in that ship money. The United States in her transactions with Great Britain made a mistake in not having the question of the "Right of Search" fully understood; and she paid dearly for it, both in money and the blood of her sons—a mistake on the "Nicaraguan Question" may cost her yet more dearly.

The modern history of England is made up of a series of diplomatic swindles. From the appropriation of Ireland by the Plantagenets, to the annexation of Oude by the house of Brunswick, she has not lost an opportunity of taking possession of that which did not belong to her; or, failing in this, so entangling her victim in a diplomatic web, that, sooner or later, it became her prey. Her position relative to the Central American States shows her policy. The crab taps gently upon the back of the oyster; the foolish bivalve opens a little, and the wily crab insinuates one of his claws while with the other he drags out the vitals of his dupe. England is the great crab of nations, and woe be to the oyster into which she gets her claw. She first pleads submissively for a trading privilege, and if not shut down upon the entire oyster is soon hers. Witness her transactions on the eastern coast of this country.

If England were at this day to claim a part of the Oregon Territory contrary to the settlement of the Ashburton treaty, every State in the Union would bristle with bayonets, the voices of twenty-five millions of people would unite in denouncing her breach of faith, and every drop of American blood would be shed before one inch of the coveted soil would be conceded. The right of transit through Nicaragua is of greater value to the United States, at present, than the whole of the Oregon Territory, and in fact, all of the unoccupied lands known as the Washington Territory and Utah. The United States has, therefore, more interest in Nicaragua than she has in a great portion of the land lying inside of her acknowledged boundaries. England is her great political and commercial rival. A controlling influence in this country would enable her to close the transit to every other nation, and thus gain a great commercial advantage to herself. It is the duty of the United States to preserve the integrity of Nicaragua. To neglect this now would be sacrificing the interest of her great future.

If England is permitted to set at naught the Clayton-Bulwer treaty what security has the United States against an encroachment upon their northern boundary line; and if it is their duty to preserve that intact how much more is it that they should assist, openly and boldly, those who are sacrificing their lives to carry out the conditions of the other, which is of infinitely greater importance. While England sacrificed thousands upon thousands of her bravest men, and hundreds of millions of dollars in the Crimea to bolster up for a few years longer the "sick man" of the East, the solons at Washington have been, by their apathy, strangling the infant Hercules of the South. But Washington is not the United States any more than the people who happen to get there representatives of the sentiments of the people. In every village throughout the confederacy brave hearts are throbbing in sympathy for their brethren here; and with their material and moral support we will soon be able to grasp them by the hand as a sister Republic.

There is not a man in the entire northern confederacy who would not give it as his honest opinion that the United States should hold such relationship with this whole Isthmus as would enable her to make full use of its almost unlimited commercial advantages. The failure to secure this position now will be one of the mistakes for which she will hereafter have to pay dearly, and every day of procrastination adds to the future cost. Suppose the ports on the Isthmus were closed against American ships, it would seem like shutting her out from half the world—the cost

of forcing them open would not be counted. And this is a thing that may happen any day in the present state of affairs. To the Union we say, "Be wise to-day; 'tis madness to defer."

**COM. GEORGE B. SLOCUMB.**—On Monday last, this officer started for the Eastern States, and will be absent from the Republic about two months. He will relinquish the command of the San Carlos to Capt. Erickson, of the steamer Virgin, who, in turn, will be superceded in command by Mr. Bunker, at present first mate. After an absence of five years from his home, during which time he has been engaged in the service of the Accessory Transit Company, on Lake Nicaragua, as a matter of course he "has seen the elephant" in this Republic. At least four revolutions have occurred in that short time; but fortunately his occupation has protected him from any of the banishments which the victorious party always practiced towards the victims. He has won the confidence of all men with whom his business brought him in contact, and as a matter of course has made a host of friends, who will regret his absence. He will, probably, resume command of the San Carlos on his return.

**TROUBLE IN CALIFORNIA.**—By our files from California per Sierra Nevada, we learn that the city of San Francisco has been the scene of a series of the most deplorable public outrages. The riots originated in the murder of James King, of William, editor of the San Francisco Evening Bulletin. The cause of his death was a denunciation of the political thimberlugs who infest that city. The boxes prepared for the reception of the ballots during the election were constructed with false sides and bottoms, and filled with votes for the favorites of the politicians. With his usual fearlessness he denounced the villany, and was, in consequence, shot down in the street at mid-day. Governor Johnson has declared the country about San Francisco in a state of insurrection; meanwhile a "Vigilance Committee" regulates affairs in the city. Several notorious characters have been banished from the State.

**C. K. GARRISON.**—The last steamer from California brought, among other passengers, C. K. Garrison, Esq., of San Francisco, en route for the Eastern States. As an evidence of the respect and esteem in which the gentleman is held in the Golden Gate we quote the following item from the "Alta California" —

"C. K. Garrison, Esq. will leave by the steamer to-day for the Atlantic States, intending to be absent several months. Mr. Garrison is too well known here, both as a public citizen and a private gentleman, to require any eulogy from us. Mr. Garrison has taken a deep interest in the recent movement of the people here, and has used his influence for the purpose of allaying excitement, and preventing difficulty. We learn that Capt. Garrison goes to the Atlantic States for the purpose of perfecting some arrangements in relation to the Nicaragua steamship line. We wish him a pleasant passage, and a safe and speedy return."

**ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.**—There arrived on Sunday, 6th inst., at Granada, per steamer Orizaba, forty-three men from New York city, under the command of Col. Laine, and from Texas twenty-seven men, under Capt. Turley. These, with the thirty-five from California, under Capt. Williams, make in all, within the last week, an addition of one hundred and five men to the Nicaraguan army. There were also received per steamer Orizaba 250 Sharp's rifles and 700 percussion lock muskets, brought by Col. Laine, all in excellent order.

**COL. JAQUESS.**—This gentleman was appointed Orator of the Day on the fourth of July. The communication from him, which appears in our Supplement explains why we had not the pleasure of his company on the occasion. Upon the reception of his letter, on the morning of the 3d, Chas. Callahan, Esq., was appointed to officiate in his stead; and although the time allowed for preparation was short the effort was in all respects worthy of the gentleman who made it.

**MORE GOLD.**—There has been a gold mine discovered near the Machuca Rapids, which will, from appearances, prove as rich as any yet discovered on this continent. Col. Fabens and others followed the lead for over three miles, and gave up, only because there appeared to be no end to it. He took with him to New York 150 pounds of the ore as a specimen.

**SYMPATHY FOR GEN. WALKER IN NEW YORK.** Great preparations were being made on the 23d ult., in New York, for an imposing Nicaragua meeting. The leaders of the movement had received despatches from New Orleans that at least one thousand men would leave that city for Nicaragua on the 1st of June.

## REV. MR. MAY.

The Chaplain of the Army, brother of Caroline May, the authoress of "American Female Poetry," performed for the first time, Protestant religious services in this city on Sunday last.

The sublime Liturgy of the Church received fresh beauty from his well-toned articulation, and his discourse was well adapted to the occasion.

The innocent natives gathered around at the unknown sound of "Old Hundred," which, for the first time they heard sounding through "the fretted vaults" of their houses.

From the shortness of the notice the assembly was not large. We noticed among the Auditory, the American Minister, the Pay Master General of the Army and others.

We understand that Divine Services may be expected to-morrow at 11 o'clock (and until a suitable building is procured), at the same place—the Legation House—we learn that a young gentleman of rare musical abilities, assisted by others, will perform the chaunts and anthems of the Church on the occasion. The army, citizens, and others disposed, are invited to attend.

**PADRE VIJIL.**—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, in a letter dated June 19th, sends the following items:—

Padre Vijil left here to-day for New York, and will sail from thence to Nicaragua on the 24th instant, in the steamer Orizaba. One reason of his leaving is owing to the delicate state of his health; the other is, that he wishes to confer with his government in reference to matters in Nicaragua. He will appoint some person here to attend to affairs during his absence. In fact, he deems it advisable, owing to the critical condition of our affairs with England, that there should be some one to represent him. Who that person is, is not known.

General Deshields, of Louisiana, goes out special bearer of despatches to Nicaragua, with the basis for a postal treaty, designed to break up the Panama monopoly.

It gives us pleasure to announce that the Padre arrived in good health and spirits at Granada on the sixth inst. His visit to the North appears to have agreed with him; and he speaks in high praises of what he saw in "the land of the free."

By the arrival of the Cahawba at this port (New York) yesterday, says the Herald, we have Havana dates to the 14th inst. There was nothing of special interest stirring. The dismissal of Mr. Crampton, and the recognition of Padre Vijil by our government, has induced General Concha to apply for reinforcements for both the military and naval forces.

**POLITICAL.**—The political intelligence from the Atlantic States is of a very exciting character. The Democratic and Republican parties have made their nominations for the Presidency. The following from the New York Herald of June 20th, gives the names of the various candidates and verifies the predictions we made several weeks ago in El Nicaraguense:

For President—Democratic, James Buchanan, Pa.; Republican, John C. Fremont, S. C.; Know Nothing, Millard Fillmore, N. Y.; K. N. Bolters, N. P. Banks, Jr., Mass.; K. N. Sub-Bolters, R. F. Stockton, N. J.; Abolition, Gerrit Smith, N. X. For Vice President—Democratic, J. C. Breckenridge, Ky.; Republican, W. L. Dayton, N. J.; Know Nothing, A. J. Donelson, Tenn.; K. N. Bolters, Wm. F. Johnston, Pa.; K. N. Sub-Bolters, Kenneth Raynor, N. C.; Abolition, S. McFarland, Pa.

**SYMPATHY FOR NICARAGUA.**—At a meeting of the citizens of Memphis, held on the 19th instant, the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the present war between Costa Rica and Nicaragua is one to be settled by themselves as Nations.

*Resolved*, That we know of no law that will prevent our citizens, as individuals, from giving aid to men struggling for a free Government.

*Resolved*, That when a European power shall interfere in the contest—BUT NOT TILL THEN—will insist that our Government at once exert all its resources of men and money to uphold the "Monroe Doctrine," of repelling such interference with MAN TO MAN AND GUN TO GUN!

**IN TOWN.**—Brigadier-General C. Cornsby, commander of the Meridional Dep<sup>ts</sup> arrived in this city Saturday morning, accompanied by his staff, Capt. Gaston and Lieut. West. The general looks well.

**MILLARD FILLMORE.**—This gentleman returned from Europe to the United States by the last steamer. His friends in New York City gave him warm welcome at the St. Nicholas Hotel. In a address he assured his friends that he would not withdraw his name from among the aspirants to the Presidency.

**RIVER NEWS.**—We are informed by Com. Desbrisot that the water in the river San Juan is now high enough to float the largest boats, and that passengers henceforth will experience no detention whatsoever on the route.

## FOURTH OF JULY!

### First American Celebration in Granada!

#### UNION AND HARMONY OF THE PEOPLE!

Friday, the Fourth Day of July, passed off as every American should wish it might always do. There was nothing but excitement and enthusiasm; but they were of such a quality as to make us feel proud of the day and the people who united to honor it. Men were easy and good natured, but every one bore himself as though the honor of the occasion was in his keeping.

At early dawn, a salute of thirteen guns was fired by the battery on the plaza, and at the same instant the American flag was run up in front of the U. S. Minister's house and the Nicaragua flag at the head of the liberty-pole on the plaza. Many people hung out banners in front of their residences, and the town put on its holiday suit. The Cathedral bells chimed the morning worship, and religious services commenced in the parochial church in reverence to the Giver of all Good, who had bestowed upon us such a theme to honor and revere. The religious services continued until 8 o'clock.

At 8 o'clock A.M., the guard mounted. At 9, all the different military companies commenced to marshal on the plaza, and after executing a few manœuvres, formed in line fronting the American Legation, the left of the column resting on the street in front of the Commander-in-Chief's quarters. The brass band, directed by the leader, Capt. Adkins, took a position on the left of the column. At 10, the Grand Marshal, Don Bruno Von Natzmer, accompanied by his aids, Capts. McDonald and Pineda, rode in front of the battalion, and after a short exercise in field service, the procession was ordered to move on, forming as follows: First came the band, followed by Capt. J. V. Hoof, bearing the flag of Nicaragua, and Dr. J. L. Allen, carrying the flag of the United States; next followed the American Minister, Col. J. H. Wheeler and the Orator of the Day, Mr. Chas. Callahan, followed by the President, Don Fermin Ferrer, and the Secretary of State, Gen. Manuel Carrascosa; Gen. Walker, supported by his aid, Liet. G. W. Gist, followed; and then the procession was next constituted of the officers of the army, the citizens, then the army, then the men attached to the Quartermaster's Department, and lastly the brass battery.

The procession formed in couples, and when fairly extended, winding through the streets, must have reached an eighth of a mile. There were near 600 persons in the ranks, while the streets and corners about which it passed were thronged with spectators. At the lowest calculation, and much to the surprise of every one, there were one thousand Americans visible on the plaza when the line of march brought the procession on to the public square.

