

EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1856.

NO. 36

El Nicaraguense.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

PRICE TWO DIMES.

JOHN TABOR, Proprietor.

REGULAR TERMS:

For one copy, per annum,..... \$8 00
For one copy six months,..... 4 50
For one copy three months,..... 2 40

Advertisements inserted at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per square of eight lines for the first, and a reduction of one dollar for each subsequent insertion.

Liberal arrangements made with monthly and yearly advertisers.

JOB PRINTING of every description executed with neatness and despatch, and on reasonable terms.

OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

NICARAGUA MEETING IN NEW YORK.

A press of other interesting reading matter has heretofore prevented any extended reference to the great sympathy meetings held throughout the United States in favor of Nicaraguan independence. On the 24th of May, one of these monster gatherings occurred in New York, at which twenty thousand persons were assembled. The Nicaragua flag was unfurled and the most intense feeling manifested itself throughout in our behalf. Letters were read from Gen. Cass, Gen. Walbridge, Gov. Smith, and others. Speeches were delivered by Gov. Price, of New Jersey, Hon. Mr. Peck, of Michigan, and other distinguished citizens of the United States.

After the meeting adjourned, the crowd took up the line of march for the Metropolitan Hotel, where Padre Vijil, the Nicaraguan Minister, was stopping, and after a most enthusiastic demonstration, succeeded in drawing his reverence out.

Padre Vijil was introduced to the meeting by Mr. Appleton Oaksmith, and made the following eloquent speech, which was interpreted to the meeting by Mr. Smith:

SPEECH OF PADRE VIJIL.

"That this unexpected demonstration of the citizens of New York to do honor to the humble representative of a struggling people had so affected him, added to his limited knowledge of the American language—for he would not say English language—that he could say but little; but he was glad of this opportunity to express to the citizens of this great Republic, on behalf of the government which he had the honor to represent, the high appreciation in which they were held by his countrymen, not alone for the sympathy which had been manifested in their behalf by private individuals, but also for the recognition and countenance which the United States as a nation had extended towards them. That he himself was engaged in sacred callings—one which leads mankind to a better and kinder appreciation of humanity, and brings him nearer to his God—his life was passed within the quiet precincts of a church, and many might think that it ill-became him to engage in a matter disconnected with his profession in the political affairs of his country. But to such he would say that he came here on no common mission. There are duties which impel a man beyond the ordinary interests of the church and State, and such are now impelling him in the great errand which he has come here to perform. He had heard for thirty years the cannon of discordant factions, booming

through a land that God had intended for a paradise—he had seen the walls of His sacred edifice crumble beneath the burning shot, and its most holy sanctuary defiled to sanguinary purposes—he had seen families divided against each other and homesteads laid waste; and now, when by the infusion of new elements, there was a chance for all these things to end; when his people had adopted a government which would insure internal tranquility; when brother was reconciled by brother, and father with son, the hand of aggression is raised against them by a neighboring State, who, with Serviles in their ranks, and aided by one of the mightiest Powers of Christendom, is marching to invade the territory and make it once more the theatre of bloodshed and misrule. Could he remain within his cloistered cell and see such things without adding his mite to the effort for his country's good? No, far from it. He must go forth like Peter the Hermit, of old, to preach a crusade in favor of his suffering country. And so he had come here to drink from the very fountain of liberty—to study our institutions, to learn our laws, so that when he returns to his own land, he may go there enlightened and refreshed, to commence the regeneration of his people. He was here in a diplomatic capacity, and it would not become him to speak publicly of matters of policy between his government and our own. He trusted that the great cause of humanity which he urged would be in itself sufficient to shield him, if he had departed from any of the established usages of diplomacy in thus addressing a public assembly; but his heart was full, and he must speak, and he would say that it was his firm conviction that the government of Nicaragua would always place highest in the great brotherhood of nations that fearless Republic which was the first to extend to them the helping hand of recognition. He would not conceal from them that his country needed aid; and he could see by this spontaneous manifestation of sympathy by the citizens of the greatest metropolis of this hemisphere, that he had but to ask that aid for his bleeding country to receive it with no niggard hand. He would not trespass longer on their patience. (Cheers and cries of "go on," "go on.") This unexpected honor to his country was most grateful to his feelings. On behalf of that country, on behalf of President Rivas, on behalf of their gallant countryman, Gen. Walker, who was dear to every Nicaraguan, and for the greater cause of humanity, he thanked them.

In addition to the above speech, we can only find room for the following letter from our present able Charge d'Affairs near the United States Government, Maj. John P. Heiss, written in reply to an invitation from the meeting to deliver an address on the occasion. It is a forcible exposition of American quietude and English aggression; and if it does not awaken to new senses, the conservative portion of the people of the United States, we shall conclude that they are essentially dead to all conviction on the subject of the grasping policy of the British Government:

"WASHINGTON, May 22, 1856.
Messrs. JOHN CLANCY, APPLETON, CARSMITH, ALEX. C. LAWRENCE, and others, Committee:

"GENTLEMEN—I regret exceedingly that circumstances will not permit me to be present at the great mass meeting to be held in the Park, in behalf of 'Nicaragua and liberty.' My heart is with the movement in all its phases, let it be termed 'filibusterism,' or, as some who, unfortunately, have been elevated to

high positions in this country, have called it, 'piraticalism.' If Walker and his brave associates can, in any sense of the word, be stigmatized as either, I am willing to be placed in the same category. If it be piracy to aid an oppressed people in securing to themselves the blessings we enjoy in this favored land, I, for one, am willing to aid and sustain all such piratical acts.

"If the representative of the people of the United States proclaim their true policy, it seems that we are getting to be timid and vacillating; we proclaim the Monroe doctrine, and threaten John Bull with our due vengeance if he even squints towards American territory, yet the old hypocrite laughs in his sleeve at all our blustering, and through the especial grace of her Majesty, Queen Victoria, quietly annexes the beautiful island of Ruatan, and the contiguous islands in the Bay of Honduras. While John Bull, sustained by many of our more wise than honest statesmen, is declaiming against the filibusterism of General Walker, her Majesty is annexing one of the richest portions of Bengal, deposing its king, and taking into her own keeping its treasures and revenues. Look at the filibustering history of John Bull for the past eight years, and what do we witness? First, we have the consolidation of her power in the 'Punjab,' its people forced into the ranks of the army, its princes stripped of every shadow of authority, and the country rendered another footstool for the luxurious filibustering East India Company to rest its gouty legs upon.

"Second—His 'Bullship,' not being satisfied with the Punjab, resolved to enlarge 'the arena of liberty,' and picked a quarrel with the King of Burmah. Burmah had to submit to a similar fate, and forms another province under the control of his 'Bullship,' which commands a larger army and more inexhaustible resources than the mother country, to which it is nominally subject.

"Third—It has been but a few days since that the New York papers contained the decree of his 'Bullship,' annexing the wealthy kingdom of Oude—the dethronement of its king; and, finally, we have the following special warrant of Victoria in regard to the 'Bay Islands':

Whereas it has been represented unto us that the islands of Ruatan, Bonacca, Uilla, Helene, Barbarat, and Moxat, in the Bay of Honduras, are inhabited by divers subjects of our crown, who are rapidly increasing in numbers, and we have, therefore, deemed it expedient to make provision for the government of the settlement or settlements already formed, and to be formed, in these islands.

Such, in part, is the history of English filibusterism for the past eight years. And during this time what American statesman has exclaimed "filibusterism?"

Our representatives at home and abroad have been silent. They know the atrocities of British rule in India, but they neglected to review them. They called the annexation of the Punjab "progress of civilization," and contented themselves that John Bull was a smart fellow, who had a "taking" way with him, which it was better not to oppose. Meanwhile we dare not touch Cuba, or look upon Central America with a hungry eye. This has been the course of English filibustering, and, I trust the day is fast approaching when the mealy mouthed policy of our government will be abandoned.

Politicians may continue to quarrel over the different planks in their platforms, but the great and strong plank of the people is yet to be inserted. It is to repeal the odious neutrality laws, and give due notice to every nation on the face of the earth that the policy of this Government in future will be, to permit its people to aid every oppressed nation in securing for themselves a more liberal form of government.

Gen. Walker and his associates have been most grossly misrepresented in this country by the enemies of liberty. He is purer in heart and deed than any of his slanderers, and his name will occupy a high place in history when they and their descendants are forgotten.

Invited to Nicaragua by the Democratic party, composing two-thirds of the people, he aided in overthrowing the despotic rule of Chamorro, who held supreme power over the departments of Granada and Rivas, the other portions of the republic, comprising the most populous cities and districts, never having submitted to Chamorro's authority. From that time until the invasion of the forces of Costa Rica, everything looked prosperously for Nicaragua. In the country, the people began to cultivate their estates, and the cities in every quarter evidenced progress and improvement. American enterprise was there with capital to invest, and a new state of things was the order of the day. This has been checked by the war of Costa Rica, brought about through the intrigues of the British Government, and the unfortunate delay of our own Government in recognising Nicaragua. While our administration with great strictness has enforced the neutrality laws, and interfered with the emigration of our people to Nicaragua, the British Government has been furnishing material aid in the way of arms and ammunition to the enemies of American advancement, for the purpose of driving out every American in the country, and destroying every system of liberal principles likely to be engrafted on that fertile soil. But the course of "manifest destiny" is not to be completely checked in its onward career if all the powers on earth combined against it, for

Freedom's battles once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, are ever won.

Central America will become Americanized. And why should it not? The most beautiful country imaginable, capable of bringing forth the richest productions, with mines of gold, silver, copper, &c., unequalled, and with a climate for health and comfort unsurpassed, it only requires the industry and enterprise of our own people to make it the most desirable spot in the world. About Nicaragua especially, it will require too much space to go into details; but for the information of those who contemplate emigrating to that country, I will state that the reports published in regard to the unhealthiness of the country is incorrect. A person can sleep with safety night after night in the open air, this I am enabled to state from actual experience. Again, many are under the impression that large forests would have to be cleared away before the lands could be cultivated. On the contrary, a large portion of the land is prairie, and ready for the plough immediately. The Chontales region is best adapted for the agriculturist emigrating from the United States. It is an elevated district, with a climate the year round resembling the present month of May. The thermometer, I should judge, seldom reaches 60 degrees. Two or three crops can be secured from the soil within the year.

"As I have before remarked, Central America is destined to become Americanized, and the States of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, San Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala will eventually form one great republic. The territory of these States, taking in Yucatan and the Bay Islands, is equal to the old thirteen States of this glorious Union; and 'manifest destiny' has decreed that the day is not far distant when the republic of Central America will be the compeer of the glorious republic of the stars and stripes.