The line of march led the procession through the principal streets, but owing to the fact that they are not named, we can give no idea to distant friends as to the thoroughfares through which we passed. After marching half an hour, the column advanced to the door of the Cathedral, when the Rev. Padre ——— stood to receive and conduct it into the body of the Church. Inside the soldiers fell in two lines, to the right and left of the principal aisle, and the body of the spectators were seated in front of the grand altar

and almost directly under the pulpit. Quite a number of ladies were present, and of the number several were from the United States; but the major portion consisted of the señoras and señoritas of this city. The American flag drooped in ample folds above the pulpit, while the flag of our young Republic met in beauty and attractive with its resplendent exemplar of the north. Each pillar on either side of the central aisle was also ornamented with the flag of some nation, German, French, Russian, and such other states as have amicable relations with the Republic. Festoons of green leaves were also woven around these national ensigns, adding increased beauty to the ornamenting of the house. After the concurrence of people were seated, the Grand Marshal announced a prayer by Rev. Mr. May, Chaplain of the Army. This was short, well conceived, and forcibly delivered.

The Declaration of Independence was next read by Col. Alex. Jones in English, afterwards by Dr. Roche in Spanish; by Capt. Schlessinger of the Artillery, in German, and by Mons. Metterell in French. We give the document in English and Spanish:

#### DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident:—that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by the Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes: and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evince a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise, the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States, for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices,

and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unknown by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury.

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences.

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments.

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

After the various readings of the Declaration of Independence was gone through with, and the band had played "Hail Columbia," the Marshall introduced Mr. Charles Callahan, as the orator of the day, who ascended the pulpit and gave the following eloquent address. During the speech, a reference was made to the flag of free Cuba, which hung in front of the speaker's stand, and the house responded with enthusiastic cheering:

#### ADDRESS OF MR. CALLAHAN

FELLOW CITIZENS—Eighty years ago, this day, the chosen representatives of the people of the thirteen British Colonies of North America, met in solemn council and enunciated to the world the doctrines which you have just heard—that all men were created equal, that all power emanated from the people, and that Governments were instituted for the benefit of the gov-

erned and not for that of their rulers. In plain, simple, yet forcible language they set forth the reasons which impelled them to sever their connexion with their parent country, and then, with unflinching determination, they began the work of resistance to oppression, which they so perseveringly pursued and so happily concluded.

It would be a useless waste of time now to recapitulate the many trials and discouragements which marked the progress of the American Revolution. There is not an American present to whom the story is not as familiar as a household word. From the first blow at Lexington to the concluding victory at Yorktown, the same steady perseverance, the same stern determination marked the course of those men of iron, "who knew their rights, and knowing dared maintain;" and when the crowning triumph came, when the proscribed rebels found themselves victorious patriots, the spirit of humanity and moderation which had actuated them in the struggle, governed still, and with a liberality unexampled, they determined to extend the benefits of their toil, endurance and peril to all who might come to claim them.

The close of the Revolution left the thirteen States exhausted by the protracted contest, but containing within themselves those recuperative powers which were destined to raise them to a pitch of power the world had never seen equalled. Eighty years have passed since the struggle first began. Eighty years! a trifle in the history of nations, but how pregnant with mighty results! In that short space of time the thirteen States have become thirty-one; the patch of territory on the Atlantic border to which they were bounded has been extended until it embraces all between the two great oceans, and the dependent colonies, who were considered as only fit subjects for taxation, to augment the revenues of Britain, have expanded into the mightiest nation the sun ever shone upon—mighty not only in the vast extent of her territory, and the abundance of her resources, but in that spirit of freedom which actuates her sons, and that principle of self-government of which they have given the world the only true example. And all this in eighty years!

The great ideas developed in the United States have never been adopted by any other nation pursuing a similar career. The Macedonian, the Roman, and the Ottoman conquered for the mere gratification of triumph, or to increase the votaries of a debased and sensual religion. Spain planted Colonies and conquered States, but the proud and haughty Castilian, looking upon the conquered as an inferior people, alienated the natives and rendered himself hateful even to his own descendants. The United States, on the contrary, expand by force, not of arms, but of attraction. No sooner does the native colonist reach a new home, whether in a cleft of the mountains or on the sea shore, than he proceeds to found a State in which his natural and inviolate rights shall be secure, and which shall become an equal member of the Federal Union, enjoying its protection and sharing its growing greatness and renown. Adjacent States, though of foreign habits, religion and descent, especially if they are defenceless, look with favor upon the approach of a power that will leave them in the full enjoyment of the rights of nature, and at the same time that it may absorb them, will preserve their corporate existence and individuality. The attraction increases as commerce widens the circle of the national influence.

And what has been the effects of this example upon the civilized world? Everywhere on the American Continent, with the single exception of Brazil, has been established the Republican principle, and even there the imperial power has been limited and defined. In Europe a war of opinion has been awakened, which, though temporarily suppressed by a combination of capital and political force, slumbers not, and only waits the proper time to spring forth and crush like an avalanche the despots who have so long oppressed the people. France, Italy, Germany, Hungary, Poland—everywhere the people are aroused, and with their eyes turned to the great Republic of the West, they watch with interest the progress of the

[CONTINUED ON SUPPLEMENT]

Saturday Morning, July 5.

ENGLAND, UNITED STATES,  
AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

The policy pursued by England towards the States of Central America has been uniformly marked by her strong desire to control the political destinies of these regions. Originally, by right of discovery, conquest and possession, the Spanish crown held the Five States as Colonies. The rich tributes which their products offered to the grandeur of the Spanish crown excited English cupidity. They commenced a series of aggressions. In vain did Spain complain—her complaints were answered by increased encroachments. Treaties solemnly made with her were shamefully violated—war followed, which was ended by the treaty of 1763; and England solemnly agreed to demolish her forts, disband her troops, and leave Central America within four months. So grasping a policy was not so easily abandoned—she rarely raises her lion's paw, when once on its prey. Her continued aggressions led Spain again to declare war, which closed in 1783, when a treaty was again made, and amended in 1786, only to be shamefully violated by the British Government. Finally the effete and impoverished Government of Spain, unable to contend with the colossus that bestrided both continents, gave up the contest—the colonies became independent of the Spanish power. But the intrigues and influence of England are seen and felt every where and on every occasion. From the Gulf of Honduras, on the north, to the Gulf of Nicoya, on the south, her agents, seen and unseen, are scattered, guarding every pass, watching every movement, influencing and guiding men and measures. The letters which were intercepted in the late Costa Rica mail from London prove this. While Lord Clarendon was charging upon the American authorities a secret connivance at the immigration and colonization of this country, of which they were most shamefully innocent, he was affording efficient aid and comfort to Costa Rica, by placing at her disposal two thousand "line pattern muskets of 1842," to carry on the work of driving enterprise and colonization out of this country. These letters have opened a new page of British diplomacy, and the murders at Santa Rosa and Virgin Bay, and the fatal efficacy of "line pattern muskets of 1842," as shown at Rivas, prove now active and efficient have her efforts been.

The liberal and patriotic among the natives of this country have long seen the blighting influence of English power, but if they expressed an opinion, they were seized by the servile tools of aristocracy, and promptly punished. But a third party has come into this arena, and we trust, will not omit any effort to curb this aggressive spirit. The United States had not acquired possessions on the Pacific one month, when, by some singular accident, San Juan del Norte, a point before so obscure that it had no place in the mind of the best geographer, and hardly a point on the map, was seized by an English frigate, under the pretext that some private debts due the British merchants must be paid—thus openly recognizing the right of Nicaragua to San Juan, which, since, they have so pertinaciously denied. Nor has the course of some of the statesmen of the Union been marked with that sagacity and nerve which characterizes the American nation. Future time will place the attempt, actually reduced to a treaty in 1852, in dividing Nicaragua by Mr. Webster and Mr. Crampton, without any particle of authority, and not by the request of Nicaragua, as only paralleled by the example afforded of the impudence of the Devil, who offered all the kingdoms of the earth to our Saviour, if he would worship him, when the old gentleman had no right to a single foot of the territory offered. We cannot but smile at the absurdity of the position which these grave diplomats must have found themselves in, when Nicaragua in response told them "to attend to their own business."

Equally absurd is the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of April, 1850, which declares that "neither Great Britain or the United States will ever enter, occupy, or colonize, or assume, or exercise, any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any other part of Central America." The object of this treaty was to drive England out, and keep the Yankees out. It has done neither the one nor the other. Of course, it was the policy of England to prevent the expansion of

American Liberty—and the English shrewdly thought:

"Let him take who has the power,  
Let him keep who can."

She had taken, and she not only meant to keep, but prevent any one else from occupying so fair and flourishing a country.

We do only justice to the authorities of the United States, when we say, that she has scrupulously kept her pledged faith, and with this and her neutrality laws she has gone quite as far or farther than justice demanded. But how has England in her defiant arrogant tones kept this treaty? Are her possessions at Bay Island, Honduras and elsewhere, unoccupied? and does not the flag fly at San Juan, protected by her cannon and men? This is "exercising dominion" over Nicaragua with a vengeance.

But another era has dawned upon this question. The able State papers of the American Minister has put Lord Clarendon completely hors de combat. The President of the United States has communicated the views of the Executive, the Senate has unanimously responded to his patriotic views; the recent reception of our Minister, the message of the President communicating this fact to Congress elicits our profound admiration. Last and not least, the Democratic party in solemn convention at Cincinnati, have put another plank in the Democratic platform—that all foreign aggression on this continent by European powers shall be met promptly and put down.

We cannot pretend to reveal the future; but we do believe that if war should come, its effects would be most blighting to English power and interests, and prove the funeral knell of her dominion on this continent.

## NEUTRALITY LAWS.

A friend has favored us with the speech of Gen. Quitman, of Miss., delivered in the House of Representatives, in the Congress of the United States, on the 29th April last. It is a fair and able argument against the policy and folly of the present Neutrality Laws of the United States, as following the effete and exploded doctrines of the past. He shows their tenor to be contrary to the laws of nations as laid down by Vattel and Kent, and immediately antagonistic to the best interests of the Union. It met the opposition at the time of its enactment (1818) of some of the ablest men in Congress, Mr. Clay and others, and punishes the intent to commit, an act in itself innocent, as a misdemeanor.

There are two great principles now in active operation in the world, the interests and happiness of the many and the will and power of the few, aided by wealth. Monarchs and despots lose no opportunity to advance their power, and cling to the idea, as expressed by Mr. Jefferson, that "the mass of mankind are born with saddles on their backs, while a favored few are born with saddle and spurs, to ride them legitimately by the grace of God." But this must give way before education, science and truth. We rejoice that the gallant Quitman, whose name is as dear even in this distant region of the globe as "Household Words," has raised his voice on this subject. It has been heard amid the thunders of battle and the triumphs of victory. His hand floated the flag of his nation over the Halls of the Montezumas. His spirit proves that he is the sagacious statesman, as well as the gallant warrior. We hope that his name will be, as we have seen it suggested, associated in the next Presidential campaign, as it will be the pass-word of success.

SCHOONER ON THE LAKE.—Com. Slocumb, of the San Carlos, in his last trip up the San Juan River from Point Arenas, towed into the Lake a schooner, of eight tons burthen, designed to run between this port and Virgin Bay. She is named the J. A. Ruggles, and like her namesake, we predict she will prove of eminent service to the freighting community. In coming across the Lake, the J. A. Ruggles capsized and lost her mainmast, but was otherwise brought up all safe. Capt. VanStyke will be in command of the craft.

WORK RESUMED ON THE WHARF AT VIRGIN BAY.—Com. Slocumb informs us that Capt. Scott, Agent of the Transit Company, has contracted with parties to complete the building the wharf at Virgin Bay, and the work will be commenced immediately. This is a consummation most devoutly to be wished. Charley Partridge will boss the work.

SOVEREIGNS BORN IN THE MONTH OF MAY.—On the 7th of May, the Empress Eugenie was thirty years old, and Queen Victoria, born on the 24th of May, 1819, was thirty-seven. Pope Pius IX, born in the same month, in 1792, attained his sixty-fourth year.

## CONSISTENCY.

On the 30th January, 1855, during the siege of Granada by the Democratic army, and when the latter was in real danger of expulsion, if not extermination, the General-in-Chief, Don Maximo Jerez, entered into an agreement with H. A. Crabb, C. C. Hornsby and Thomas F. Fisher for the introduction of five hundred American riflemen, for which he bound his party to pay the moderate sum of sixty-five thousand six hundred dollars per month (\$65,600) and a grant of land to the extent of three hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred acres, or thereabouts, giving at the same time commissions as follows: Henry A. Crabb, Brigadier-General; C. C. Hornsby, Colonel; T. F. Fisher, Lieutenant-Colonel.

Did General Jerez, when he offered seven hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars per annum (\$787,000,) really desire the assistance of the Americans to establish his party in power? If so, did he expect to comply with his engagement, or did he suppose the Americans would take promises for their pay?