"Respectfully, etc., JOHN P. HEISS."

El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, July 12.

ARMY REGISTER.

Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

Thompson Micou appointed First Lieutenant, and assigned to Brig. Gen. Fry's Staff.
 First Lieutenant J. B. Green, promoted Captain.
 John Allen appointed Colonel 2d Rifle Battalion.
 Wm. P. Jarvis appointed Captain Co. A, 2d Rifle Battalion.
 A. W. Marsh, appointed Captain Co. B, 2d Rifle Battalion.
 James F. Schorch appointed 1st Lieutenant Co. A, 2d Rifle Battalion.
 Charles A. Gane appointed 1st Lieutenant Co. B, 2d Rifle Battalion.
 Benj. M. Anderson, appointed 2d Lieutenant Co. A, 2d Rifle Battalion.
 Michael Gross, appointed 2d Lieut. Co. B, 2d Rifle Battalion.
 James McElroy appointed 2d Lieut. Co. A, 2d Rifle Battalion.
 Jesse Williams appointed 2d Lieutenant Co. B, 2d Rifle Battalion.
 Walter Overton appointed 2d Lieutenant 2d Rifle Battalion and Commissary of Subsistence.
 B. F. Grant is appointed Surgeon with the rank of Captain.
 Captain B. F. Crane, Assistant Quarter-Master is promoted Major in the Commissary, with charge of the Department.
 First Lieutenant McChesney promoted Captain First Rifles.
 R. S. Williams appointed Captain Co. C, First Rifles.
 Andrew J. Turley appointed Captain Co. C, Rangers.
 J. H. Williamson appointed Captain Co. G, First Light Infantry.
 Edwin F. Russel appointed First Lieutenant Co. C, Rangers.
 S. W. Quay appointed First Lieutenant Co. C, 2nd Rifles.
 Thomas F. Wright appointed First Lieutenant Co. G, 1st Rifles.
 Sergeant Morris appointed Second Lieutenant Co. —, 1st Rifles.
 J. G. Summers appointed Second Lieutenant Co. C, 2nd Rifles.
 J. L. Ransford appointed Second Lieutenant Co. G, First Light Infantry.
 F. A. Lainé appointed Aid to the General, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Presidential Election.

After a tedious delay the election returns have all been received; and after a still further delay on our part in over-looking a lot of documents and vouchers weighing half-a-ton, we have been successful in arriving at the votes of the various towns in the different departments. We have no railroads, no telegraphs, no express riders to scour the country and assist in informing the public mind in important matters; but everything is done in the slow and easy methods known to the country. These things will be obviated as time allows the new Administration to perfect the machinery of government.

It will be seen by the full and reliable table published below, that the entire people of the State took an interest in the election.

Some few precincts have not been heard from, but they are of no moment in the contest. The voting population of Nicaragua is counted at 85,000, of which number it will be seen that only about one third remained away from the polls. No restraint was imposed on the voters, as will be seen by the character of the returns; for both Rivas and Salizar, the traitor President and Secretary, were both voted for by those friendly to them, or inimical to Gen Walker and Don Fermin Ferrer. In Leon the struggle was very exciting, the strong Democratic friends of Gen. Walker, urging his claim with great enthusiasm; and we are proud to note that though Leon is now the chief point of dissatisfaction, owing to the intrigues and falsehoods of the late President and his Cabinet, the Democratic candidates still received almost an equal number with the opposition. In certain towns of Segovia and Matagalpa, Gen. Walker carried the strongest majorities given to him in any portion of the State. The Indians remember him as the wisest and most providential ruler they ever had, and with an united effort, they sought to exhibit their gratitude. In the same places Salizar, a strong Leonese, received the votes of those of the natives opposed to the government.

Amongst the Americans, who are entitled to vote under the constitution of the Republic, the sentiment in favor of Gen. Walker was very decided and emphatic. Some few voted for Fermin Ferrer, as a mark of admiration for his character and talent; but the great majority put in a

straight ticket for the General. At Masaya a degree of enthusiasm honorable to all parties seized upon the adopted citizens and the natives, and with regular unanimity they accepted the Government of General Walker. So in other places, a like manifestation of confidence was made.

The consummation of this event determines the character of the Republic for the next two years. The people have chosen their ruler, and we can safely affirm that nothing in the government of the State will give them cause to regret their choice. The President, who is to be inaugurated this day, has no other wish than the welfare of the Republic at heart, and his commanding abilities and unflinching nerve will enable him to guide the ship of State with precision through the rocks and shoals that threaten to beset her.

We give below a complete table of the vote:

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

PROVINCES AND PRECINCTS.	Walker.	Ferrer.	Rivas.	Salizar.	Aggregate.
RIVAS					
Tortugas	25	3			28
Virgin Bay	154	22	1		177
San Juan	212	56			268
Rivas	892	211	85	18	1,186
San George	642	89			731
Obraje	323	24			347
GRANADA					
Nandaimo	849	162	18		1,029
Santa Theresa	89	14			103
Jenotepoc	249	62	3	1	315
San Rafael	89	72	6		167
Rosario	116	18			134
Dirlomo	643	144			787
San Juan	46	18			64
Diria	825	10	8	7	848
Granada	2,418	600	75	48	3,141
Niquinomo	47	4			51
Nandaremo	123	18			141
Cartarino	45	22	2	4	73
San Marcos	23	15			38
Masaya	1,220	112	4	7	1,343
Nindirí	435	96		3	534
Managua	1,708	146		19	1,873
Mateares	278	67	1	24	370
Tiptapa	186	49		18	248
Ocos	56	4			60
Bonito	38	12	2		52
Concepcion	65	17		3	85
Chocoyas	15	11	1	2	29
Trinidad	267	9	48	58	377
Zapata	85	24	2		111
Achuapa	17	2			19
Sauce	8	4		1	13
Cameapa	49	16		5	70
CHONTALES					
San Carlos	81	8			89
Castillo	29	10			39
Serapiqui	40				40
Boaco	120		1		121
Lorenes	65	22			87
Jitigalpa	178	40			218
Lovaca	54	17			71
Acoyapa	86	9			95
Loviguica	16	2			18
Miguelito	25	34	1	3	63
LEON					
Nagarote	456	82		14	552
Guesalquac	349	116		24	489
Pesolita	149	67		32	248
Chichigalpa	108	125		45	178
Chinandega	96	147	18	125	386
Realejo	68	68	9	55	195
Yiego	9	25	6	37	77
Tempeque	17	32	4	36	89
Leon	789	900	546	1,042	3,277
NEW SEGOVIA					
San Juan	21	29	6	37	93
Pueblo Nuevo	12	16	4	45	77
Somele Grande	23	23	1	16	63
Ondaga	32	18	3	6	59
Palacagua	18	21	4		43
Alaguena	97	43	18	7	165
Vologalpa	42	27	6	14	99
New Segovia	365	148	22	175	710
Old Segovia	148	97	14	25	284
Ocoono	25	22		18	65
El Horno	34	21		17	72
Depeto	12	16	10	20	58
Terpenaca	18	17	4	25	64
Xinotega	9	7		17	33
Zicaza	5	3		7	15
Xicaro	17	9		11	37
Jalapa	27	6		19	52
MATAGALPA					
Matagalpa	495	78		6	579
Muymuy	43	4		1	48
Total	15,835	4,447	867	2,087	23,236

The Inauguration.

According to the result of the election, which we give in another column, and the decree of the President of the Republic, to-day will be made memorable by the inauguration of the first American President of Nicaragua.

The following is the Decree:

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
 Granada, July 11, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following Decree:
 Fermin Ferrer, Provisional President of the Republic of Nicaragua, to its inhabitants:
 The Presidential elections, which are to rule the destinies of the nation, having been effected in

conformity with the decree bearing date of the 10th ultimo, and having in view the returns of the different electoral districts forwarded by the cities of the Republic, and having executed the accustomed scrutiny of the candidates which appear in said returns, I have been pleased to decree and do

DECREE.

1. Declared elected by a majority of votes as President of the Republic of Nicaragua, Gen. WILLIAM WALKER.

2. That the same be announced in the most solemn manner, and communicated to the elected candidate, who shall take possession of his office on the 12th day of the present month.

Given in Granada, this 10th day of July, 1856.

F. FERRER.

To Minister General Gen. Abateo Pineda.

By superior order, this is forwarded to you for your intelligence and proper action, in expectation also of your acknowledgment of the same.

PINEDA.

The following general order was issued yesterday by Brig. Gen. Fry, Commander of the Oriental Department:

GENERAL ORDER—No. 7.

HEADQUARTERS ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT,
 Granada, July 11, 1856.

The garrison of the city (except the guard and the sick examined by a surgeon) will appear under arms on the parade to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

All men belonging to the Quartermaster's, Commissary's, Medical and Ordnance Departments will form on the left of the troops of the line, under the command of Col. T. F. Fisher.

All men on detached duty will parade with their companies, or if their companies be absent, will report to Col. Fisher. B. D. FRY, Brigadier-General Commanding Department.

The Adjutant-General of the Republic, Ph. R. Thompson, issued the following programme as the course of proceedings to be observed in the inauguration:

PROGRAMME.—The procession will be formed on the Plaza, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow. After the reception of the Flag of the Republic, the line will break into column as follows: One company by platoons; Band; Flag of the Republic; one company by platoons, President and President Elect; Cabinets and Suites of the Presidents; Ministers of the United States and Nicaragua, and their Suites; Foreign Consuls; Municipal Authorities; Committee of Arrangements; General Officers and Aide-de-Camp; Officers of the General Staff; other Officers not attached; Officers of the Navy; Troops—(to be marched by flank under their Officers); Citizens—(by twos). The flag of the Republic will be escorted from the house of the President to the Plaza. The Procession will then march to escort the President and President Elect to the place of inauguration. There form line. Valedictory and Inaugural Addresses. Salute of twenty-one guns. Thence to Cathedral—"Te Deum" Column reformed. March through the principal Streets, and escort the President to his house. Thence to the Plaza. Flag of the Republic to be escorted by a company to the house of the President installed. Procession dismissed.

PH: R. THOMPSON, Grand Marshal.

SUPPLEMENT.—We will publish in a supplement to day the proceedings of the inauguration, with the addresses of the President and President elect.

DEMOCRACY.

There is a class of moralists who believe every thing to be governed by a dual principle—that is, a constant antagonism and opposition of forces; and that, by a struggle in opposite directions, all things are kept at the precise point it was intended they should occupy by the great Architect of the universe. The centripital and centrifugal forces keep planets in their proper courses around the sun; attraction and repulsion regulates the position of the ultimate particles of matter; and the constant warfare between vice and virtue determines the moral character. If the individual is so organized that what is vicious in his system gains the ascendancy, he flies off from the path of rectitude; and the more uneven the balance between the contending forces, the greater will be his deviation from the straight line.

The dualistic principle seems to hold good as far as it refers to politics. The government of peoples appears to be nothing else than a continual struggle between classes. Call the forms by any name you will—Patriarchal, Monarchical, or Democratical—all governments are an antagonism of forces, which differ only in degree. In one, the centripital force is the stronger—the power flies to a center, and then the voice of one man is law—as in China, Turkey, and Russia; in another, the centrifugal force predominates—the voice of the multitude governs—as was formerly the case in Athens, and now sometimes the case at public meetings in the United States. There is in many governments of the present generation a system of checks and balances, so nicely adjusted, that the wheel of state is kept very nearly on the line; but even in the best regulated government it is apt to swerve, occasionally, a long way out of its course.

The people of England, although professing to govern themselves, are taxed enormously to maintain the integrity of a power they have always hated; and in San Francisco, California, the people are obliged to take the power out of the hands of their rulers, and legislate for themselves.

A democratic government is one that represents truly the will of the people—or, at least, a majority of the people; but with the single exception of Nicaragua, there is not at present any government in existence where democracy is carried out to its fullest extent. In the United States a minority rules the majority more frequently than the minority is ruled by a majority—for example: in the last State election in the State of New York three candidates ran for the Governorship—Myron Clark, Horatio Seymour, and Daniel Ullman: the contest was a close one: Clark received but 164 votes more than Seymour, and Ullman was but a few votes behind either. Therefore one third of the State of New York governs two thirds. This also illustrates an election of President when there are more than two candidates in the field.

In an election of President by delegates, the people may be entirely misrepresented, as a candidate may be brought forward, and receive a nomination, who is almost unknown to a vast majority. General Walker seemed to act under this conviction when he made a direct appeal to the people. It was evidently his desire to show that, so far as he was concerned, the principles of democracy should obtain the fullest sweep; and in him, therefore, we find the truest representative of democracy in this continent or in the world.

There is a natural tendency in all individuals to desire power, and in the masses to extend their liberty. No country can be called free in which the voice of the people does not shape the laws; nor can any country be well governed where sufficient power is not placed in the hands of some responsible and capable person, to enable him to carry those laws into execution. Where ever this system is carried out, a true democracy exists. All other liberal forms of government are but modifications. Through the political sagacity of William Walker we are indebted for what we consider the perfection of democracy—that is, a democracy which allows the largest liberty, while it affords the greatest security.

Democracy is to us a great truth; it is a religion. Like truth and religion it has been in existence, in some form, since human government began, and like them, it can end only with the race.

The higher the development humanity attains, the purer and more general will democracy become. Democracy, like religion, has flourished at times, in all ages of the world. It has met with persecutions, and has sometimes been obliged to retire into such obscurity, as to excite in its enemies the hope that it had been banished from the earth; but in an unsuspected moment it burst forth again in resplendence—each time adding to its former lustre, and each time conferring new benefits and opening new truths to man. The object of religion is to exaltate man, that human law will be unnecessary; the object of democracy is to teach man how to govern himself, according to the highest moral law. There cannot be true religion without pure democracy, for in the hearts of the meek and lowly both make their abode.

To democracy we are indebted for all we inherit from the ancients. The democracy of Athens gave birth to an imperishable literature, and taught Alexander how to conquer the world; and the democracy of Rome, while it brought the world to its feet, made such advances in poetry, and eloquence, and statesmanship, as to justify entitled it to the distinction of the "Golden Age." But the centripital force, gradually augmenting after the death of Caesar, when, after a time, the whole power became centered in one man, democracy declined, and Rome fell.

From the birth of Christ—who was a pure democrat—democracy went hand in hand with religion, sometimes exhibiting themselves at one place, and sometimes at another—both gradually accumulating strength, until they burst forth in overwhelming power in the great Protestant Reformation. One revealed anew the eternal truths of Holy Writ; the other opened to the people visions of their own power, and taught them their inherent rights. The American Revolution was but a continuation of the Reformation. In it the democratic element predominated, and the circle of human freedom was still more widely spread. If we may judge the future by the past and present, the democratic principle in Nicaragua will be purer than ever before existed, and the liberty of the individual will reach a higher point than it has ever yet attained.

SPOTS ON THE SUN.

By the letters and editorials of certain Eastern papers, we find that divers pious people in that locality are horrified at the existence of certain evils in this Republic, and these Madame Grundys are anxious that the world should take in hand, or deputize the savages of Guatemala and Costa Rica, to drive the American element out of Nicaragua. A spy was deservedly hung on the road to Rivas, the property of a traitor was confiscated, the income of a citizen was taxed, or something else of a like nature was legitimately done, and the act is magnified into a crime against modern grass-eating philanthropy, and the culprits are "hauled over the coals" and salted with the bitterest denunciations. History is an invaluable reference to such men, and without going farther than the Mexican War, the French in Algeria, or even the recent highly civilized war in the Crimea, we may find parallels, by the side of which the revolution in Nicaragua can array no examples.

The Republic of Nicaragua has no reason to blush for a single act committed in her name. The property of known traitors has been confiscated, and so it was done in France when Louis Philippe fled before the republican forces who sought to deliver the state from royal oppression; acknowledged spies have been executed, and the history of all wars exhibit the same fact; property has been taken to satisfy the pressing demands of government, but never without a due receipt for the same, according to the price put upon the goods by the owner. These accounts are good against the government; and a certain fund has been established to meet their payment; and in a much shorter time than the public debt of Texas was paid, all such claims will be liquidated.

But since the public have listened to these reports, so prejudicial when unexplained, we may be excused for drawing a parallel between the revolution in Nicaragua and the wars to which reference is made above. There has been no exhibition of cruelty in the history of General Walker in Nicaragua, that at all approached the scenes enacted on the taking of Monterey or the fall of Mexico. All the lives lost in these wars have not yet reached the inhuman sacrifice of five thousand Arabs, at a single stroke consumed to death in the cave of Dshra. Nothing in the history of our army parallels the sufferings and deprivations of the English troops encamped about Sebastopol, and doomed to death by the ignorance and worthlessness of their officers. We have seen no pyramids of dead women and children in this Republic to represent the sights that defaced the capture of Chapultepec and the aqueducts of Mexico. No sweeping desolation has marked our army, like that which robbed the valley of Mexico, from Chalco to Tacubaya. And yet the above wars were waged by great and Christian nations. They were improvements on all the campaigns that went before them, and in the estimation of the world, if we except the French in Algeria, were accepted as harbingers of a nobler system of combat. But with these we array the struggle of the American army in Nicaragua, surrounded by traitors, and challenge a comparison with the most favored campaign. There can be found in history no parallel to the humanity and gentleness which have characterized the campaigns under General Walker. Not only have his own men been cared for beyond the attention of the United States army, but his enemies have been treated with a consideration far superior to that extended to the British soldier in the Crimea.

These facts challenge the attention of the world that it does not heed the stories circulated against the democratic government of Nicaragua. What faults rest upon us we are willing and capable of bearing, for comparisons place us in advance of the most favored people. We are willing, too, to be traduced, as new expeditionists must ever be; but while these slanders are being read, we appeal to the candid and intelligent mind to reason on the probability there exists for such unreasonable reports as certain correspondents are circulating, to the prejudice of Nicaragua.

WINES & Co.—We observe that the post office has been greatly enlarged and improved by the Post-master-General, and there is now as good an opportunity to throw the mail on the floor for quick distribution, in our post-office, as in any other portion of the Union.

LOTTERIES.—Benjamin Wood, brother of the Mayor of New York City, lately horsewhipped a man for publishing an article in which it was stated that he (Wood) was connected with the lottery business, and in a letter to the public next day, confessed that he had \$50,000 invested in lotteries.

PEEPS ABOUT TOWN.

By TITAS BRICKS.

"Come, Bricks, turn out, there's the gun," said a rough voice which seemed to come up through my hammock, which I was not long in discovering belonged to the Captain. "There it goes again! Come, Bricks, turn —"

Supposing that the Greasers were coming in upon us, I made a spring for my Mississippi.

"You woke as tho' you expected the enemy," said the Captain, laughing aloud at my appearance.

"There it goes again! what in the name of Patricio Rivas, and all other departed sinners, does it mean?"

"Fourth of July, Bricks, old boy," replied the Captain, as he gave me a pat on the back with a sufficient gentleness to break a collar bone.

"Review on the Plaza this morning at 8 o'clock; come, let us hear the band."

"Hang the band. It never plays but one set of tunes at a review. I'm sick of them."

"Well, it will surely give us something new on the Fourth—come."

I went with the Captain—who has a monomania for anything called music—heard the same tune again, and, notwithstanding my promise to the contrary, I indignantly took in a six inch charge. Before I got sober I tried to calculate how much that tune cost the Government, but couldn't quite reckon it up.

"Yes," said the captain, as he smacked his lips, after having stowed away another glass of the ardent moisture under his shirt; "Yes, it is a pleasant morning, and I intend to enjoy it as a Christian, and an American citizen."

At the mention of the last words I felt myself rise at least four inches in my boots, and, feeling that I had expanded to a capacity for any quantity 'aguardiente,' I resolved to spend the day like-like—the captain. And now that I have recovered from it effects, I must confess it was a glorious day. A happier blending of sunshine and shade could not have been effected if the day had been got up to order; or if the gallant Col. Wheeler, himself, had held the sun in one hand, and a wet blanket in the other.

Went to Church—bowed in prayerfulness for the blessings of free institution, and when with upturned eyes—the genius of inspiration coquetting with his lips—the preacher eloquently offered up thanks "for the facility and emphasis we enjoy." I groaned forth in agony of pleasure—"Amen." Felt slightly affected by "religion and wind," during the remainder of the day.

Found myself deeply immersed in prayer—thought, after a while, that there were an unusual number of them, but went on until the captain came, and said:

"Bricks, what are you reading the articles of war on your knees for? "Get up, and get" and listen to the Declaration of Independence."

Heard the Declaration through—was much pleased—five crackers, sky rockets, and a whole battery of pyrotechnics rose up before my bewildered vision. Corn cake and molasses, don't that send the tingles all through a person. If there were two Fourths of July in the year, I should burst through excess of "facility and emphasis."