INTERESTING FROM PANAMA.—We find in the New York Herald an interesting letter from its Aspinwall correspondent, giving further details in connection with the late outrages at Panama. He states that the natives are now thoroughly alarmed, and regard every movement of the Americans with distrust and suspicion. The arrival of the St. Mary's, and the hostile appearance of her broadside within a mile of the town, tends to increase their uneasiness. Captain Bailey has taken the most efficient means to protect the passengers of American vessels debarking at that port. It is reported that, at the first hostile demonstration against Panama, an organized body of the natives intend to proceed direct to Aspinwall, to fire the town and re-enact the terrible scenes of the 15th. Our correspondent asserts, though we can hardly credit the statement, that several hundred muskets lately arrived from Jamaica, and that the English authorities there have secretly expressed their sympathy with those of New Granada.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.—It is pretty broadly hinted in the following "Card," published in the New Orleans papers, that some person or persons have been using the name and cause of Nicaragua to "put money in their pockets." It is strongly suspected in this State who this last "Jeremy Diddler" is, and predictions that such would be the case were somewhat freely asserted when he left this country "for its good." We leave our readers to infer who the financial genius alluded to below is:

NEW ORLEANS, May 8, 1856.

Be it known to all whom it may concern, that the Government of Nicaragua recognizes no agent in the United States, except Padre Vijil, Minister to Washington, and Col. P. F. Moncosos, in this city. Capt. J. W. Wilkins has been acting as agent during the absence of Col. Moncosos, who has returned and resumed the duties of his office. And further be it known, that parties have recently borrowed money on the credit of said Nicaraguan Government, without any authority.

TEXANS COMING TO NICARAGUA.—The Washington, Texas, American of the 21st inst. says:—"The news of Walker's victory over the Costa Ricans caused a great deal of joy in our city. Within an hour after the reception of the news, a company of thirty was enrolled to emigrate to Nicaragua. They expect to leave this place on the 15th of July, and cordially invite all those desirous of aiding the spread of free institutions and southern customs to join them. We understand that a number from Chappel Hill, Brenham and Anderson contemplate starting soon to work the mines."

COST OF THE WAR.—The London Times estimates the cost of the late war to Great Britain as not much under one hundred millions pounds sterling. Immense as this is, the expenditure of Great Britain in the closing year of the Napoleonic war exceeded it very greatly.

ATONEMENT TO THE WIDOW OF KEATING.—The Boston Post says that Mr. Herbert, member of Congress from California, who killed the waiter, Keating, at Willard's Hotel, has given to the widow of the deceased a neat house, settled upon her a handsome annuity and provided for the education of her children.

IMMIGRATION.—The New Orleans Delta says that large parties of emigrants are anxiously awaiting the departure of the regular steamer, in order to secure passage for this country, where they intend to locate permanently.

## PEEPS ABOUT TOWN.

By TITAS BRICKS.

The Captain was wiping his face on the only towel in the room; I walked to the window to wait 'till he got through.

"What a bust!" I exclaimed as a market-woman passed.

"You may call it a pair of busts," replied he, unconscious of what I had seen; "for we were both as tight as bricks last night. A man feels just about right getting on these busts," continued the Captain, "but getting off is an infernally mean operation."

As I did not quite understand what the Captain said, I made no reply, but took the towel and completed my toilet in silence.

The shuffling of a pair of slippers in the corner of the room attracted my attention, and turning about I observed a large black bottle and two tumblers advancing deliberately, dragging the Captain along behind them, and place themselves upon the table.

"Come, Bricks, take something; a drop won't hurt you."

"St. Peter's Day, Captain—mus'n't begin too early—must try and keep sober to-day."

"Well, now, I just think St. Peter would give anybody a fair show who happened to slip up on his own birth-day. The old man keeps the keys yet, you know."

"Well, here's to you!"

"Drink hearty."

"St. Peter's a brick!"

"Yes, sir. I'd go a pile on him;" and with this assertion, by which the Captain meant to show that he had not yet got over the effects of the catechism of his earlier days, we took a turn in the plaza.

Went into a house on the corner; met Jake, one of the original "Fifty-Six."

"Taken anything yet, Jake?"

"Hav'n't even had a smell!"

"Landlord, set up the pins."

"Say, Captain, why is it they call some of us Fifty-Six boys such hard cases?" said Jake.

"Because it takes so much to keep us moist!"

"Here's luck!"

"Here's at you!"

"Drink hearty!"

"Steamer's in—came this morning."

"Many men?"

"I heard there were 700."

"Suppose we go down and see."

"Take a little more before we go?"

"Well, considering the rainy season, these are dry times; don't care if I do," said Jake, while he leant upon the counter, and laughed heartily at his own attempt at wit. In fact, we all laughed a little.

"Here's luck!"

"Drink away."

"Here's at you both."

"The San Carlos, Capt. Slocum! Bricks, Slocum's a brick—go a big pile on Slocum," said the captain rapidly, as we went down to the water.

Saw the newly arrived troops form into companies. The Captain counted them several times, but could not make the number correspond with the rumor.

"I'd have to drink considerable before I could make that crowd amount to 700; 'fraid it ain't in the papers," said the Captain, and we started for town to the harmonious strains of a kettle drum and a man calling out "left" each time we set our dexter pedal on terra firma.

"Bricks, don't this walking make you dry?"

"It does me," said Jake, who we met again at the side-door of the cathedral, making signals at some of the (un) fair creatures within.

"Come, Jake, you should respect the religion of these people," said the Captain gravely.

Oh! the hell I should! Well, I was only trying to bless myself after their own fashion. But it's awful dry!" Here Jake gave me a meaningful nudge.

"I don't care if I do, Captain—walking is dry work."

"What will it be?"

"Gin cocktail for me."

"I'll take the same."

"Brandy for me. I was one time at a temperance lecture, and there I saw, proved by experiment, that gin turns the liver white, while brandy only takes the skin off. Ever since that time I've drunk brandy; for my liver never had but one skin, and that's been off long ago." Well—

"Here's luck."

"Here's to us."

"Drink hearty."

"Good liquor, landlord," said Jake, "best I have tasted since I left the Vesta; do you remem-

ber that last bottle, Captain, at Chinandega, after we had eaten all those eggs—seventy-three dozen cooked for fifty-six men—nothing like a forty days' passage on salt water to give an appetite for the *huevos*; Uncle Billy himself pitched into them strong; don't go so much on Uncle Billy now as I did then, because I feel so cursed mean now—days when I happen to have too much of the 'red eye' under my shirt when he's around. Bricks, old boy, you ought to have been with us at the first fight at Rivas. Never laughed more in my life than when I saw the greasers scatter when that little 'light-haired man' made his appearance. 'Jake,' said he—

"Oh h—ll, dry up. None of your long winded yarns. Come take a drink," said the Captain, who seemed really afraid of the length of Jake's story. We indulged once more in a little suction—drank the usual toasts, with honors—walked into the plaza—saw a crowd of men attached to the head of a turkey—turkey tied to a rope—rope tied to a house—house endeavoring to put its arms around the waist of a senora—things mixed up a little—turkey gave me the wink—pitched in—got a handful of half-dimes from about his neck—bought more "red eye"—shiners wouldn't pass, holes in em—indulged again—hoi picayunes no go—got 'em yet—landlords now want to see my circuating medium before they'll "set 'em up."

"Saw some boys going it blind at a cock's head—retired with the Captain and Jake to indulge in a private game of the same sort—blinded me—twenty paces—"hit him first time," said Jake, "here's the head"—found out on examination it was a piece of his own toe. Jake laid on the shelf for the day.—*Exit Bricks and Captain.*

Fandangoes considerable in their way—found myself dancing to a piece of calico, inside of which a very brown piece of hide was leaping, and struggling at a fearful rate. Captain paying his addresses to a fiery red scarf, the fringes of which he fingered familiarly—crowd joins in the dance—"all hands round"—begin to dance upside down—houses begin to waltz—my calico fades in the distance—attempt a fandango on my head—stomach unsettles—applause of the crowd—four men place me on their shoulders, in triumph—carry me in through a kind of gateway—officer compliments me by calling out my name—tight as bricks—too happy for recollection—woke up in the morning—found myself lying on some straw in very suspicious looking company.

**GEN. WALKER IN HIS OLD HOME.**—Gen. Wm. Walker was born and reared in Nashville. On the 1st of June, the citizens of Nashville assembled in very large numbers to give utterance to the public sentiment in that quarter in relation to him and the affairs of Nicaragua. The meeting was attended by gentlemen of the highest character and respectability, without distinction of party. Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

*Resolved*, That we the neighbors, friends and acquaintances of Gen. Wm. Walker, the distinguished chief of the Republican army of Nicaragua, deem the present a fit occasion to declare our high appreciation of his qualities as a man, and to give expression to our heartfelt sympathy for the noble cause in which he is engaged. Born, reared and educated in our midst, he has ever maintained the character of an honest and honorable man. A graduate of the University of Nashville, and for several years a student at Paris, where he devoted himself to the acquisition of knowledge, his intellectual endowments, his literary attainments and varied knowledge, his nice sense of honor, his distinguished gallantry and his republican principles, eminently qualify him for the task of regenerating a people cursed with all the evils of a bad government, and conferring upon them the blessing of freedom and security under the operation of wise and beneficent laws. He left his home and native land without a spot or blemish upon his character; and we who know him well, feel sure that whatever may be his future career, he will do nothing to tarnish the brightness of his fame.

**PARDON OF ENGLISH CONVICTS.**—Lord Palmerston announced in the House of Commons, on the 9th inst., that the rumored pardon of Smith O'Brien and others was correct, and added that her Majesty, following the impulses and dictates of those generous feelings by which she was so eminently distinguished, had determined to take advantage of the return of peace and of the unexampled loyalty which prevailed from one end of her dominions to the other, to do an act of grace and clemency towards all persons under sentence for political offences, with the exception of those unhappy men who had broken all the ties of honor and fed from their place of banishment. The amnesty would be general and would include Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. Martin, and those with whom they were associated. This amnesty, of course, does not apply to Mitchell, Meagher and McManus.

**GLIMPSE OF GRANADA—LETTER FROM A LADY.**

The following letter was written and published in last November, and reflects the first impressions of a most intelligent lady on visiting Granada for the first time. She is at present absent in the East, but will probably return before this paragraph is published. On landing at this place, she exclaimed with enthusiasm, "this is a land worth fighting for, and I will assist, if necessary, in the task!" We hope to number her among the ornaments of this society; and, if possible, shall obtain her eloquent pen to interest the readers of "El Nicaraguense":

GRANADA, November 15, 1855. I need not descant on this glorious climate to one who has revelled in its balmy charms—to one whose cheek has been fanned by its soft zephyrs. Of the rhapsodies passed upon this theme, I can truly say that "the half has not been told me." Indeed, I think the gorgeous beauty of this land and the matchless softness of its climate could not be exaggerated, even by the most enthusiastic.

The isles of Lake Nicaragua appeared of fairy-like loveliness to us as they lifted their verdant slopes from the face of the bright waters to mingle with the fleecy clouds above. These being left in the misty distance, the dim low line of hills becomes more and more fully defined against the bright sky, and rise in beauty and verdure distinctly before you.

There is Granada! The glass is passed from hand to hand: the practiced eye can see individual objects, but mine could only discern a line of low-roofed buildings, rising above the luxuriant vegetation, and a mossy ruin which stands out in the lake, bidding defiance to the puny assailants by whom it had been, in its palmist days, besieged; this is the ancient Castle of Granada.

From the steamer, we land in small boats, and, as one treads the quiet beach, no boisterous huckman presses for the honor of rattling you over the stones to the "best hotel." No, alas! in this Rip Van Winkle town both coachman and hotel are unknown luxuries, and, instead of the voluble sons of the emerald isle, one finds himself surrounded by the tawny-skinned natives, in every variety of summer costume—from the snowy muslin of the bright-eyed señorita, to the picturesque habiliments of straw hat and fancy girdle.

The women and boys are mostly occupied in washing clothes, fishing or bathing, and the men industriously occupied in doing nothing—in fact, this seems to be "the chief end of man" in this portion of civilized America.

The male population is comparatively sparse, owing to several causes. In the first place, those who have sufficient industry to keep their lungs in action are generally so cowardly that they flee at the approach of danger, leaving the females to bear the brunt; others have been pressed into the army and died, probably of over-fatigue in carrying their clumsy old muskets. I believe there is not a case on record where a stray shot had ever taken effect on either party, until the advent of the terrible American rifle.

The environs of the city, now almost a mass of ruins, bear ample testimony of the waste of powder and ball during the sieges of the last thirty years. Their plan of operations is supposed to have been somewhat after this wise: The belligerent forces, encamped at a perfectly safe distance from each other, would arise in the morning about 9 o'clock, and after chocolate and a cigar, arouse themselves by shooting over one another's heads for an hour or more; then take breakfast and a *siesta*; afterwards repeat the amusement by way of assisting digestion. In no instance had either party ever been known to be so discourteous as to disturb by shot or shell the slumbers of his antagonist. Judge of their horror and amazement, then, when Gen. Walker and his valiant little band aroused them at the unchristian hour of 5 a.m., rushing with shout and telling shot into their sacred Plaza, where a hostile foot had not dared to profane the sod for two hundred years. What a shocking impression it must have given the courteous Granadians of American manners.