Began to be much interested in the ceremonies—saw a demure looking little man endeavoring to wind himself around one of the plantain leaves which nodded solemnly to the people—presently his head appears above the wooden box—his mouth opens—I pucker mine for a sermon, and test the capacity of the back of my chair, to hold my head during a nap, but the first word uttered dispelled my illusion—the orator of the day speaks—didn't sleep a wink—at its conclusion, found myself muttering:

"Oh Charley dear,
To me 'tis clear,
You're just the man for Galway."

"Nature hates a vacuum—feel a vacancy all over—got a good deal to fill up to-day, must begin early," said the captain.

Having made some remark about the vacancy in his head, I remarked:

"I don't care if I do."
"Give it a name."
"Brandy for me, always take something strong on a strong day."
"I'll take ditto, I always drink ditto."
"Here's to the health of the Declaration of Independence."

"And may it never know the want of a dollar, or a meals victuals." Drank standing, and in silence.

"Come, Bricks, no joking on such serious subjects," said the Captain solemnly.

"If it's in good health it cannot get along with-

out both of these little necessities, you know, Captain," and with this satisfactory explanation of what might have led to a serious dispute, we separated to dress for dinner.

Not having eaten for two days, in order to do my country full honor at the table, I felt awfully ravenous—endeavoring to get the worth of my money might have had something to do with the feeling. Took a nibble of brandy just before I sat down, to increase the luxury of hunger.

When dinner was announced, the captain gave me a nudge, and said, says he—

"Bricks, I'm in such a state of goneness, that I do really believe it will take a barrel of provisions to revive me. A man shouldn't never go a week without eating, just for the sake of one feed."

Dinner announced—saw a plate labelled "Titas Bricks"—sat down, and pitched in—heard somebody soliloquize by my side:

"Good dinner—Granada hotel a whole team—Nixon some punkins—awful hard work to go through this programme—only got down to 'Patate a la Waitre D'Hotel,' fraid I'll never hold out." Turned my head for a moment from the business before me—saw it was the captain, who was trying to puff himself out, like the frog in the fable, to make room for the whole "bill of fare."

My bread basket filling up rapidly—got very fastidious in my tastes—try a little "Coyota Pie,"—disturbed by the captain's whispering—

"Bricks, I've done it—got through the whole list—now I guess I'll go." Tried to but couldn't—his abdomen had extended so far under the table that he couldn't rise, unless every person at one side of the table arose at the same time from the bench, and allow him to push it back.

"Tight place, Bricks," said the captain, wiping the perspiration from his brow.

"Captain, a glass of champagne with you."

"By the great green gun, Bricks, this is too bad—didn't expect champagne—too full to drink a drop." The captain looked as if he were in some agony.

Regular toasts—drank to every one of 'em; and to "Uncle Billy's," I thought I should never drink enough—but there is a limit to the stretch of all human hides. But I am gratified with the reflection that I tried to do justice to that brilliant display of fire-works—those flashes of mental light, ening—those peals of spiritual thunder—that shower of shooting stars—that mid-day sun of oratory, and those jewels of thought which dropt from our faithful, and fearless Commander-in-Chief.

Felt very eloquent after that speech, arose and was delivered of a toast—

"The soldiers of Nicaragua—the sirloin steaks of mankind—the corn'd beef of fighting men—the mutton chops of endurance—the plum-pudding of chivalry—may they be swallowed up in prosperity. Loud and continued cheering—three times three for Bricks—one cheer more—ti-gr-r-r-re.

Music by the band—"Hasty Pudding, drink it Hot."

Left the dinner—met some friends—invited to take a drink to the honor of the glorious Fourth.

"May it live to a good old age."

"And never go to bed hungry," added the Captain, who now struggled hard to worry down a toothful. Party became very interesting—partly through the contents of a bottle which, by some mystery, got into one of the Captains boots at the dinner—stayed until the "sma' wee 'ours ayant the twal"—started for home—streets seemed to run confoundedly zigzag—every one of them went the other way.

"General Jackson, how it must have rained this evening—hear that water," said the captain, as we stood beside a broad black stream.

"Well, captain, we must get over it in some way, so we'd better wade it."

"Wade hell, we must swim it."

Peeled off, carried my clothes in my hands, got over in admirable style, capt'n followed with his clothes done up in a neat bundle on top of his head.

"Much wet, captain?"

"Nary drop—by the Lord Harry I walked on top of the water."

Felt something grab me by the shoulder, looked about, and saw a number of bayonets in dangerous proximity—heard a voice exclaim:

"You ought to be ashamed of yourselves walking naked through the Plaza on this bright moon-light night."

"Would you want us to go through a roaring stream with our clothes on?" said I, pointing to the spot we had crossed.

"That's but the shadow of a cloud on the grass, and the roaring is but the flapping of the flag over your heads—tight as bricks, again, I see."

"The same," said I.

"Take 'em along, men," said the officer.

ASSAY OF NICARAGUA GOLD QUARTZ.

(To the Editor of El Nicaraguense.)

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed I send you an assay of some quartz I sent to a friend in California, not expecting him to have it assayed, however, he has done so, and you have the statements.

It would be foolish in me to attempt to persuade any one that a mine can yield so largely, but at the same time, for the purpose of giving publicity to the fact that there are good mines here, I request that you will advertise this statement in your own way.

Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE H. BOWLY.

San Juan del Sur,
July 4th, 1856.

P.S.—Should you wish to note further, you can mention that I have the machinery now in Granada, to be sent to these mines, (the Leonesa and Concordia), as soon as peace is established

Yours,
G. H. B.

LABORATORY FOR PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.

In connection with Kellogg & Humbert's Assay Office, 104 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

JOHN HEWSON, JR., M.D.,
Analytical Chemist and Metallurgist,
Late Melter and Refiner, U. S. Branch Mint,
San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, 22d March, 1856.

DEAR SIR.—The small specimen of gold-bearing quartz from Nicaragua, which you left with me for assay, weighed 868½ grains, and contained 2.762 grains of gold. This yield would be equivalent to 245 ozs. 10 dwts., of gold to the ton of ore.

The gold obtained from the above assay is of low carat. Value, probably, \$14.15 per ounce.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN HEWSON, JR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Bar will be supplied with LIQUORS and CIGARS.

Rooms and Bedding superior.
Granada, June 14, 1856.

MAX. A. THOMAN, WHOLESALE DEALER IN BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE

AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS.

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

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.

Dr. Augustus Post TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of

MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY.

Office—and residence on the southwest corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convent.

Granada, June 7, 1856.

Pistol Lost!

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

Granada, June 28, 1856.

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

El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, July 12.

DISMISSAL OF THE ENGLISH MINISTER.

By the last steamer, news was received that the President of the United States had officially dismissed Mr. Crampton, the English Minister to that Republic. The ground on which this dismissal took place, was the enlistment of recruits in the United States for the British Army, in violation of the Neutrality Laws of the American Government. The dismissal of the Minister has also involved the dismissal of the English Consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and we understand that the parties all left for England in the next steamer after the dismissal. In the usual course of diplomacy, the dismissal of a minister need not produce war, as General Washington sent home an English Minister, and Mr. Fillmore dismissed the representative of France, without causing a war in either case. But in this instance, a long and tedious correspondence has taken place between the two Governments, the United States demanding Mr. Crampton's recall, and Lord Palmerston directly refusing to comply, and sustaining the Minister as a man of unexceptionable character. Thus, the responsibility is lifted from Mr. Crampton, and his dismissal is a direct suspension of all communication with the Government whose ideas he represents. It is no longer a dispute between the Government of the United States and a simple Minister, but with the Cabinet of England; and in this light, unless as is confidently predicted in leading papers in both worlds, Lord Palmerston should be dismissed from the Cabinet, and thereby allow of renewed negotiations, we cannot see how England can let the dismissal pass without some decided action.

In connection with the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, the Central American dispute still pends between the two Governments to heighten the alarm of a war between the two nations. The people of the United States are a unit in sustaining the President in this matter, and the Senate, without distinction of party, unanimously approved the dismissal. We are, therefore, in the midst of exciting times, and the next news from the United States may be looked for with intense interest. Mr. Crittenden said in the United States Senate that the country would have a war upon its hands in ten days after the news of the recognition of Padre Vivil was received in England.

NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS.—Comparison between the imports and exports of New York and New Orleans:

New York imports, exclusive of specie	\$51,062,019
New York exports, exclusive of specie	17,648,551
Excess of imports over exports	\$33,413,467
New Orleans exports, (no specie)	\$27,879,969
Imports, exclusive of specie	4,771,885
Excess of exports over imports	\$23,108,577
New York imports, merchandise	\$61,062,019
New Orleans	4,771,885
Imports of New York over New Orleans	\$46,290,684
New Orleans exports	\$27,879,969
New York exports, exclusive of specie	17,648,551
Exports of New Orleans over New York	\$10,231,411

It appears from the above that New York imports, for one quarter, thirty-three millions of dollars more than she exports, and New Orleans exports twenty-three millions of dollars more than she imports, and ten millions more than New York.

ENGLAND.—By the latest advices, we learn that the public mind in England was becoming anxious on the subject of the difficulty with the United States, relative to Nicaragua. The feeling was considerably increased by the news of the recognition of Padre Vivil. The Times, commenting upon it, observes that it is now more important than ever that the questions pending between England and the United States should be promptly settled, and suggests the sending of a special envoy from England, as was done by the latter upon the difficulty originating out of the Oregon boundary line.

A CLOSE SHAVE.—According to the Cumberland (Md.) Alleghanian, the average Democratic majority at the late corporation election in that city, is five-sevenths of a vote!

GOSSIP WITH OUR READERS.

It has happened but very seldom in the history of the world that all nations were at peace at the same time. In fact, if our memory serves us aright, there was but one time of universal peace, and that happened about the time the Savior of mankind was ushered into life; and this circumstance was considered by old writers as emblematic of his mission on earth. But in the countries to which we are nearly related, the temples of the war gods had been closed so long, that people actually began to think the millennium had set in with a strong current; that Satan had been tied up with a log chain for a thousand years, and that swords, Colt's revolvers, Sharpe's rifles, and other such mischievous playthings ought to be beaten into plowshares and pruning-hooks, as all questions relative to the affairs of nations would be, henceforth, settled by arbitration, in which lager beer, Jersey cider, old London porter (XX), pipes, tobacco, etc., would enter largely. That "the good time a-coming, boys," might come a little faster, peace societies were established in the capitals of the greater and lesser European powers. Even Brother Jonathan did not seem averse to the new order of things, but sent a representative or two to these peaceable pow wows. In the mean time, however, he "took off his coat, and rolled up his sleeve," and knocked the Mexicans to "the other side of Jordan." This was, no doubt, to show his relatives across the water that he could fight as well as talk.

Not long after this there arose a great quack doctor in Europe, who discovered a "sick man," and advertised the world his intentions to dissect him, and the nations began to sharpen their knives; but, unfortunately, about this time "Old Nick" slipped his chains; the powers used their knives against each other; the quack died; the "sick man" lives; and the peace societies have been scattered to the four winds.

The Crimean War is at an end. The great combatants find themselves in about the same relative positions they were in before the war commenced; but the loss of all parties in men and moneys is enormous. It was officially stated that the entire British loss amounted to 22,467 men, of whom scarcely one-third died in action or of wounds. The entire Russian loss is stated to amount to half a million men. The British people are not at all satisfied with the conditions of the peace. They find that they have been "taken in and done for," by the "nephew of his uncle."

The Earl of Derby appears to have expressed the general feeling, when he said, "it is a peace with which we are willing to put up, but not one which compensates us for the sacrifices, the sufferings, the labors, and the expences of the war."

It must not be supposed, however, that England's losses have disabled her. A grand naval review took place at Spithead, on the 28d of last April. The fleet reviewed was, probably, the largest and most powerful ever collected in one place. It consisted of 26 screw line-of-battle ships, 40 steam frigates, 4 wrought iron floating batteries, 50 mortar vessels, 20 sloops, corvettes, and brigs, and 164 screw gun boats; in all, upward of 800 men-of-war, with an aggregate tonnage of 150,000 tons, manned by 40,000 seamen, carrying 3800 guns, and capable of firing, at one discharge, a broadside of nearly 90 tons. This is certainly formidable, and, if properly directed, would be likely to do some damage. The estimated expenditures of Great Britain for the coming year, are seventy-seven millions and a half pounds sterling. And the worst of it is, that the greater part of this enormous sum will be paid by the poorer class. The population of Great Britain is about thirty-three millions; allowing one adult to every six persons—which is a very liberal allowance—there would be about five and a half million men. This would make the tax amount to about sixty dollars per man. When taxes in America approach those figures, some Yankee will hit upon a plan for abolishing them altogether.

Our readers have, we doubt not, heard of Palmer, the great English poisoner. As his trial progresses, for the Rugeley murder, which is now taking place in London, it excites as much interest in Paris as if occurring before a French tribunal. It is difficult to say whether savants, juriconsults, medical men, or the sporting world are most occupied about it. The more lively interest is certainly evinced by the last. The bets were two to one before the examination of Dr. Taylor, that the prisoner would be found guilty, since which, however, a great change of opinion has declared itself. The odds are all now the other way, and it is thought the prosecution will break down for want of proof. That Cook died

from strychnine, nobody doubts, but the jumbling up of the viscera, it is believed, has saved the prisoner. Nothing, perhaps, could more effectually show the different relations which France and England now have towards each other, in consequence of the telegraph, than this trial. The two countries are gradually, as it were, spite of their language and the opposition of their habits, amalgamating. Every pulsation in the one is met by a corresponding vibration in the other. The lapse of a quarter of a century must inevitably produce changes which will equal those of two hundred years of their past history.

The blaze of glory in which the Emperor of France became enveloped by the successful closing of the Russian war, has almost closed him out from view—he can only be seen through smoked glass; but the pretty Eugenie and young France come in for a fair share of gossip.

As anything pertaining to juveniles must be interesting to the ladies of Nicaragua, as to ladies elsewhere, the more so, as they may now have upon their knees some future resident, we take, for their special benefit, the following from the Paris correspondent of an American journal:—

"The Empress was well enough to be driven to the review, the other day, at Versailles, in honor of Prince Oscar of Sweden, and the Grand Duke Maximilian. No inconvenience arises to her from the motion of a carriage, but the moment she attempts to put her foot on the ground she is seized with faintness and nausea, amounting to vomiting. There is no hope at present of her Majesty's being able to attend the forthcoming ceremony of the baptism. Previous to the departure for St. Cloud, the portrait of the *Enfant de France* was taken. It is said that the color and shape of his eyes are those of his mother, and as these are certainly the worst features Napoleon possesses, I presume it is meant we are to anticipate a combination—a *melange*—of the parental lineaments, the uncomelier parts being left out. The state ceremonial which distinguished the first journey of his little Imperial Highness from the Tuilleries to St. Cloud is to be rigidly persevered in. On every occasion the carriage which conveys his *governante*, his nurse, and himself, is escorted by a squadron of dragoons, and all the population is called to bear witness that, lo! an infant king is among them. The natural good sense and unaffected simplicity of Napoleon's character, it might be supposed, would have led him to avoid this pandering to the vulgar. But perhaps he reasons like his uncle: 'When I remember,' said the first Bonaparte, 'all the good that has followed the ceremonials of kings,irksome as it is, and the influence it still continues to exert, even over educated minds, I am not prepared to dispense with it. To subdue mankind, it must be dazzled.'

The condition of Italy is engrossing the minds of English law makers. In the House of Peers, on the night of the 26th April, Lord Lyndhurst gave notice that he intended to move the following resolution:—"That the House should take into consideration the state of Italy, and the continued military occupation by Austria of extensive portions of that country beyond her own limits, thereby creating great and general dissatisfaction, disturbing the political equilibrium, and endangering the peace of Europe." In this, Austria is only following out the general policy of England herself, in other parts of the world. Were she as sensitive about "endangering the peace" of America, she would probably save herself much trouble, and a very sound threshing into the bargain. The Americans may well say to England, as the Indian did to his white companion, relative to the division of their plunder, "you no turkey me at all."

There is, as all the world knows, a curious kink in the British interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. The treaty expressly declares that "Neither party shall ever occupy, or fortify, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America." The British say that this means they (the British), shall continue to occupy, fortify, etc. England has expressed a willingness to leave the question for settlement to arbitration; to this the President of the United States would not consent; but he is willing to submit to the decision of some celebrated scientific men, certain questions relative to the affinity of the Bay Islands to this continent. It would, in our opinion, appear to the eyes of the world much more just to leave the whole thing for settlement to the Central American States themselves.

In the United States much excitement prevails, and this is more likely to increase than lessen, until a President for the coming four years shall have been elected. The extremities of the United States have receded so far from the center, that the most acute sufferings in one is scarcely felt at the other. The war at the far West against the Indians scarcely excites notice in the far East; and although civil war has broken out in Kansas, the great mass of the people think, like the man whom Noah would not let into the ark, out of the rain, that it won't amount to much, anyhow. But

men who have given the subject a little thought, see in the Kansas squabble (we cannot at present give it a more dignified name,) the germ of what may grow into a most destructive civil war. If we consider the strength of the separate States, and the resources one could bring against another, we must conclude that such a war in such a country would be more lamentable than any recorded in history.

But the worst feature in this affair is, that nearly all the trouble is stirred up by persons who have adopted religion as a profession.

Last winter, the friends of freedom, as they styled themselves, in Boston and New York, were getting up subscriptions for the purpose of aiding persons who were opposed to slavery to settle in Kansas. Henry Ward Beecher, who is a big gun among this class of persons, preached from his pulpit, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, the necessity of sending Sharpe's rifles as well as Bibles, and argued the advantage of the rifles, as they would carry conviction to the sinners a thousand yards. This, from a professed follower of the Prince of Peace, exhibited a new phase in Christianity. After Beecher's sermon got into the country, a large number of the lesser lights declared themselves for open war, and entirely repudiated the doctrine of turning the other cheek when one was smitten. A civil war in the United States would be carried on with religious fanaticism and intolerance—two ingredients much more destructive than sulphur and saltpetre.

"Hence jarring sectaries should learn
Their real interests to discern;
That brother should not war with brother,
Nor worry, nor devour each other;
But sing and shine by sweet consent,
'Til life's poor, transient life is spent."

The following pertinent remarks on this subject we clip from an exchange:

"We attribute much of our social disaster to the mistakes of our spiritual pastors and masters. We believe that too many of them mistake their vocation, and that by mingling so largely as they do in secular matters they are producing a vast injury to the country. We have now almost a daily spectacle of their attempts to make private sins out of political necessities. It is no longer the Bible we must look to, to know what is sinful, but what some fanatic preacher decides to be such. A vote in convention now determines whether the Creator of the universe is right or wrong, whether his dispensations of color, or climate, or social differences are to be submitted to or to be done away with. It is for Brother Beecher, and Brother Garrison, and Theodore Parker, to determine what has been his will, and what is his will, why we live in a temperate zone, and others in the torrid. The inspired writers inculcated obedience to existing authorities; even our Saviour, who was Lord of all, recommended the paying of tribute to an infidel prince; he declared his kingdom was not of this world, but our modern reformers are determined that it shall be otherwise. Fanaticism, with its broad phylacteries, which it not only wears, but makes up to suit itself, makes itself wiser and holier than God, and its deluded votaries fly to Minie balls and rifles to "vindicate his ways to man."

The effect of all this will be made apparent by the following telegraphic dispatch:

St. Louis, June 8.—Advices from Kansas to the 18th state that parties of dragoons have been stationed at Topeka and Lawrence.

It is rumored that a party of Buford's men attacked a party of settlers near Osawattomie, killing five and dispersing the remainder.

The Missouri pro-slavery men identified with the troubles, have been ordered by the Committee to leave Kansas, and many have complied.

There is great excitement throughout the Territory, and Gov. Shannon is employing U. S. troops to preserve order.

Governor Reeder, Ex-Governor of Kansas—offers to raise 10,000 men, and \$2,000,000 in order to establish his ideas of freedom in the territory, by an invasion, and an expulsion of all who in any way favor slavery. If it should happen that, after Mr. Reeder has raised the men and money, he cannot find any immediate use for them, we would tell him that the climate of Nicaragua is one of the most beautiful in the world, that we can furnish each of his men a good sized farm, and as for the \$2,000,000, if we do not find a use for it, we would, at least, take good care of it for him.

FAMINE.—The inhabitants of the Cape de Verde Islands, are in great danger of starving through failure of the vines of their country, upon which they relied mainly for support. From ten to fifteen thousand dollars have already been collected for their aid, and in many parts of the United States persons are subscribing freely.

HAYTI.—Dates from Hayti of May 24th, state that a rebellion had broken out, and that the rebels were 6000 strong. All business had been suspended, the stores were closed, and the Emperor had called upon the citizens to appear under arms. Two or three skirmishes had taken place, and 30 of the rebels had been taken prisoners; coffee was very scarce.