To return from the digression. A somewhat fatiguing walk of a mile is before the traveler disembarked on the beach. The ascent is very gradual, and each gentle acclivity is paved with solid stone, to prevent action of the rains on the loose soil. Their broad and firm walks are particularly striking to one coming from so new a land as California, and are a fair earnest of what impresses the beholder at every advancing step in this ancient city, viz: The wealth, luxury and grandeur of former years, and a nobler race than that which now draws its supine form along the quiet street. Each picturesque cathedral and its surroundings bear the impress of time's corroding breath, and yet at the corners of streets may be seen the half buried remains of hideous idols, land marks of a period far more remote and benighted than that in which the great works were perfected.

We crossed the Plaza amidst the pealing bells, (for the by this seems to be the only occupation these people are industrious about,) and flattered ourselves that this was an unusual token of rejoicing in consequence of our arrival. Sad mistake, as I have had cause to discover, since fate has cast my lot almost opposite the principal cathedral, and the one which boasts of the greatest number of broken bells. Later in the day, when the more military demonstrations were going forward, one would have thought that these Legitimist bells had never done any thing but crack their sides over Democratic victories.

These rejoicings are fair emblems of the inhabitants when the heel of the conqueror is upon their necks. Their servile politeness would induce one to believe that they were never more happy in their

lives—they smile and cringe to their conquerors, while they concoct by the basest abuse of confidence schemes for their destruction. Deceit and treachery are their only weapons. All manliness has departed from their race, and their fate is now written in legible characters. It is reserved for the Democratic party to give them that which they could never have given themselves, viz. peace, and a government which will develop the boundless resources of this golden spot of earth.

The Plaza is surrounded by low-roofed adobe houses, all built in the same style, but varying in extent and internal finish. You pass the wide, unglazed, grated window, and a dark ample door gaps to receive you—it might as easily receive a horse and wagon. You stop on the dark ungainly pavement within, and cast your eye along the rough whitewashed walls, until it reaches the lofty cane roof—time colored cane, and naked rafters, suggestive of a manner of reptiles frowning upon you. In vain you cast your luxury-loving eye in quest of something in the shape of comfort—uncouth chairs of unvarnished mahogany, and tables of the same style, are all that respond to your gaze. No modern invention invades the time-honored halls of Granada. The next room is darker and even more comfortless than the first. But still on you wander, for it seems wandering to one who has been pent up for years in a room 1 by 18, to roam through a dwelling covering half an acre or more—many of them two or three, in lading the court yards. Suddenly, however, you emerge upon a little Eden of a court yard, where the orange, the oleander, the cocoa, and a rich profusion of tropical trees and vines entwine their branches in undying verdure above your head. The air is redolent with the perfume of flowers—the rose, the jasmine, and a thousand new and unfamiliar sweets greet your senses. Every house boasts of this pent up paradise.

Provisions, especially chickens and eggs, are abundant here, but the cooks are all native, consequently one has to submit to garlic and red pepper in unbroken doses. Servant's wages are very low, only from three to four dollars per month, and what they can pick up. This latter clause of the contract renders the system rather onerous, and the more servants one has the worse they are off. I have to depend on them to do the marketing, and in this they fulfil the scripture injunction to the letter, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." Each day, wood, lard, salt, flour, &c., are all to be provided. At first I rebelled at this manner of carrying on housekeeping, and in my scorn for small quantities and small coin, made, as I thought, ample provision for a week, but what was my amazement the next morning when my dreams were ruthlessly disturbed by a demand for a dime for firewood! I soon discovered that they have a superstition amongst them to the effect that the larder, however amply stocked, must be entirely exhausted each day.

The females appear to transact all pecuniary business, as well as all the labor. Every house has a small dry goods stock in the best parlor, and there is no family too aristocratic or wealthy to turn an honest penny at the end of a yard stick. I have had frequent application for all manner of dry goods. A padre came in the other day, and insisted on my selling him some stockings, at the same time exhibiting those in which his spare pedastals were encased as a sample of the quality he desired.

Amusements here are so few that one is forced to seek them in the most simple and primitive channels. Horseback riding is delightful, as the roads are fine, and the country as picturesque as can be imagined. There are mountains of great beauty on the left, and in the rear of the town. At greater distance, but in sight, is a smoking volcano. All these combined with the ancient buildings and half ruined cathedrals, form a most pleasing picture and render Granada an interesting place of residence.

**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 Post 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 fulfillment of the contract. THOS. F. FISHER, Quartermaster General N. A. June 26-27

**AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE**

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

J. A. RUGGLES, Agent of Wines & Co. GRANADA, June 29, 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.

**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.

**Dr. Augustus Post**

BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Granada that he has opened

**A DRUG STORE,**

Nearly Opposite the San Francisco Convent.

Where he is prepared to furnish MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., of as good quality and at as fair prices as can be obtained in the city.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up prescriptions. Granada, June 7, 1856.

**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 of the market of Granada affords. The Bar will be supplied with LIQUORS and CIGARS. Rooms and Bedding superior. Granada, June 14, 1856.

**Important to Letter-Writers.**

WINES & CO. hereby give notice that in future ALL LETTERS MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE. The postage will be Twenty Cents, including Postage Stamps.

Stamps can be obtained at the office of WINES & CO., with or without envelopes. J. A. RUGGLES, Agent of Wines & Co. Granada, May 31, 1856.

**MAX. A. THOMAN,**

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

**BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE**

AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS.

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

**Pistol Lost!**

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

J. A. RUGGLES, Agent of Wines & Co. GRANADA, June 29, 1856.

Se permite la reproducción sólo para estudios académicos sin fines de lucro, y citando la fuente. - FEB

# Parte Española.

Sábado, Julio 5 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 consecuente, ..... 1 50

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

## AJENTES.

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

## DE OFICIO.

### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION

Granada, Julio 1.º de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de

El S. P. E. se ha sabido dictar el acuerdo que sigue:

#### EL GOBIERNO.

Considerando que actualmente se halla vacante el destino de Jefe de Seccion del Ministerio de la Guerra; en uso de sus facultades

#### ACUERDA:

1.º Nómbrase Jefe de Seccion para dicho Ministerio, al Sr. D. José Anzoategui, con el sueldo de ley.

2.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Granada, Julio 1.º de 1856.—Ferrer.—Carrascosa.

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

### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION

Granada, Julio 1.º de 1856.

Sr.

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar en esta fecha el acuerdo que sigue:

#### EL GOBIERNO.

Atendiéndose á que debe proveerse interinamente el Ministerio de Hacienda mientras toma posesion el nombrado por disposicion de 25 de Junio último en uso de sus facultades

#### ACUERDA:

1.º El Sr. Ministro de la Guerra Jeneral D. Mateo Pineda, se encargará de la cartera de Hacienda en calidad de interino, hasta que sea ocupada por el Sr. Presbítero D. Juan Manuel Loreda, ó la persona que se nombre en su defecto.

2.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Granada, Julio 1.º de 1856.—Ferrer. Y de suprema orden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos, esperando recibo.—M. Carrascosa.

## BOLETIN.

### VELADAS DE INVIERNO

POR

Don Alejandro Magariños Cervantes.

#### Amor de una noche.

(Cronica chismografica.)

#### I.

En una de esas deliciosas noches de septiembre, nos hallábam s reunidos en el salon del Prado varios jóvenes escritores, entre los que se contaban dos poetas, un periodista, un autor dramático, un ex-diputado y el que firma este artículo, cuento, novela, historia, ó lo que sea, todavia no se ha podido averiguar.

Habiamos tomado posesion de media docena de sillas, instalandonos allí con la misma franqueza y sans fazon que si nos encontrásemos en el célebre café del Príncipe, campamento ó cuartel general, como

### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION

Granada, Julio 3 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de

Es de absoluta necesidad que V. dentro del mas breve término, y usando de todos los apremios que le franquean las leyes, haga que los caminos del departamento de su mando se limpien y desmonten, tomando V. para los gastos precisos la suma necesaria de los fondos de propios. Si V. no cumple con esta orden suprema afectará su responsabilidad con una multa de veinte y cinco pesos que se hará efectiva.—Igualmente quiere el Sr. Presidente, que le comunique V. cada quince días el estado en que se encuentren los trabajos.—Carrascosa.

### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO DE GUERRA Y MARINA.

Granada, 2 de Julio de 1856.

Señor.

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar en esta fecha el acuerdo siguiente:

#### EL GOBIERNO.

Debiendo nombrar oficiales de Marina para el servicio de la goleta *Granada*, perteneciente á la República; en uso de sus facultades

#### ACUERDA.

1.º Nómbrase Teniente de Marina al Sr. Callender J Faysson.

2.º Nómbrase Subteniente de la misma al Sr. Peter Suenzon.

3.º Nómbrase maestro de navegacion al Sr. Gallert Morton.

4.º Estiéndaseles el despacho correspondiente, tomándose de ellos razon en las oficinas de Hacienda.

Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Granada, Julio 2 de 1856.—Ferrer.

De Suprema orden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y cumplimiento, esperando recibo.—Pineda.

### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO DE GUERRA.

Granada, Julio 1.º de 1856.

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar en esta fecha el acuerdo siguiente:

#### EL GOBIERNO.

Considerando de absoluta necesidad que sus providencias se hagan efectivas por medio de la fuerza militar en el distrito de Chontales en donde existen personas responsables en favor de la Hacienda pública: en uso de sus facultades

#### ACUERDA:

1.º Se trasladarán con tal objeto al mencionado distrito de Chontales una Cp. de rifleros y otra de fusileros nativos al mandó del Jefe que designe el Sr. Jeneral en Jefe del Ejército.

2.º Dichas Compañías estarán á las órdenes del Subprefecto de aquel distrito con el fin de protegerlo en el exacto cumplimiento de las providencias superiores que con esta misma fecha se le comunican.

3.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Granada Julio 1.º de 1856.—Ferrer.

nadie ignora, de casi todos los literatuelos que pululan en esta villa de Madrid, por tantos conceptos heroica y coronada.

La conversacion versaba sobre el amor. Dios sabe cuantas frases poeticas y apasionadas, cuantas blasfemias y atrocidades allí se digeron. Cada uno espresaba francamente su opinion y los demas se adherían á ella ó la combatian con buenas razones, ó con el ridículo, con la burla y hasta con bromas estemporáneas y ofensivas de oídos castos y pidiendos.... Una estruendosa carcajada apagaba de vez en cuando la voz de los oradores, y los concurrentes al paseo volvian la cabeza sorprendidos, y mas de una encantadora niña se sonreía maliciosamente é inclinaba los ojos al suelo, adivinando por instinto el objeto de nuestra polémica.

—El amor, señores, decia el periodista, saboreando un magnífico habano, es como el cigarro, para los que no estan del todo acostumbrados á fumar; mientras arde, les alhaga el olfato, les recrea la vista, les dulcifica el paladar, les distrae el ánimo, y los mantienen en una dulce soñolencia

Y de suprema orden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y demas efectos, esperando recibo.—Pineda.

### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO DE GUERRA Y HACIENDA.

Granada, Julio 1.º de 1856.

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar en esta fecha el decreto siguiente.

El Presidente Provisorio de la República.

Descando impedir la defraudacion de los caudales públicos que se recaudan por todos los empleados de hacienda, y evitar nuevos gravámenes á los propietarios en uso de sus facultades

#### DECRETA:

Art. 1.º El Subsecretario de hacienda supervilará, como una de sus principales atribuciones sobre todos los empleados que colecten ó administren caudales de la Nacion ya sea por via de impuestos, derechos establecidos ó por exacciones extraordinarias que se hagan de cualquiera clase.

Art. 2.º Exijirá igualmente las cuentas á los subdelegados de hacienda, de las contribuciones, empréstitos que hayan recaudado ó cualquiera otras exacciones, poniendo por cargo las listas de contribuciones calculadas y por data las sumas enteradas en el erario público ó constancia de las causas de no haberse cobrado.

Art. 3.º Hará cortes de caja extraordinarios cuando juzgue conveniente y oportuno, á los Receptores de Alcabalas, Administradores de las aduanas marítimas y demas empleados de hacienda de la República, encargados de colectar cantidades de dinero, frutos del pais ó mercancías; dando cuenta al Gobierno de todo lo que practique.

Art. 5.º Se prohíbe á los Subdelegados de hacienda, desde la publicacion de este decreto en adelante, la recaudacion por sí mismos de los caudales públicos procedentes de exacciones extraordinarias. Sus obligaciones á este respecto solamente se encontraran á hacerlas efectivas por medio de apremios ó embargos, con el fin de que las cantidades se enteren en la Tesorería jeneral, oficinas del Ejército, ó administraciones de Alcabalas respectivas, quienes llevarán el cuatro por ciento de derechos.

Art. 5.º Los Subdelegados de hacienda que hayan recaudado fondos públicos y no los enteren en las oficinas de que se habla en el art. anterior, dentro del perentorio término de ocho días contados desde la publicacion de este decreto, serán considerados como fraudulentos y castigados con arreglo á las leyes penales.

Art. 6.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Dado en Granada, á 1.º de Julio de 1856.—F. Ferrer.

Al Sr. Ministro de Guerra y hacienda Jeneral D. Mateo Pineda.

Y de suprema orden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia esperando recibo su atento servidor.—Pineda.

parecida á la que se experimenta con el uso del opio: pero no bien se apaga.... ¿qué les deja?... una seqedad espantosa en la garganta, un sabor diabólico en los labios, un completo embolismo, producto del mareo, en las ideas; ansias y congojas mortales en el pecho, semejar tes á las que produce un vómito, y por último, un malestar indecible en todo el cuerpo y toda el alma. Tal es el amor.

—¡Bah! repuso el ex-diputado, déjate de metáforas, y di simplemente que el amor es un deseo que satisfecho muere como todos, sin dejar en pos de sí la menor huella.

—¡Dorada mariposa que sucumbe al acercarse á la llama en torno de la cual gira, añadió el dramaturgo declamador con énfasis, fuente que truena en hiel sus raudales, apenas hemos satisfecho nuestra sed; cándida y virjinal paloma que encerrada en la jaula de la realidad, se estrella contra sus hierros, rompe en ellos sus frágiles alas y se convierte en hórrido murciélago!

—¡Oh! ¡profanacion! exclamó uno de los poetas poniendo en blanco los ojos y

### AL PUEBLO.

Habiéndome hecho cargo de la direccion de la parte española de *El Nicaraguense*, por circunstancias particulares que no son de este lugar, creo de mi deber al comenzar mis tareas, dirigir al pueblo esta pequeña manifestacion, en la que consigno brevemente mi parecer acerca de los deberes de un periodista, si bien es verdad que lo hago someramente, reservándome esplanar la materia, asi que logre introducir algunas mejoras en la Redaccion, y en todo lo que concierne á mis atribuciones, único punto de vista que tendré presente.

Al aceptar dicho encargo superior á mis fuerzas, delicado y espinoso en extremo, por que el periodismo es la antorcha que guía y dirige á los pueblos, modifica sus costumbres y rejenera la Sociedad, no se me ha ocultado la constancia y actividad que se necesitan, la eficacia en promover ó indicar á quienes corresponda, por medio de observaciones dictadas por la buena fé y el adelanto del pais, cuantas mejoras intelectuales y materiales sean posibles. Ciertamente que para tan laudables fines son necesarios estudios y talento que yo no poseo; pero suplan siquiera, ese vacío un celo ardiente por el bien jeneral, una constante aplicacion al lleno de las obligaciones que contraigo con el público, y la pureza de mis sentimientos.

Dicho esto y partiendo de tal principio acepto pues, la direccion de la parte española de *El Nicaraguense*, y me emplearé esclusivamente en el mejor servicio del público en jral. Si consigo prestar los servicios que deseo, tendré la mas pura satisfaccion; y si no acontece así, conste desde ahora la rectitud de mis intenciones.

ANTONIO FLEURY.

Interesados como el que mas en el bien y prosperidad de este hermoso pais, no podemos ménos de manifestar nuestra franca opinion respecto á un suceso reciente, que por un momento pudiera interrumpir el estado normal de las cosas si el ilustre Jral. en Jefe del Ejército, *William Walker*, con el delicado criterio y tacto esquisito que le distinguen, no hubiese cubierto el expediente de una manera tan satisfactoria como lo ha hecho. Hablamos de la defecion del débil y mal aconsejado Presidente antecesor D. Patricio Rivas. En efecto, el abandono de sus deberes del Sr. Rivas, puso en aptitud al Jeneral en Jefe de nombrar otro Presidente que sucediese á aquel, haciendo uso, al efecto de las facultades y atribuciones que tiene en tales casos, hasta tanto se verifique el sufragio general, y se vea consignada de una manera espresa y absoluta la voluntad de los ciudadanos. El nuevo Presidente es el Sr. D. *Fermin Ferrer*, ministro que lo era de la Gobernacion.

Tocóle á dicho Majistrado nombrar otros altos funcionarios de la República, y en estas elecciones consiste muy particularmente la felicidad de los pueblos.

La administracion de justicia la económica del Estado, la seguridad de los intereses particulares y la tranquilidad de las naciones dependen todas de la ilustracion, virtudes y moralidad de los primeros empleados. Esta, y solo esta es la fuente fecunda del mal ó bienestar de los pueblos,

levantandos las manos juntas al cielo, con tal aire de sinceridad, que á no conocerle tanto nosotros hubieramos creído que hablaba de veras; ¡oh profanacion! repitió, y en seguida, *velis nolis*, nos improvisó las siguientes lindísimas quintillas como de oc secha propia, cuando todo el mundo conoce á su verdadero autor:

“Vosotros, hombres de tierra,

Poetas sin corazon,  
Cantaís del amor la guerra,  
Sin saber el bien que encierra  
En su inquietud la pasion.

A vosotros prohibido  
Ese subline placer  
Por el Señor os ha sido;  
Vosotros no habeis bebido  
El amor de una muger.

En unos ojos de fuego,  
En unos labios rosados,  
Cuando os miran estasiados,  
Cuando el amoroso ruego  
Os besan avergonzados!”

—Todo eso, repuso el periodista, será muy santo y muy bueno; pero ni tu ni

Y por lo tanto es un punto culminante de vista, del cual no deben alejarse los que ejercen el sagrado sacerdocio del periodismo. Si los primeros son buenos, también deben serlo los subalternos, por que no hay puntos de contacto entre lo bueno y lo malo, así como es evidentemente nulo y leonino cualquier pacto entre la virtud y la depravación.

Materia es esta muy fecunda, y que ofrece un ancho campo á consideraciones morales de un orden elevado, que esplanan riamos con placer, si no nos lo impidieran los estrechos límites de nuestro periódico semanal; así pues circunscribiéndonos á celebrar en nombre de todos los buenos ciudadanos Nicaraguenses la acertada elección del Señor General en Jefe, esperamos de la probidad justificada del nuevo Presidente que promoverá en el período dilatado ó corto de su magistratura cuanto conduzca á las mejoras positivas de la administración de justicia, de hacienda, instrucción pública y otras materias de vital interés que no deben descuidarse.

## ¡DEMOCRACIA!

¡Confesais la bondad de la democracia negando la práctica de sus doctrinas! ¡Blasfemia política! Herejía religiosa! Herejía religiosa que desde su inmensa altura, repele con toda su fuerza el Supremo Creador de la grandiosa naturaleza; porque de dar cabida á tan absurdo principio, sería la comparación mas exacta al vil hipócrita, que haciéndonos un bello panegírico de la virtud, viniere á decirnos luego, que esta misma virtud no era practicable para entregarse en su lugar á los mas horrendos vicios.

La democracia por lo mismo que es buena, lógicamente es practicable. En las leyes de la sociedad tienen naturalmente su derecho, y hoy en la controversia de los sistemas políticos, ocupa el asiento de preferencia.

En la misma negativa, vá precisamente su afirmación mas explícita. Los principios de las viejas escuelas han ocasionado una perturbación completa en la nación: causa con ellos de tantos males y discordias infinitas; así que, en medio de semejante caos aparece la democracia, cual ánjel de luz que con sus vivos resplandores ha de llevar paz á las conciencias, tranquilidad á los corazones. Ni son, ni pueden ser disolventes las ideas de la democracia; de la democracia que proclamamos; son por el contrario, restauradoras de lo bueno, organizadoras en su esencia, pacíficas y admirables en sus formas: aquel que un día y otro día, predica la paz condena ardientemente la crueldad de la guerra, estiendo y estrecha con mano fraternal á la humanidad entera llevando sobre su frente escrito el lema de igualdad ante la ley, cumpliendo está con la misión mas santa, con la misión que Dios inspira á los corazones nobles que anhelan por ver los pueblos libres y digno en lugar de pueblos abyectos y envilecidos; porque si el bien y el mal, en su terrible alternativa, es ley de la humanidad, ahuyentemos el mal cuanto nos sea posible.

No quiere, no, nuestra verdadera democracia la adquisición de su liberal gobierno bajo la imposición de la fuerza bruta: pacífica y filosóficamente discutiendo, las conciencias desinteresadas y libres sabrán

die se atreverá á negarme que la posesión ha sido siempre considerada por todos los habitantes de nuestro planeta, pecheros y nobles, antiguos y modernos, civilizados y salvajes, como las Termópilas del amor... ergo, mi amigo el diputado, ha dado en el *quid* de la dificultad: es un deseo que satisfecho muere; la privación le enjendra los obstáculos le engrandecen, y la esperanza le alimenta; pero sin privación, sin obstáculo, sin esperanza, es imposible el amor.

—Luego, según eso añadió el otro poeta que hasta entonces habia permanecido silencioso, ¿vosotros no creéis que se pueda amar sin esperanza? ¿No creéis en el idealismo y en la abnegación del amor? ¿No concebís que pueda nacer una pasión, crecer y desarrollarse en el transcurso de un día?

—Mira, Carlos, eso es un solemne embuste, ó una necesidad de á folio.

—¿Porqué?

—Porque en el siglo XIX solo se enamoran de veras los tontos y el vulgo.

Sin embargo, todos se casan...

graduando están las nociones de lo bueno, donde la práctica detestable de lo malo. De este modo, la democracia imagina sin impaciencia ninguna llegar muy naturalmente al final de su jornada, pero sin precipitación peligrosa en su carrera, porque esto preciamente, la espondría á una terrible caída, y cuando en los momentos en que el descrédito natural de cierta clase de gobiernos, los desmanes escandalosos de sus mas acérrimos partidarios, las monopolizaciones arbitrarias, y todo género de inconsecuencias é ilegalidades, vienen demostrando evidentemente á los pueblos la necesidad imperiosa de desterrar esos sistemas bastardos en política, y con solidar de una vez y bien la dirección de la cosa pública.

La "democracia" es el porvenir; lo dicen así hombres muy autorizados, y aun que no lo dijeran, lo diría la expresión augusta de la inteligencia humana, lo diría mas que todo aun, las páginas de nuestra historia, que corrobora la completa nulidad de nuestros gobiernos pasados y presentes, y pone en relieve todos los graves defectos de que estan plagados los sistemas de las escuelas antiguas:

Indudablemente que de parte de la democracia está el derecho, la justicia, la razón; está en fin, la hermosa imájen del bien luchando contra el horrible genio del mal. Organícese pues, fuertemente la democracia; no haga dentro de su partido mercancías políticas; que las disputas, ambiciones y pequenezes de los otros, nos suministren enseñanzas provechosas: lo mismo los que valen mucho que aquellos que nada significamos, lo mismo ricos que pobres, todos al entrar en el majestuoso santuario de la democracia, sea con veneración y respecto y sea por las puertas de la justicia, abnegación y patriotismo por un lado, amor y fraternidad por otro. Quien en su pueblo no sienta latir cualidades tan esenciales, no busque, no, puesto en sus numerosas filas. Cuando con hipocresía nuestros émulos, nos pregunten si como cuestión de actualidad, la democracia admite el trono bajo el gobierno, con lealtad nosotros contestamos que como cuestión de actualidad, queremos todo aquel que esté consagrado con el oleo de la soberanía nacional popular.

Zemos al aire nuestra bandera; y fuertes con la razón, combatamos á los unos, persuadamos á los otros, y reclutemos á nuestras tiendas gentes que sepan pelear noblemente con las armas de discusión, llorando hasta el martirio si menester es por la buena causa que defendemos. No basta, no, conocer la democracia, es menester amarla; pero no basta amarla, es necesario poseerla y practicarla.

## Cuatro de Julio,

ANIVERSARIO DE LA INDEPENDENCIA NORTE-AMERICANA.

El hasinamiento de materiales para este número, y la premura con que habríamos de trabajar, atendido el corto tiempo transcurrido del cuatro á la fecha nos impiden publicar hoy la descripción de la fiesta con que se ha solemnizado en esta ciudad el aniversario de la independencia de los Estados Unidos. Solemne ha sido, en verdad, y mucho mas si recordamos los pocos recursos que ofrece el lugar para actos de esta naturaleza.

—¡Ya! los hombres de talento y las personas decentes por curiosidad (de saber lo que es el matrimonio) y por capricho (del dote); y las mujeres bien educadas, por salir de la dependencia paterna y respirar el aire puro de la libertad (á la sombra de un editor responsable.)

—¡Y si yo dijese que en el espacio de pocas horas me he enamorado perdidamente de una mujer á quien no conocía, y que no hubiera vacilado ante sacrificio alguno por obtener su cariño?