It is believed that the travel to Europe from the United States will be unusually large this year. The New York Post says the steamers for June and July have scarcely a vacant berth, and many who have been accustomed to set the fashions at Saratoga and Newport, have concluded they can get more pleasure and health, with the same expense, by a trip across the ocean, than by a campaign among our fashionable watering-places.

We find the above paragraph floating about among our Northern exchanges. There are thousands who leave this, for the Eastern Continent annually, for the purpose, they say, of studying nature, that return with not one whit more knowledge of the subject than they possessed at their setting out. There is very little to be seen in either London or Paris that may not be seen in New York. The same people, the same fashions, and the same languages are spoken in all three. Very few Americans venture beyond the above mentioned cities, and those who do have an especial object. The majority, when they venture further are lost—their inability to speak the language of European States debar them from both the pleasure and knowledge they might otherwise obtain. Studying nature under those circumstances is next of an impossibility. The usual mode of American travellers in Europe is—an arrival in Liverpool—a large indulgence in gin, and mutation—a sight of the Elephant—a dispute with a cabman—a fight with some d—d Britisher—a narrow escape of the “lock up,” and a flight to London. Their experience in London is the ditto of that in Liverpool, varied slightly by circumstances. Here they generally confirm themselves in the opinion that John Bull is one of the most unsocial “critters” alive, and wearied with the lonesomeness of the modern Babylon, they resolutely determine to try Paris. The trouble in obtaining passports, the rigor of the French Custom house officials, and their inability to make their desires known in a foreign language, damp their hopes of pleasure in the gay capital. Once there they wander listlessly through the Bois de Boulogne, look in at the Louvre, and expressing themselves in no measured terms, at the stupidity of a people that does not speak English, return. This is repeated every year with but little alteration.

If the artists, and people of refinement in the United States want to study nature, they should come to Nicaragua. The scenery on the San Juan river in some respects surpasses the Rhine; and throughout the entire country there are such combinations of all that is grand, or pleasing in nature, that a mere copy would represent subjects unequalled by the best compositions of the old masters of any land. Lakes, mountains, rivers and cataracts, towns, villages, hamlets, and cultivated fields, are met here in such picturesque combinations as to fill even the souls of the half-civilized inhabitants with admiration.

One of the most difficult things for an artist to do, now-a-days, is, to introduce to advantage a human figure in the modern costume. The angular stove-pipe hat, the stiff collar, the inexpressible and expressionless swallow-tailed coat, and the shapelessness of the nether continuations into which a man screws himself, renders him a mere caricature in paint. Cows and horses are preferred to grace a picture. But here in Nicaragua may be found the pure thing itself, done up in the original packages. If they assume any clothing, it does not extend much beyond a pair of sandals. The artist would in many cases have to furnish his own fig leaves. And such models, too. A sight of them would make Reubens go off in a fit of ecstasy. The women here are perfect Madonnas. What goddesses they would make in oil! None of your pinched up, corset killed, consumptive looking females, but soft, round, fully developed women. And such a rich color, too; what mellow shading! Transferring them to canvas would be like painting peaches.

Old Vulcan has set up business here, and most industriously does he labor, if we may judge by his smoke and sparks. At a distance of about twenty miles from Granada, is a volcano burning fiercely. The smoke ascending from it is distinctly visible at a distance of thirty leagues; and, apart from the interest of the object itself, there is so much romance and beauty in the scenery about, that, were it in a country better known, its vicinity would be thronged by admirers of the beautiful and wonderful from all parts of the world.

If those American citizens who cannot find accommodations to travel to Europe this summer would pay Nicaragua a visit, they would be surprised at the wonders it contains; and if, at the same time, they remain open for speculations, they will find many opportunities for turning a few dollars to good account. The voyage is shorter and much more pleasant than a trip across the Atlantic. And on their way they get a view of Cuba, and some other “snug little Islands,” in which they may, before long, have a strong interest.

Died, of inflammation of the bowels, at the Headquarters of the 1st Rifle Battalion, in Managua, June 30th, 1856, Captain Veeder, Commanding Company D, 1st R. B.

Captain Veeder was a native of Albany, New York, and being a youth of daring and enterprising spirit, at the early age of seventeen, he joined the expedition to California under command of Col. J. D. Stevenson; while in that regiment of adventurous pioneers, he won the esteem and admiration of all within the range of his acquaintance, by his manly bearing and obliging disposition. He continued to reside in California until the 4th day of May, 1855, at which time he joined his fortune with that little band of “good men and true,” and on board the ever to be remembered “Vesta,” embarked for Nicaragua. In every action which has been fought in the country, he has taken a prominent part, and, by his cool courage and indomitable bravery, commanded the love and admiration of all. His body was followed to its resting place by the whole battalion to which he belonged, and the tear-dimmed eyes and heaving breasts of three hundred brave spirits as ever trod God's earth, showed plainly the estimation in which he was held by his brethren-in-arms. But, as neither affection's tear or the sympathetic prayers of comrades arouse him from “that sleep which knows no waking,” he was consigned to his narrow home with every tribute of respect which military honors can afford. “Requiescat in pace.” F. F. A.

At a meeting of the officers of the First Rifle Battalion, held at Managua, July 1st, 1856, to take into consideration a proper method of paying some tribute of respect to the memory of Capt. Peter Veeder, Com. Co. D., deceased.

On motion of Liet. Gordan, Lieut. Col. F. P. Anderson was appointed President, and Lieut. R. A. Johnstone, Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been briefly stated by the President on motion of Lieut. Latimer, the Secretary was instructed to draft a set of resolutions and lay them before the meeting for its action.

In accordance with the foregoing motion, the Secretary reported the following Preamble and Resolutions:

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in his inscrutable wisdom, to remove from amongst us our brave and esteemed comrade, Captain Veeder, therefore, we the officers of the First Rifle Battalion, in commemoration of the sad event, have adopted the following Resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS.

1st. Resolved—That by the death of Capt. Peter Veeder, First Rifle Battalion, Nicaraguan Army, we have lost an estimable friend and valiant brother-officer, his Company a faultless and efficient commandant, and the Army a Soldier, who, by his cool and undaunted bearing at the bloody fields of Rivas and La Virgen, and again at the second battle of Rivas endeared himself to all, and whose death has created a void which will be long and severely felt, and deeply deplored by the whole Army.

2d. Resolved—That as by the death of Captain Veeder, another of the immortal “fifty-six,” has been called to rest from his labors, another keen blade has been broken, and another brave heart has ceased to pulsate, we his comrades of the First Rifle Battalion shall cherish his memory in our hearts until the summons of the “Great Commander” shall call us to “that bourne from whence no traveller returneth,” and that while one of us now present, remain in service, we shall commemorate with becoming respect every anniversary of his decease.

3rd. Resolved—That we sincerely condole with the relatives of our deceased comrade in the severe affliction, the knowledge of his death must cause them; yet we may in some measure alleviate their sorrow, by the assurance that although no mother's hand smoothed his pillow, or beloved sister hovered with affection around his couch, yet a host of comrades attended him faithfully during his illness until the hour of his departure, administering every human remedy, and vying with each other as to whom should be promptest in his performance of the melancholy duty, that they wiped the death damp from his brow, and when they saw the fiat had gone forth, and he was no more for earth, helped him to “die as when the Lion dies, in his pride of power, and majesty of strength.”

4th. Resolved—That as a tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased comrade, the officers of the First Rifle Battalion will wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days.

On motion of Capt. Geo. W. Leonard, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Capt. J. Lavall Stith, a copy of the proceedings and resolutions were to be sent to “El Nicaraguense,” for publication, with a request that the Editor of that paper would solicit newspapers published in Albany, N. Y., New York City, New Orleans, and San Francisco California, to copy same.

Lieut. Lathrop introduced the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved—That a copy of the Resolutions as adopted by this meeting be signed by every officer of the Battalion, and forwarded to our deceased comrade's relatives.

On motion of Lieut. Dunnecan, the meeting adjourned. *Sine die.*

Lt. Col. T. P. ANDERSON, President.
Lt. R. JOHNSTONE, Secretary.

Remaining at the Post Office in Granada, July 11th, 1856.

- Armstrong Jno G 2
- Adams H Q
- Astin Saml C
- Asbury Geo T 2
- Aply Marshall
- Brenizer JJS
- Breckenridge Col
- Boyle Jas W
- Blackwell John
- Bennett Lewis T
- Brown A G
- Burford Richard S
- Brewen Joseph
- Brewster Asa S
- Brodrice Joel S
- Blakeney T J
- Brown Geo M
- Butterfield Jos
- Bolton James C
- Campbell John B
- Corbin V O
- Clark Wm
- Cabill Danl
- Casey Thos
- Cristalar David
- Cheeseeman B F
- Connolly David
- Coulter F F
- Craig Thos E
- Conklin R M
- Cotrell B Squire
- Cooper John R
- Colvin A J
- Ducker John
- Duval Thos C
- Drinker W H
- Dajan Chas
- Dickerson Geo W
- Dubosq H
- Dorsey E J
- Davidsonson Gus
- Dorsey Saml P
- Dusenbury A S
- Douglass Wm A
- Estelle Jennings
- Enierick W J
- Evans Isaac
- Fabens J W
- Felt Ira
- Fitzgerald James
- Ferren Chas J
- Field G B
- Fellows Thos
- Goff R M
- Gay James W
- Garvey James
- Goodell Richard
- Gillis Phillip
- Gray P E
- Guding John W
- Hunt Julius
- Hudgens Jackson
- Heis John P
- Hess Mrs
- Huston H C
- Houser Wm
- Harris George M
- Haynes G
- Harmon Wm
- Hughson Wm H
- Jones J S
- Johnston Arthur
- Jennings J M
- Johnson John N
- Kingsland E W
- Keho Daniel
- Kirtley Francis
- Kollett R R
- Littlefield Jos E
- Lauth E
- Luckett E H
- LeClair Lewis
- L'Amoureux Geo A
- Lowenthal Julius
- Layne Jos H
- Logan Geo
- McCutchin David
- Myers Jacob J
- McCardell John
- Morton Geo
- Mason Wm
- Moller & Co D
- Morris J W
- Miller Geo S
- Moore James
- Moody Nelson
- Monroe James
- McKaskey Wm
- McGoff Mortimer
- Mayer Jos
- Magnes Wm
- McBean David
- McGrath John
- McGuigan John C
- McAllister J B C
- Madison James
- Macdonall Chas
- Martin D R
- McGill J W
- Moore J N
- Masters Wm J
- McGill J W
- Norris Geo
- Norton Wm
- Netzdorff A
- Neville Wm H.
- Ottman David
- Ottman John D
- Potter Henry F
- Pratt James
- Artelaney W
- Alley Joseph H
- Avrett Thos J
- Anderson Jno W 2
- Allen C W
- Bushnell Wm
- Beebe Geo M
- Bell John W
- Baldwin Thos
- Brown B F
- Barnhouse C C
- Boyle John C
- Brown Geo R
- Bell Horace
- Benners A D
- Blair W A
- Bourke Martin
- Barker R D
- Corbett Danl
- Colton James
- Cook Michael
- Cleanton DeWitt
- Cleveland A A
- Cutler C T
- Conley John W
- Cooper John
- Crummy G W
- Colby Edwin H
- Crane Jas H
- Cunningham Jos H
- Conklin B K
- Dickson H
- Drummond John J
- Davidson C H W
- Dunton L P
- Dunn Thos
- Daly M J
- Dickmann H L
- Dick James
- Dowsing Chas
- Davis Joseph
- Eldredge James
- Evans Wm
- Ewing T T
- Felix Henry
- French P H
- Fisher W S
- Franklin S
- Fauth Edward
- Grimes Clarissa
- Gates Captan
- Gaufrain Gustave
- Finney J M
- Grow Morris U
- Gready James
- Groat Wm
- Griffith W R
- Harrington T
- Haley Geo T
- Hardy E T
- Hasley E S
- Holmes W R
- Haynes W G
- Hixon S C
- Hollenbeck J E
- Hart L D
- Hall A L
- Jones H
- Johnson E A
- Jones J R
- Korner T S
- Kelley John A
- Kenney Geo M
- Lawrence Saml W
- Lane Allen A
- Linberg F
- Lyons Robt
- Luther E B
- Loring Lucius
- Laule Henry
- Langdon H C
- Murphy Patrick
- McCheesney M H
- McAlpin J W
- McCarthy M
- Male Jos R
- Mallory Chas H
- Marshall Henry
- Moore James
- Morris Henry
- Monroe James
- McKaskey Wm
- McGoff Mortimer
- Mayer Jos
- Magnes Wm
- McBean David
- McNab Alexander
- McNab James
- McGroty Wm
- Morrison A J
- McClaypole J
- McCarty Wm
- Miller Wm L
- Myer G C
- Malttravers E
- Miller W
- Nordman Chas
- Nicholson M H.
- Nicholson Jr W C
- O'Neil Jr James
- Pescary Saml A
- Priest John

- Palmeter B G
- Pollard Robt
- Parsons Asa H
- Quail Wm R
- Reynand S
- Randolph E
- Reynal Phillip
- Reeves S
- Robbins D B
- Rose Geo C
- Rockefeller A
- Ruez J J
- Reid Alex
- Rawle E W
- Rigg E A
- Snyder W D.
- Sherria Hugh
- Smilow H
- Snyder Henry
- Souder E H
- Stow F E
- Smith H Hampton
- Sleeper Jos K
- Swift Capt J R
- Summers J W
- Sanford F G
- Starr E T
- Smith Stephen
- Thrasher J M
- Tucker J C
- Thompson Henry
- Unsel H E
- Vaughan James
- Vandyke C
- Wilkes Geo
- Webber C W
- Willard Geo M
- Wolf W P
- Wadsworth David
- Williams John
- Williams John
- Wilson David
- Wilkins D J
- Wordell L C
- Worthington H G
- Wilkins Geo W
- Whitehead H L
- Willard Geo M
- Williams J M
- Young W H
- Reynolds F H
- Ronalds Geo L
- Robertson Wm E
- Reime Jarvia N
- Read Jesse Q
- Richter T B
- Rogers John S
- Rucker O H
- Rose Albert J
- Rieves T
- Stanford Wm
- Shibley B G
- Skinner M L
- Sherlock P T
- Squires Wm K
- Sprone John W
- Sporles David
- Salmon Chas
- Storms W B
- Spies Geo H
- Seckel Geo
- Scott W R
- Trank Wm F
- Titus Gilbert
- Tracy Prescott
- Vandyke Thos J
- Wilson David
- Wynne A
- Woodhouse Geo
- Williams John
- Ward E C
- Woods Margaret
- Wheeler Chas M
- Whiting Jonathan
- Wilkins J B
- Wilkins D J
- Wilson Jas B
- Waddell H C
- Wright Chas

List of Letters Ex. "San Carlos," from California, July 6, 1856.

- Aguilar Vincent
- Bridge W A
- Brodrick J S
- Dewar Geo
- DeFrewer J W
- Fitzgerald Geo
- Finney J M
- Hopping Chas
- Israng Kate
- Kewen E J C
- Leonard Geo H
- McMurray Francis
- Moore A A
- Rogers W K
- Wedemann
- West C H
- Wilkes Geo
- Chas Schepp
- John Nicoll
- Dr Post
- W H Saunders MD,
- E Carson Joseph,
- Wm E Moody
- United States Council
- Panama
- James Bradey
- Jas M Ward
- Dr J C Tucker
- Brooks G F
- Dennett J W
- Fisher T. F.
- Hewitt H T
- Jones Alex
- Lane E S
- McMurray Geo
- Moses J
- Randolph E
- Wolfe D B
- Wood & Sons Saml L
- M A Thoman
- Joseph C Hill
- David Wadsworth
- C W Giles
- Frorletti Lucken
- Francis Burtey
- Th Burchar
- T J Binns
- Saml P Dorsey
- Mana A Ayale
- Wiedeman Bashore

Spanish List

- Armas Franc
- Baptiste Jean
- Barrios Juana
- Corbela Audia
- Corderola J
- Cordero Leonoro
- Estrang D
- Gomez José D
- Galindo Siatto A
- Hurtado J M
- Joaquin Domingo
- Muñoz Ana
- Machada Pedro
- Macdowall Robt
- Montano José
- Pellon Luis
- Royas Capoforo
- Solorsano Agaton
- Wallas Antonio
- Zavallas Joaquin
- Aranda Carlos
- Bertholin A
- Conderido Giasito
- Canton Clemente
- Carpantko Franc
- Ferez Maximo
- Gallegos José L
- Herrer Ubald
- Mongalo Bruno
- Marin Apolonio
- Martinez José M
- Pueck Luis A
- Ruiz & Co Victora
- Van Dusen Tomas
- Zabala Adriano

MAY, 1856.

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

THE LARGEST, FINEST, MOST SPLENDID assortment of Spring Clothing is to be found here, at 50 per cent. below Broadway Prices. Fine French Cassimer suits, complete, \$10, \$12 and \$14, Rich Moire Antique Silk Vests, \$5. Clothing Made to Order at astonishingly low Prices.

Parte Española.

Sábado, Julio 19 de 1856.

SE PUBLICARA
TODOS LOS SABADOS,

TERMINOS DE SUSCRIPCION:

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

TERMINOS ADVIRTIENDO:

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

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

AJENTES.

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

DE OFICIO.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION
Granada, Julio 5 de 1856.

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el decreto siguiente.—El Presidente Provisorio de la República.—Por cuanto: habiéndose hecho Sección, en esta fecha en favor del Señor Robert W Hayt y Cp. del derecho de cortar maderas en terrenos baldíos y beneficiar sus tintes, debiendo acreditarse legalmente en la República para que no encuentre embarazo en el ejercicio de sus funciones y en el desarrollo y prosecucion de la empresa; por tanto: en uso de sus facultades ha tenido á bien decretar y decreta lo siguiente:

ACTA DE INCORPORACION.

1.º La República de Nicaragua, por esta acta, constituye y nombra al Sr. Robert W. Hayt, y demas socios sucesores, ahora ó en lo futuro y en un cuerpo político ó incorporado con su seccion perpetua bajo nombre y denominacion de *compañía maderera de Nicaragua*, la cual tiene por objeto llevar á entero y debido efecto los proyectos por las cuales la referida Cp. ha sido organizada de tal manera, y por tales medios como á esta ley ha parecido propio y en nada contrario á las condiciones de esta acta de Incorporacion, con tal objeto es exclusivamente, la referida Cp. y socios y sucesores estar facultados y plenamente autorizados como un cuerpo político incorporado.

2.º El referido cuerpo incorporado, de tiempo en tiempo, de la manera que le parezca mas propio y mejor, podrá establecer reglas y formular reglamentos para el gobierno anterior de dicho cuerpo, en el manejo de sus negocios.—Fijar la cantidad de su capital.—Fijar el número de acciones y el valor de cada una de ellas.—Definir el modo de estender los bonos, de negociarlos.—Designar y arreglar la manera de traspasar los mismos por ellos ó por medio de sus agentes, y de hacer todos los demas actos que le parezcan oportuno y necesario para ejecutar debidamente, y llevar al cabo de los derechos de las acciones y carta orgánica que la República tiene ya hecha á los antes dichos seccionarios.

3.º El mencionado cuerpo político incorporado, cuando lo crea conveniente puede elegir una junta de directores y nombrar los oficiales, agentes y sirvientes para dar el lleno á todos los trabajos negocios y asuntos de dicha compañía, cuya junta ya establecida, de la manera que á dicho cuerpo incorporado le haya convenido organizar queda revestida con todo el poder de dicho cuerpo incorporado exceptuando el caso que por el mismo cuerpo sean suspendidos sus poderes y facultades pudiendo dicho cuerpo incorporado determinar por reglamento de otra manera, el número de los directores, el modo y tiempo de su eleccion, y la duracion del término de su oficio.

4.º El referido cuerpo incorporado adocetra un sello público pudiendo variar lo cuando lo estime conveniente. Tendrá las facultades de demandar y ser demandado hasta la sentencia definitiva, de abogar y defender sus derechos, quejarse y responder en todos los tribunales judiciales de la República con los mismos derechos que

cualquiera otro ciudadano natural de Nicaragua.

Art. 6.º Comuníquese a quienes corresponda.—Dado en Granada, á los 5 dias del mes de Julio de 1856.—F. Ferrer.—Al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones Jral. D. Manuel Carrascosa.—Y de suprema orden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y demas efectos consiguientes; esperando recibo, su atento servidor.—Carrascosa.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION
Granada, Julio 8 de 1856.

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

EL GOBIERNO.

Habiendo sido encargado de una comision importante el Sr. Ministro de Relaciones y Gobernacion, Jeneral D. Manuel Carrascosa en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

1.º Durante la ausencia del Sr. Ministro de Relaciones y Gobernacion, se encargará de dicha cartera, interinamente el Sr. Ministro del despacho de Guerra y Hacienda.