—Jóven incauto, exclamó con tono trágico el periodista, estarias ébrio ó te habría ella magnetizado. De lo contrario tu conducta es demasiado fenomenal, exótica, inaudita y estafalaria, para que no merezca la execración de todo hombre honrado. Un jóven de tus prendas, acostumbrado á mentir diariamente por oficio, á fuer de escritor público, no debe cometer semejante pifias. Las pasiones repentinas, al vapor, de *soperton*, de *coram vobis*, como dice mi patrona, se han hecho para las comedias y novelas, y tu que

¡Ojalá que todos los pueblos del mundo pudiesen conmemorar un día tan bello y tan fecundo en favor de la especie humana! ¡Libertad, libertad! ¡Cuan sublime eres, que pones al hombre en el goze del atributo mas precioso que le concedió la Providencia!

En nuestro número inmediato daremos la crónica de dicha fiesta.

## DECLARACION

de la Independencia de los Estados-Udos.

Cuando en el curso, de los acontecimientos humanos se hace necesario para un pueblo romper los lazos políticos que lo han unido con otros y asumir entre las naciones del mundo una posición independiente é igual á que están llamadas á ocupar por las leyes de la naturaleza y de Dios, una deferencia de respeto á las opiniones de los hombres, exige que él declare la causa que impele á la separación.

Reputamos estas verdades como evidentes en sí mismas.

Que todos los hombres son nacidos iguales.

Que el Creador les ha concedido derechos inajenables, que entre estos son el de vida, libertad y procurarse su felicidad.

Que para asegurar estos derechos se han instituido Gobiernos entre los hombres, derivando sus justos poderes del consentimiento de los gobernados; que, siempre que cualquiera forma de Gobierno tienda á la destrucción, á estos fines es el derecho del pueblo alterarlo ó abolirlo é instituir otro nuevo Gobierno, poniendo su base en tales principios y organizando sus facultades en tal forma que conduzcan á su seguridad y felicidad

Ciertamente, la prudencia dicta que los Gobiernos largo tiempo establecidos, no deben cambiarse por causas ligeras y transitorias y acordemente la experiencia ha demostrado, que los hombres están mas dispuestos á sufrir males que pueden sobrevenirse, que á hacerse la justicia ellos mismos, aboliendo las formas á que están acostumbrados.

Pero cuando una continuada serie de abusos y usurpaciones, prosiguiendo invariablemente el mismo objeto, demuestra un designio de reducirlos á un absoluto despotismo, está en su deber dar en tierra con ese gobierno y proveer nuevos y vijilantes magistrados para velar por su futura seguridad.

Tal ha sido el paciente sufrimiento de estas colonias y tal es ahora la necesidad que los obligan á alterar el antiguo sistema de Gobierno.

La historia del Rey actual de la Gran-Bretaña es una historia de repetidas injurias y usurpaciones, teniendo todas una tendencia directa al establecimiento de una absoluta tiranía sobre estos Estados. Para probarlo espongamolos y sucitamoslas á la imparcialidad del mundo.

El ha rehusado su asentimiento á las leyes mas saludables y necesarias al el bien público.

El ha prohibido á sus Gobernadores aprobar leyes de inmediata y urgente importancia á ménos que quedasen suspendidas en su operacion hasta que las hubiese sancionado y despues suspendidas así, él ha descuidado enteramente de darles su atención. El ha rehusado aprobar otras le-

escribes unas y otras, no debias incurrir en ese feo pecado.

El jóven poeta, á quien llamaremos Carlos, sonrióse con desden, se pasó dos ó tres veces la mano por la enortijada melena, y alzándose de hombros contestó.

—Cada uno habla de la feria como le va en ella. En cuanto á mi, confieso que si me he enamorado de veras, ha sido en esa ocasión y en el espacio de una sola noche.

—¡Amor de una noche! exclamamos todos en coro, chico, eso merece que nos lo cuentes.

—Escribiré un artículo sicológico ó patológico, como mejor suene, añadió el periodista.

—Yo una anacrónica, un idilio, una égloga, repuso el otro poeta.

—Yo un discurso filosófico-eclético-sansimoniano, repitió el ex-diputado.

—Yo un drama romántico y patibulario, ó una zarzuela de rompe y rasga al gusto del día, gritó el compositor de comedias.

Yo callé, reservandome *in pectore* el

yes para la comodidad de grandes distritos, á ménos que ellos abandonarán el derecho de representación en la Legislatura, un derecho inestimable para ellos y formidable solamente para los tiranos.

El ha saqueado nuestros mares, desolado nuestras costas, quemado nuestras ciudades y destruido la vida de nro. pueblo.

El. ahora mismo esta trasportando ejércitos de mercenarios extranjeros para que completen la obra de desolación, tiranía y muerte comenzada ya bajo circunstancias de crueldad y de perfidia, apenas comparables con las de las edades mas bárbaras y enteramente indignas de una nación que está á la vanguardia de la civilización.

El ha forzado á nuestros conciudadanos tomados cautivos en alta mar á llevar las armas contra su país para ser los ejecutores de sus amigos y hermanos ó para caer ellos mismos por sus manos.

El ha escitado la guerra civil entre nosotros ha traído á los indios salvajes y crueles de nuestras fronteras contra nosotros, cuyo bien conocido arte de guerra es la destrucción de los niños, mujeres y ancianos de todas condiciones.

Contra todas estas opresiones nosotros hemos pedido justicia en los términos mas humildes; nuestras peticiones han sido con testadas cada vez con una nueva injuria.

Un principio cuyo carácter esta marcado por todos los actos que pueden definir á un tirano no es propio para gobernar á un pueblo libre.

Tampoco hemos dejado de tener atenciones con nuestros hermanos Británicos. Los hemos prevenido, de vez en cuando de las intenciones de su legislatura para estender una indisculpable jurisdicción sobre nosotros. Les hemos recordado las circunstancias de nuestra emigración y establecimiento aquí. Hemos apelado á su natural y magnánima justicia y los hemos conjurado por los lazos de nuestro comun origen, para que desaprobasen estas usurpaciones las cuales indudablemente interrumpirían nuestras relaciones y comunicaciones, mas ellos han sido sordos á la voz de la justicia y de la consanguinidad. Por consiguiente debemos admitir la necesidad que demanda nuestra separación y considerarnos como consideramos el resto de la humanidad enemigos en guerra, amigos en paz.

Por tanto, los Representantes de los E. U. de América reunidos en Congreso Jral. apelamos al Supremo Ju-z del Universo, por la rectitud de nuestras intenciones, y en nombre y autoridad del buen pueblo de estas colonias, solemnemente declaramos: que, estas colonias unidas son y de derecho deben ser libres é independientes Estados: que ellas quedan absueltos de rendir homenaje á la Gran-Bretaña y toda conexión política entre ellas y el Estado de la G. B., queda y debe ser enteramente disuelta; y que como Estados libres é independientes, ellos tienen plenos poderes para hacer la guerra, concluir la paz, contratar alianzas, establecer el comercio y hacer todos los actos y cosas que un Estado Independiente tiene derecho á hacer. Y para afianzar esta declaración, con una firme confianza en la Divina Providencia mutuamente comprometemos nuestras vidas, nuestras fortunas y nuestro sagrado honor.—JOHN FLANCOCK.

derecho de escribir lo que se me antojase, si la narración de mi amigo me interesaba.

Carlos se hizo mucho de rogar, hasta que por último, cediendo á nuestras vivas instancias nos refirió lo que voy á contar, lectores míos; y aunque él dijo que nada nos ocultaba, me asisten fundados motivos para creer que cambió nombres, tregiversó fechas y varió el lugar de la escena y otros incidentes. Como quiera que sea, allá va en cuerpo y alma cuanto en amistad y confianza nos reveló; y en caso que hubiese omisión ó engaño, *el que la enredo que la desenrede*, como hijo en una célebre ocasión el señor Arteta. Yo me lavo las manos.—(Continuará.)

—Ayer llegó á este puerto el vapor San Carlos, trayendo tropas de California, y hoy á las siete de la mañana entró el Virgen con tropas de los Estados Unidos, y conduciendo al Reverendo Padre Vijil. En el número siguiente pondremos al corriente á nuestros lectores de las noticias que hemos recibido.

REALEJO.

Tiene la situacion en un lleno montuoso con las cualidades de calido y húmedo; compone de la parroquial, convento de San Francisco y las Mercedes, y casas de particulares—La parroquial que tiene por titular á Santiago, es de tres naves, y medianamente capaz: la principal está sostenida de pilares de madera, y las colaterales de paredes de cal, piedra y ladrillo, con su techo de teja: la sacristía y dos capillas son de la misma fábrica. La torre, en que hay cuatro campanas, remata en cimborrio de bóveda que hace vistosa la fachada.—Los altares son siete, pero que carecen de ornamentos: el arco toral se ha hundido por el medio, con el temblor de tierra acaecido la noche del 7 de Marzo de este año de 1752. La sacristía se haya derrocada; una pared del bautisterio amenazando ruina, y el techo por aquella parte, apuntalado, para que no caiga: todo en fin necesita de reparo por que desde el año de 48 en que se le quitaron sus novenos, y escusados, no le quedó mas ingreso, que un real por cada bautismo, y un peso por cada entierro, que son dos renglones muy cortos: y así es mucho que se haya mantenido en pié. Es administrada por un cura clérigo, cuya renta llegará á 600 pesos, consistentes en el Sinodo, ovenciones y primicias. No tiene servicio personal, ni racion, por no haber feligreses indios, que son los gravados en estas pensiones. Hay tambien sacristan mayor con la de 200 pesos en la misma conformidad.

El convento de San Francisco se reduce á una Iglesia con la bóveda rajada y sobre el punto de caer: el cuerpo es de tres naves: la principal, sostenida de hornos, esta techada hasta la mitad. Las paredes son de cal, piedra y ladrillo muy fuertes, y con su frontispicio hermoso. No se celebra en ella, sino en la sacristía, que ademas de ser reducida, tiene dos altares, y en ellos todas las imágenes, hay seis celdas y otras oficinas de la misma materia, unas caídas y otras sin perfeccionarse, á causa de que la obra es muy costosa. Un religioso con título de guardian, así te en él por cuaresma y otras pocas festividades entre año, y entonces habitaba en una celda, que servía para desahogo del refectorio, y con inmediacion se hallan dos campanas, colocadas en otros tantos palos: no tiene mas renta que sesenta y cuatro pesos de censos de algunas funciones que se celebran en el mismo convento: este casi ultimamente como una cuadra de la Parroquia hacia al Sur.

El de la Merced se halla al Poniente, sin mas distancia que la que era plaza, y hay montes de por medio: es tan pobre, que todo su ingreso consiste en siete pesos. Un religioso llamado Comendador lo vé cuando se posesiona de ese empleo, y despues, ni aun piensa en volver á él. La Iglesia es de un cuerpo bajo reducido de adoves y lodo con su Capilla mayor sacristía pequeña de cal, piedra y ladrillo mal tratadas que todas se humedecian cuando llueve. No se dice misa: estan cerradas, y la Imájen de Nuestra Señora se ha traído á la parroquia: tres celdas que tenian estan caídas y llenas de monte, que es el que sirve de claustro á estos dos conventos. Sin embargo, los religiosos, son los que al presente los cuidan, me han prometido de mantenerse en ellos, y aplicarse á su mayor adelantamiento.

A dos cuadras de la misma plaza en la calle que corre al norte estaba el hospital, segun tradicion de los mayores, comprobada con los vestijios de los cimientos que se reconocen en un monte que ha nacido en el mismo sitio. Tampoco se sabe ciertamente desde cuando, y por que causa se destruyó. Presumen solamente, que en el año de 85, en que el enemigo inglés robó y quemó á esta villa, y padeció el hospital la misma desgracia: pretendese que con este incidente las causas y demas menesteres de su servicio, se pasaron al de Leon, y las rentas fueron depositadas en las cajas de la referida Ciudad. Esto último puede ser equivocacion, originada de que en ellas se ha introducido el noveno y medio, que tocaba á dicho hospital, con el fin de que, habiendo monto suficiente se restablezca.

Las casas, en suma, se reducen á ciento

las ochenta y siete de paja, y las trece de teja; dispersas, cerradas de monte y maltratadas, las familias á 86, y las personas á 320, de confesion y comunión. Asegúrase, que en la plaza habia una casa de alto, de teja, en el mismo lugar en que existen al presente unas paredes como de dos estados cubiertas de árboles y yerva, y como de veinte y cinco años á esta parte, se habrán arruinado mas de veinte bates y capaces. Parece, en fin, que la poblacion en lo antiguo tuvo algun lustre y caudales: hoy en dia es un compendio de miserias y respiradero de pobreza.

La causa primera de sus trabajos fueron las dos invaciones que sucesivamente padeció en el referido año de 35. Faltóles tambien el comercio que mantenía con el Perú y las familias de lustre que habitaban se retiraron de ella, estinguiéndose el ayuntamiento que se componia de alcaldes, rejidores y escribanos; y por corona de sus calamidades, hasta el corregidor la ha abandonado: mantienese en el Viejo, y de poco tiempo á esta parte ha nombrado un teniente de ella.

Esta villa tiene un puerto á distancia de legua y media por tierra: en lo primitivo se intituló de la posesion, despues ha sido el conocido por el Realejo. Mira directamente al Sur: en medio de la entrada se halla una isleta llamada el "Cardon;" este es un árbol á modo de organo, sin ojas, ni ramas, y lleno de solo espinas; hay algunos en la misma isleta, y de ellos he recibido su nombre: es baja como de 400 varas, de lonjitud y 100 de latitud, circunvalada de arrecifes, y cubierta de yerva. Su situacion causa dos bocas la una al oriente, de tres cuadras de ancho; denominase "Canal viejo" porque antiguamente se frecuentaba: unos arrecifes que tiene y bancos de arena que ha criado, han sido el motivo de abandonarla: no obstante, con temporales recios, provenientes del mismo Sur se entra sin dificultad por ella. La otra cae al occidente: es mas recojida, enteramente limpia y segura: su fondo se estiende hasta ocho brazas en el canal: corre este inmediato á un peñasco, situado en la punta de la isla; válese de las palancas para apartarse de él, y de los remos para navegar, por que la misma isla apaga los vientos: estos tampoco se sienten en el resto del estero ó bahia: los mangles que hay de una y otra parte los hacen cesar: al mismo tiempo sirven para amarrarse en ellos las embarcaciones, cuyas anclas en tal caso son superfluas. Las de mayor volumen, es á saber: de 30 varas de quillas llegan hasta Jagúey, como legua y media de la villa. Las de menos porte penetran hasta la boca del Moro, que es media legua mas adelante. Las pequeñas en fin, suben hasta la Cañavera ó Espanta Negritos, y algunas surgen dentro de la parroquia, y con planchas saltan en tierra: estas funciones se practican ya con bastante trabajo: causalo la omision que se ha tenido en quitar los árboles que caen en el agua, y algunas ramas que cruzan de uno á otro lado: tambien en medio, é impiden el paso: para quitar estos y los demas peligros que hay desde la entrada hasta el remate del estero en que se numeran tres leguas se necesita de práctico para que dirija la deriva; para que esté pronto siempre que se frezca y se entre el mar todos los dias, se mantienen cuatro hombres, haciendo villa en un cerro, distant media legua de la villa: ganan mensualmente nueve pesos á razon de diez y ocho reales cada uno.

A tres cuadras de ella está una estacada de palos de Moran muy fuertes, en sus fijas y fijos: en el medio se halla una casa de tejas, constante de 20 varas de largo y 14 de ancho, sirven para guardar las armas, que se reducen á 4 cañones de á 10, pedreras de bronce con sus cureñas, balas encienas y demas menesteres para su uso; en el resto de la casa se aloja en tiempo de arrebato la única compañía que hay. Los oficiales y soldados que la componen se reducen á 208 con 40 fusiles, bayonetas y garmetes. Junto á la misma estacada existe una casita de teja destinada para la barea que llaman del Rey: esta se halla al presente inservible por falta de medios para habitarla. A otras dos cuadras hacia la mencionada villa, está el astillero para la fabrica de embarcaciones. Los constructores de dias son poco peritos en el arte, y así rara es la que se hace perfecta. Este puerto en fin, que es el que se llama Realejo, es el que se ha hecho tan odioso que todos

ayen de arribar á él. Atribuyese uno y otro al demasiado rigor con que los traficantes eran tratados por los ministros, que debian interesarlos en su mas pronto y equitativo despacho. A esto coadyuvaba tambien la inopia total que se padece de marineros: ocupan estas plazas los que jamás han navegado, ni saben acomodar justamente la carga, ni maniobrar en las embarcaciones con destreza: sucede, pues, que quasi todas las que salen de él, se pierden ignominiosamente: unas van á chocar con los bajos por no conocerlos, y otras zozobran por que la carga se desloca y las hace ir á la banda: en efecto ha llegado el de que en un puerto tan bello y espacioso como el del Realejo, no se vea una embarcacion, aun del mas mínimo porte.—Ultimamente el territorio de este curato se estiende á 4 leguas de lonjitud y 2 de latitud: hay en ellas 12 hatos, 4 trapiches, y unas pocas labranzas.—(Continuara.)

A LA GACETA DE GUATEMALA.

Hace ya dos años que como lejítimo heredero de D. Juan Carrascosa he gestionado ante las Cámaras Lejislativa del Salvador para el reconocimiento de un crédito de mi casa, cuyo título orijinal obra en mi poder, y ante las mismas Cámaras legalizé debidamente mi derecho, segun consta en el expediente que existe en las oficinas del Salvador.

Reconocido que fué el crédito, prévias todas las diligencias y formalidades de ley pedí á mis coherederos de Guatemala sus poderes, si querian que los representase. Todos me los dirijieron en forma, y posteriormente recibí otro de dos Sras. Marquina de los Altos. Un Sr. Inchaurregui aparece representando á estas dos Sras., diciendo que el poder es falso; y como no tengo ningun empeño en representar á esas dos personas, sea ó no válido tal poder puede estar tranquilo el Sr. Inchaurregui de que les dejaré su derecho libre para que ellas hagan sus ocurros donde les convenga sin perjuicio de lo que en su oportunidad me toque practicar, ya que por ahora está bien remoto el caso de hacer cobros ni reclamos á los Gobiernos: ni estén creyendo que en el dia me ocupo de tales asuntos.—Carrascosa.

CONSISTENCIA.

Sobre el 30 de Enero de 1855, durante el sitio de Cranada por el ejército democrático, y cuando el último estaba en general peligro de espulsion, si no de esterminacion; el General en Jefe D. Máximo Jerez, entró en un contrato con H. A. Crabb, C. C. Hornsby y Thomas F. Fisher para la introduccion de 500 rifles americanos: por lo cual él se obligaba en parte pagar la moderada suma de 65,600 pesos y una concecion de tierra de la estension de 314,500 acres, prometiendo al mismo tiempo á los comisionados lo siguiente A Mr. Henry A. Crabb, C. C. Hornsby Brigadier General el primero, coronel el segundo y teniente coronel el tercero.

Quando el General Jerez ofreció los 78,700 pesos por año, realmente desaba la asistencia de los americanos.

AVISO.

La noche del 26 del corriente se ha perdido una pistola de Coll [cilindro de seis tiros] la persona que la haya encontrado y la devuelva a su dueño, se le gratificará con 10 \$ fies. advirtiendo que es muy conocida y se han dado los pasos necesarios. Podrán llevarla á la casa del Sr. Jral. en Jefe por ser de uno de sus Ayudantes.

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 firmantemente 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.

REMITIDO.

William D. Snyder en la gran feria de Nicaragua!—Escena ridicula!

En los negocios mas interesantes de este mundo, siempre hay algo ridiculo! Al grande Emperador Carlos 5º, se le ocurrió enterarse en vida celebrando sus mismos funerales bajo el nombre del Padre Acencio! ¿Peraba la Corte de su hijo Felipe, y que le llevara la venta que se le habia asignado para pagar á Murillo y á Cervantes, desertores de escuela, que casualmente se encontraron en la portada del convento la víspera de celebrarse tal locura, y que fueron llamados por el Emperador para pintar su tumba, é improvisar los epitafios! Cervantes como poeta, y Murillo como pintor! Napoleón 1º, fué sepultado en Santa Elena dentro de muchas cajas herméticamente cerradas; pero sus dolientes, que tanto hicieron para conservar sus restos, se olvidaron de que las pilas con que estaban cosidas las botas debian podrirse! A los 25 años fué estimado el gran Napoleon, y fiesta igual parece que solo puede hacerse en el Cielo! Con el mas profundo respeto se descubre su cadáver; y resulta la vista ridicula de sus uñas, que segun algunos naturalistas opinan, crecen á los muertos! Siempre hay algo de ridiculo en este mundo pícaro!

El cuervo Snyder, ave de mal agüero, asoma en las fértiles playas de Nicaragua y por sus rapacidades se le desprecia como debiera! Incensato deprabado quiero hoy desacreditar el pais y al Héroe que rije sus destinos! Ecco de la pérdida administración! Guatemala, consigna sus absurdos en el número 40 de la Gaceta! Resulta conforme al buen criterio, que la administración de Guatemala se esfuerza siempre por infamar, oprimir y anular á Nicaragua!

Decir el folletista que en Nicaragua no hay medios de vivir para el que quiera buscarlos, es el ultimatum del descaño, ó de la impudicia. ¿Quién podrá dudar en el mundo civilizado que Nicaragua abunda por su fertilidad, por su posicion geográfica y por el genio de sus habitantes? ¡Ninguno!

Cierto certísimo es que el progreso de una espantosa revolucion ha corrompido las costumbres ha desunido los pueblos, que mientras Leon se hundia en un abismo, se levantaba Granada llamada por la fortuna á mucho engrandecimiento! Ciertamente es, que ha dado un paso retrógado; pero tambien es cierto certísimo que bajo los auspicios y el valor de nuestros hermanos del Norte, por el genio del inepto General Walker dentro muy pocos dias no solo volverá Granada á su antiguo ser, sino que se llenará de esplendor!

Que la pues pulverizada en estas pocas líneas la ridicula representacion del aventurero Snyder, sus ataques, sus carcos imaginarios, de su entremes! Viva el rayo de la guerra, el Iris de la paz, el lazo de la union! El jóven Walker!

J. L. II.

Al cumple años de la señorita D.ª Petrona Santoval, y previa licencia de su digno esposo y mi querido amigo.

DECORIAS.

En vano Junio en flores  
Su hermoso matiz campea,  
Inútil se lisonjea  
La Aurora con sus primores.  
Febro con sus resplandores  
Admiró luces mas bellas,  
Pues hoy mi Petrona entre ellas  
Con solo su rostro hermoso  
Obliga á que en el glorioso  
Cuento el sol ufano estrellas.

Su cumple años la elevó  
Hoy á mayor gerarquía,  
Pues Dios la aclama el día  
Y Dios la adora yo.  
La Parca se avergonzó  
De tan nobles cualidades,  
Triunfa, pues, en tus edades  
Del tiempo y de su mudanza,  
Por que la Parca no alcanza,  
Al coro de las deidades.

J. L. II.



# SUPPLEMENT TO EL NICARAGUENSE

principle of self-government, and stand ready to follow the proud example when the tocsin of Freedom sounds. Ah, there's hope for Europe yet.

In Africa that example has led to the establishment of a Republic, which is progressing steadily toward the moral regeneration of the savage races. That example, and the influences of Republicanism have opened to us the ports of China and Japan, and overcome the policy of isolation which these extraordinary people had adhered to for so many centuries. To whatever part of the civilized world the eye turns, the effects of this example and these influences are visible, and how magnificent and sublime is the part assigned to us!

Of all that world which the great Genoese, Columbus, gave to Castile and Leon, but two islands now remain, and on them the grasp of the all-conquering Spaniard is failing. The day is not far distant when the flag of free Cuba, which now salutes my eye, will wave in triumph over the fairest isle of the Antilles.

The blood of slaughtered patriots stains the soil which is still polluted by the footsteps of the despot and his minions, but not long will it remain unavenged, nor can the hour of freedom be forever postponed. Physical force alone has prevented the Cubans from following the example of their neighbors, and when was that ever a permanent barrier to the spread of Republicanism? The hill of Atarés will yet be consecrated as ground rendered holy by the blood of martyred patriots, and a monument to Lopez will arise on the spot where he suffered an ignominious death.

And here, in this fair land, for which God has done so much, and man so little; where Nature has showered her gifts with an unsparing hand, and where all that is bright and beautiful combine to make existence sweet; even here have the principles of true Republicanism penetrated, and under more favorable auspices than ever before was known, now bid fair to become permanently successful. For many years this country has been the scene of bloody civil wars, which have

great moral force of their native land, who can doubt the issue of the present struggle?

The end is not yet. The insidious foe of Republicanism, whom we have twice met and twice defeated, aims another blow at the cause of Freedom by secretly stirring up the neighboring States to combine and drive the Americans from Nicaragua; but the spectacle this day presented, this first celebration of the Birthday of Freedom, in the heart of Central America, shows that the seed has fallen upon good ground, and will surely blossom and bear the goodly fruit of Liberty.

Then, when the mission of America shall have been accomplished here, and when, "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled," the Republic of Central America shall take her stand among the free nations of the earth, the name of WALKER will be to the South what that of Washington is to the North, and will be venerated as one who relived a suffering people and implanted the principles of order and true independence, where all before was anarchy and misrule.

After the oration, the procession reformed and marching to the American Legation, was disbanded.

At 4 o'clock P. M., about seventy-five persons sat down to an excellent dinner, at the Granada Hotel. The U. S. Minister, Col. Wheeler, presided, supported on his right by Gen. Walker, and on his left by the President of the Republic, Don Fermín Ferrer.

The following regular toasts were read from the Chair:

## TOASTS FOR THE DAY.

1. "The Day we Celebrate." An era in the history of man. The great star of the North arose with the beams of Liberty, and the fire of all nations rejoice in its kindling influence.

Music—"Marseilles Hymn."

2. "The United States of America." The Great Republic. By her progress in science, by her advancement in the

and sacred honors" in the cause of freedom, and have won.

Music.

11. "The American Minister." Embued with the principles of his country, he has ably sustained the cause of Liberty; and by his precept and example, has assisted in establishing Republicanism and defeating the efforts of Tyranny and Treachery."

Music.

12. "Padre Vijil." The gentleman, the scholar and the statesman. His neighbors appreciate his virtues as a man; his country estimates his talents as a diplomat.

Music.

13. "The Fair Sex." We have their sympathies in the cause of Nicaragua—popular in their hearts. Let them emigrate and aid in making Nicaragua populous.

Music—"Come Haste to the Wedding."

Gen. Walker now arose and proposed a toast to the memory of Christopher Columbus and George Washington—one gave to the old world a new continent, the other secured to the continent those principles of liberty, the carrying out of which has made the United States of America the first nation of the earth.

The General followed this sentiment by a short but brilliant speech, in which he compared the achievements of the two illustrious men whose names had been proposed. He showed the difference between the Spanish and English ideas of liberty and democracy; how English liberty culminated in New England, and how Spanish tyranny ultimated in Central America and the islands adjacent; how the noble Genoese was a Democrat; and how Washington perfected the work he began; and ended by expressing a hope that here in Nicaragua the principles of a Democratic Government would find a

The following toast from B. White, Esq., of Virginia, was read by Owen Duffy, and responded to with enthusiasm:

The cardinal principles of the Democratic party of the United States, which have resulted in the preservation and perpetuation of the principles essential to the security of the liberty and integrity of a union of States; wishing that through their influence this country may advance with the same unparalleled rapidity to power and greatness, as was clearly set forth in the Declaration of Independence.

Major Rogers—Sub-Delegate of Hacienda. By Col. Fisher. Drank standing.

Nicaragua as it was, is, and will be. By Captain Deussenbury. Drank with great applause.

The Nicaraguan Navy; though small may it flourish. By Dr. Allen. A good deal of wit and repartee was here put in circulation, and Commodore De Brissot's health was drunk with applause.

The old boards, nails, and copper that bore the original 56 in safety to Nicaragua from California. By Col. Jones. Enthusiasm.

The death of the original party. Drank standing and in silence.

The gallant Cuban—Machado—who joined his fortunes with ours for the spread of liberty, and fell at Rivas on 11th of April, 1856. By Col. Jones. Drank standing, and in silence.

Lieut. Stoll and Lieut. Gay—two of the old party who have paid the debt of nature. They died fighting gallantly in the cause. By Col. Jones. Drank standing, and in silence.

The Orator of the Day—Charles Callahan, Esq.—who is as pleasant as he is eloquent, drank "to that damned Quarter-Master's Department." Much laughter, to which Captain Morris of that Department good humoredly replied—I throw this out as a note of defiance—When required, the Quarter-Master's Department will be "thar." I have yet to be convinced that others will be the same. Roars of laughter.

soldiers the missipparies of freed Recitation by Capt. Mullen.

4. The memory of our dead comrade given by Mr. Keil. Song, "Napoleonic Grave," by Lieut. Polk.

5. "Win. Walker"—may his success be equal to his desire to extend the area of freedom. (Three cheers.)

6. "The Five Stars of Central America"—may they be placed in the centre of the galaxy of stars that now adorn the stripes of the United States. Answered by Capt. Mullen.

7. The Medical Staff of the Nicaragua Army. Answered by Dr. Callahan. Irish song, by Lieut. Newby.

8. "Our Flag"—blue, white and blue.

9. The Powers of California and Central America.

10. Our Friends in the United States.

11. Don Fermín Ferrer, Provisional President of Nicaragua.

12. The Press—that mighty engine which tyrants fear and freemen love.

13. Gen. Fry and his staff.

14. The unity of the Democracy Nicaragua—may it never be broken.

The above were all drunk with becoming honors.

The following toasts were volunteered and many of them prefaced with much eloquence:

The Officers of the Army of the United States. By Capt. Hoff.

The health of Lieut. Robert Glenno Col. Markham—his health and long life. By Lieut. Thompson.

Gen. Walker—may his name be handed down from generation to generation: the liberator and regenerator of Central America. By Capt. Hoff.

Major Raymond, of the First Rifles—may he live long and be with us in our next campaign. By Capt. Thompson.

Capt. Hooff—one of the "Fifty-six." By Sickles; responded to by the gallant captain.

The Five Central American States—may we live to see them combined under the Presidency of Gen. Walker. By Lieut. Paxton.

impoverished its people, prevented the proper development of its resources, and almost thrown it back to that state of barbarism from which it had emerged under the Spanish rule.

—Animated by the example of their brethren of the North, the Liberals of Central America contended nobly for the establishment of that true equality and freedom, that absolute independence, to achieve which they had thrown off the yoke of Spain. They were opposed by a rich and powerful aristocracy, who trembled for their prescriptions and privileges, and who wished for the establishment of a political oligarchy which would enable them to dominate over the ignorant masses. It cannot be a matter of wonder, however much it may be deplored, that a struggle between principles so implacably hostile, should have been conducted with a fierce intolerance, to which in our more favored land we are strangers, and of which few among us can form any adequate conception.

It was the contest between these two principles which produced that series of revolutions and counter-revolutions which rendered Central America what she now is, or rather was; for I cannot doubt that a new era has dawned upon her, and that the clouds which have so long obscured her onward march, will be dispersed as easily as the morning breeze dispels the mist from her own mountains. Prostrated and defeated at every turn, the Liberals of Nicaragua turned their despairing eyes to their more prosperous brethren of the North, and in the name of a common cause, asked for aid—nor was their call unanswered. But little more than a year ago, a small but daring band landed on the shores of Nicaragua. They came upon the invitation of an oppressed people to aid them in establishing those principles of Republicanism which, as Americans, it was their mission to diffuse over the earth. How they have fulfilled that mission, and with what success they have spread those principles, all present are aware. Villified and abused by those who knew not or cared not for the noble feelings by which they were actuated, they have steadily pursued their way, and now their names stand high on the roll of fame as the saviors of a people and the true representatives of American principles and American freedom. Under the leadership of one whose name is a synonym for success, and sustained by the

arts, she points to us the path of national prosperity.

Music—"Hail Columbia."

3. "The Republic of Nicaragua." The great highway of nations. She needs only peace, industry and commerce to become the "golden gate" of nations.

Music.

4. "The President of the United States." His late message to Congress and reception of our Minister rate him as a great statesman. His gun was well charged and has done much execution. We could wish he had been a little quicker on trigger.

Music—"Yankee Doodle."

5. "The President of Nicaragua." For the first time he finds peace in his Republic. Soon may plenty crown his labors.

Music—"Home, Sweet Home."

6. "The President-elect of Nicaragua." Deriving his election from the people of Nicaragua—the first Democratic ruler ever chosen. May he prove as successful in the Cabinet as he has been valiant in the field.

Music—"Draw the Sword of Scotland."

7. "The Late Minister from England at Washington—Mr. Crampton." He returns to his master (Lord Clarendon) shorn of his power. May his next mission be to his "illustrious ally," his Majesty Fredric William Clarence, the King of Mosquitia. We hope that he may not forget an extra pair of pants, his Majesty being innocent of such incumbrances. (Groans.)

Music—"Farewell to Araby's Daughter."

8. "The Late Minister José Marcoletta, at Washington, from Nicaragua." "Alas, poor Yorick!" Let Crampton take him as attache to Mosquitia. (Deep groans.)

Music—"Dark Eyed One."

9. "The Platform of the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati." We trust that the people of the United States will ratify in thunders of applause the sentiment that no further encroachments can be permitted by European powers upon this Isthmus. We can and we will aid in preventing it.

Music—"I'm Afloat, I'm Afloat."

10. "The Fifty-Six of the Vesta." Following in the footsteps of the signers of the immortal Declaration of Independence, they staked "their lives, fortunes

fuller development than it had yet reached in the Northern States.

Gen. Walker's address was frequently interrupted by the enthusiasm excited in his hearers, and followed by deafening applause. The force and grace of his eloquence seemed to take all by surprise.

The following are a part of the toasts that were volunteered during the remainder of the dinner:

By Gen. Fry—"The Europeans and Cubans in the service of Nicaragua." They have felt the evils of Despotism, and are true lovers of Liberty and Progress.

Drank with loud cheers.

Alluding to the treachery of supposed friends, and the ingratitude which Gen. Walker's confidence and generosity met, it was proposed:

By Col. Don Bruno Von Natmer—"To drink to the men who would not flinch from a point of honor. I mean (said the speaker) the men who are willing to live and die with Gen. Walker.

Drank standing, with cheers.

By Wm. Teller—"The Army of Nicaragua," which, under the guidance of its able chieftain, has been led on to victory, and from conquering to conquer; that army in which we placed our hopes in the darkest days of our tribulations; that army which has defended our homes from foreign invasion and restored peace and happiness to us all. (Cheers.)

By Col. Ph. Thompson—"The sun of the Volcanoes." It shines on one now, may it soon burst in meridian splendor on all, and show the world the regenerated Republic of Central America. (Applause.)

By M. Metterell—"A la Prospérité de la République de Nicaragua." Si Washington le grand homme qui a fondé la Liberté des Etats Unis, pouvait se trouver au milieu de nous, il presserait la main d'un de ses imitateurs dévoués qui travaille à placer la République de Nicaragua au rang de Etats Unis. Vive la Liberté! Vive le Général en Chef Walker!

Drank with loud applause.

By Postmaster General Ruggles—"Central America will soon find that Gen. Walker is as big around as he is straight up and down.

Loud cheers and laughter.

By the President of the Republic—"El Presidente de la Republica-brindó." Ala memoria de Cristóbal Colón. Ala independencia de los EE. VV. Ala memoria del grande Washington, del profundo y Sublime político del héroe de la Varon y de la filosofía, del Célebre Caudillo de la primera revolución Americana: el primer que plantó el glorioso estandarte de la libertad en el suelo de Colon y abrió la puerta a la formación de Nuevas Naciones.

After the dinner at the Granada Hotel, we visited the quarters of the officers of Company "B," Second Battalion Light Infantry, and there found a company of the officers enjoying themselves as officers and gentlemen only can. Every man of them appeared to be full, to bursting, of fun, and at the same time as sociable and orderly as if they were at a love feast.

The following address was written to be presented to those who dined at the Granada Hotel:

GRANADA, July 4, 1856.

We the undersigned do most respectfully submit our most sincere regards to the gentlemen composing the festivity given in commemoration of the anniversary of the American Independence, and do earnestly hope their enjoyment has succeeded their most sanguine expectations, and beg leave to offer the following sentiment:

"The American Nicaragua." May they never lose sight of the noble end for which they immigrated to this country—freedom."

D. CALLAHAN,  
JAMES MULLEN, Captain.  
JOHN PAXTON, Lieutenant.  
J. C. HAMMICK, Lieutenant.  
W. B. NEWBY, Lieutenant.  
JOHN W. POLK, Lieutenant.  
A. H. JONES,  
B. T. SICKLES,  
JULIUS KELL.

The following toasts were given during the dinner—Dr. Callahan in the chair:

1. "The Day we Celebrate and the Land we left." Song, "Know you the Land."

2. "Nicaragua." The Central Star of the great Southern constellation. Song, "Melinda May," by Lieut. Newby.

3. "The Army of Nicaragua"—its

Capt. Farnham—immediate recovery of his health and speedy return to his comrades in Nicaragua. By Kell.

John Creighton. By Paxton.

A. P. Crittenden—friend to our cause and friend of Gen. Walker. By Capt. Thompson.

The Star-Spangled Banner—may the officers here assembled live to see it wave in triumph over Cuba, the greatest of the Antilles. By Capt. Hoff.

"The Girls we left behind us" were toasted by the company. After which, "Auld Lang Syne" was sung in a manner worthy of the days of Burns, and the company separated highly pleased with their evening's entertainment.

LETTER FROM COL. JAQUESS,

MASSAYA, July 2, 1856.

CHARLES CALLAHAN, Esq.:

Dear Sir—Your note of the 28th of June, informing me that I have been selected by the American residents in Granada to deliver an oration before them on the approaching great national anniversary of our country, has this moment been received, and I hasten to reply to it.

For the honor done me by my countrymen in thus selecting me through you, I would sincerely thank them. I take it as no common evidence of partiality in my favor to have been selected to perform so important a part, on so important an occasion, and, consequently, regret the more that I am compelled to decline the honor as well as pleasure which it would afford me to comply with this very flattering request. For the last two days I have been suffering from an attack of illness, which, though slight, will, for some days to come, incapacitate me for any kind of violent exercise. Be assured, however, that I heartily approve of the Celebration which is to take place. In the midst of circumstances such as surround the Americans in this country in thus keeping alive one of the time honored customs of their country, evidences a love for their native land, and devotion to its institutions worthy of all praise.

Feeling that in being deprived of the pleasure of a participation in the ceremonies that I am the greater loser.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. JAQUESS.