2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponda.—Granada, Julio 8 de 1856.—Ferrer. Y de suprema orden lo digo á V. para su conocimiento; esperando recibo, su servidor.—Carrascosa.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION
Granada, Julio 5 de 1856.

Señor. El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo siguiente.—El Presidente Provisorio de la República.

Deseando procurar por todos los medios posibles el desarrollo de la industria y la explotacion de la riqueza territorial, como una de las fuentes principales de la prosperidad pública y del engrandecimiento de la Nacion; teniendo á la vista la solicitud que ha dirigido el Sr. Roberto W. Hayt; por sí, y á nombre de sus asociados; en uso de sus facultades que le competen ha tenido á bien decretar y

DECRETA:

Art. 1.º La República de Nicaragua cede á los Sres. Roberto W. Hayt, Toledo Ames, Cironus C. Fitzgerald y Eduardo J. C. Kewen y demas socios y sucesores, constituidos bajo el nombre de "Compañía maderera de Nicaragua, el derecho y libertad de cortar maderas ordinarias y finas, palos de tinte y materiales para la ourtiduría, en las tierras baldías pertenecientes á la República por el término fijo de dos años, contados desde el 1.º de Enero de 1857.

Art. 2.º Dicha compañía tendrá y gozará del mismo derecho y libertad de extraer por operaciones mecánicas y químicas, las materias colorantes de los palos de tinte indíjenos y pertenecientes á la República por el referido término de dos años.

Art. 2.º Todos los artículos que la compañía necesite, como máquinas de aserrar, manufacturas, herramientas, sustancias químicas y todos los demas instrumentos, materiales y artículos necesarios para la empresa, serán admitidos en la República libres de toda clase de derechos é impuestos, y podrán descargarse en cualquier puerto, ó en alguno de los puntos en las costas que elija la compañía quien debe dar noticia con una lista de los objetos introducidos de esta manera, ya sea al administrador de aduana mas inmediato ó otro oficial nombrado por el Gobierno; pero la compañía no tendrá el derecho de introducir en el territorio de la República ninguna mercancía ni otros artículos de comercio para venta ó cambio sin pagar los derechos establecidos por la ley.

Art. 4.º La República cede á dicha compañía el derecho de tomar libre de pago ó de compensacion alguna, de cualquiera de sus bosques y terrenos baldíos, todas las maderas y otros materiales que sean necesarios para la construccion de sus máquinas, edificios y lo demas accesorio, con el objeto de fundar y llevar adelante los varios ramos de su negociacion. Y también tendrá el derecho de ocupar y hacer

uso de aquellas áreas de terrenos baldíos que los empresarios necesiten para el establecimiento de sus máquinas de vapor ó de agua, para acerrar maderas, para extraer los colores &c. y para madererías, almacenes, galeras, muelles, estaciones y para todos los demas objetos y destinos necesarios y conducentes á los trabajos y negocios de la compañía, advirtiendo que las tales tierras así ocupadas, y mejoradas por los empresarios de la compañía les pertenecerán en propiedad perpetua y á sus sucesores y herederos, con tal que no exceda de sesenta acres de tierra en seis localidades.

Art. 5.º La espresada compañía, tiene el derecho de poseer toda clase de propiedades, y es autorizada para comprar y poseer bienes raíces en propiedad perpetua, y enagenar los mismos de la manera que le convenga, como lo pudiera hacer un ciudadano de Nicaragua.

Art. 6.º Las esportaciones de la compañía, tales como maderas acerradas, maderas preciosas, extractos de colores, cortezas, nacascolo cutaperchas &c. serán exentos de derechos y de cargos cualquiera que sean.

Art. 7.º La referida compañía se constituirá, y por esta carta se constituye en una compañía de acciones, y tendrá el derecho de crear y circular bonos, y de venderlos, traspasarlos y enagenarlos de la manera que la convenga.

Art. 8.º El Gobierno conviene y consiente en que dicha compañía tenga el derecho de navegar, por buques de vapor ó de vela, los rios y lagos de la República en la prosecucion legal de los negocios de la misma compañía, y para este único objeto; entendiéndose siempre, previo el consentimiento del Sr. Edmund Randolph, socios y sucesores de la compañía accesoría de tránsito y convenio que al efecto se estipule; y en el evento que no sea practicable, el Gobierno cede á dicha compañía maderera, el derecho de navegar en buques de vela para los objetos referidos, en todos los lagos y rios dentro del territorio de la República.

9.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponda.—Dado en Granada á los 5 dias del mes de Julio de 1856.—Ferrer.—Al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones y Gobernacion Jeneral D. Manuel Carrascosa.

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

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO JENCERAL.
Granada, Julio 10 de 1856.

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

Fermin Ferrer Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

Habiendo practicado las elecciones del Presidente que debe rejir los destinos de la Nacion, conforme al decreto fecha diez del mes ppdo.; teniendo á la vista los diferentes pliegos de las juntas electorales que han dirigido los pueblos de la República, y practicado el escrutinio como corresponde de los candidatos que en ellos aparecen; he tenido á bien decretar y

DECRETO.

Art. 1.º Declárase electo por mayoría de votos, Presidente de la República de Nicaragua al Señor Jeneral D. Guillermo Walker.

Art. 2.º Publíquese de una manera solemne y comuníquese al nombrado para que tome posesion de su destino el dia doce del mes corriente.—Dado en Granada á 10 de Julio de 1856.—F. FERRER.—Al Sr. Ministro Jeneral D. Mateo Pineda.

Y de suprema orden lo inserto á V. para su debido cumplimiento y publicacion, esperando recibo su servidor.—PINEDA.

CUATRO DE JULIO.

Al amanecer del dia cuatro del corriente una salva de trece cañonazos disparados en la plaza de Armas, frente á la casa del Sr. Ministro de los Estados Unidos en esta República, anunciaba á los habitantes de la ciudad que se solemnizaba uno de los acontecimientos mas notables que ofrece la Historia Universal. Grande y sublime es el momento en que pasa un pueblo de la humillante condicion de esclavo, á la de independiente y soberano, que es el mejor atributo de los hombres; pero mas que el de otro alguno el que nos ocupa, puesto que, el dia cuatro de Julio de 1776, se resolvía en la ciudad de Filadelfia una cuestion vital para la humanidad: se resolvía el problema profundo de la existencia moral de un gran continente, y finalmente de las Américas contra el viejo Mundo! Grecia, Roma &c., esas grandes y magníficas repúblicas fecundaron en su época el jémen de la filosofica verdad, y al travez de la espesa niebla de los tiempos nos dejaron en la historia ejemplos palpantes del amor á la libertad, y la memoria de sus ilustres campeones los Aristides, los Alcibiades y Termistocles; los Cincinato, los Horacio Cocles y los Catones; mas ¡oh dolor! aquellos pueblos no poseian completamente las virtudes cívicas que son necesarias para perpetuar el venerando principio de los sagrados derechos del hombre, y he aquí por lo que se afeminaron despues en la mollicie y vana ostentacion; por lo que se rebajó la severidad republicana, y por lo que se dejaron sojuzgar por el demonio del despotismo!—El Norte-América contaba, cuando su emancipacion solo tres millones de habitantes, que rechazaron el poder armipotente de la soberbia Inglaterra, y á beneficio de las incomparables instituciones de Washington que favorecian mucho la inmigracion extranjera, fuente perenne de la prosperidad de las naciones, en tan pocos años de existencia política, ha llegado á tal auge de grandeza que cuenta hoy 27 millones de habitantes blancos; y por su agricultura, artes, industria, caminos de hierro, vapores y telegrafos: así como por el carácter activo é indeclinable de sus hijos, son los E. U. la nacion feliz por excelencia!—Establecido de paso este pequeño paralelo en que todas las ventajas son de la República modelo, volvamos pues, á nuestro propósito.

Como dijimos al principio, se hizo un saludo de trece cañonazos, y al mismo tiempo se enarbó el pabellon americano frente á su legacion; y el de Nicaragua desplegado en el centro de la plaza, en una hasta que sostiene el gorro de la libertad, tremolaba majestuosamente. Muchos ciudadanos adornaron el frente de sus casas con variadas divisas, y en todo reinaba el placer y la alegría. Tocaban las campanas armoniosamente en la catedral, celebrando el culto divino, y los oficios religiosos se verificaban en reverencia al Omnipotente.

A las ocho montó la guardia; y á las nueve comenzaron á marchar en la plaza todos los regimientos que se hallan aquí de diferentes armas, y despues de haber hecho algunas evoluciones se formaron en línea frente á la legacion americana. El ala izquierda de la columna llegaba hasta cerca de la residencia del Comandante en Jefe de las tropas. La artillería mandada por el hábil Capitan Adkins se situó á la izquierda de la columna.—A las diez Don Bruno Von Natzmer, Mariscal é director de la funcion, acompañado de sus ayudantes los capitanes McDonald y Pineda, marcharon frente al batallon, y despues de un corto ejercicio, comenzó su carrera la procesion verificándolo del modo siguiente: En primer término iba la banda de música seguida del capitan S. V. Houf, que conducía la bandera de Nicaragua, J. L. Allen llevaba la de los Estados Unidos. Seguian inmediato los Sres. Ministro Americano, el Presidente de la República D. Fermin Ferrer, el Secretario de estado &c. El Jeneral Walker colocado á la cabeza marcha ba apoyado del brazo de su ayudante G. Girt, componiendo el resto de la procesion la oficialidad del ejército, ciudadanos, empleados de la Comisaria Jeneral, y finalmente la bateria de artilleros.

Formada la procesion en cadena con mucho orden ocupaba el espacio de la cuarta parte de una milla. Habia como 860 individuos uniformados: y las calles de la

carrera de la procesion se hallaban llenas de espectadores, á uno y otro lado; y el número de americanos que habia en la plaza pública ascendia hasta mil.

Despues de media hora de marcha, se dirigió la columna á la puerta de la catedral donde el Reverendo Padre Mr. May se adelantó á recibirla é introducirla en el templo; formados en dos lineas los oficiales y soldados, á derecha é izquierda ocupaban el cuerpo principal de la iglesia.

Los espectadores estaban sentados frente al altar mayor hasta cerca del púlpito.

Muchas señoras se hallaban allí, siendo un gran número de los Estados Unidos. La bandera Americana flotaba sobre el púlpito mientras que la de la joven república se encontraba hermosa y atractiva amparada por la resplandeciente der Norte América. Cada pilar de la Iglesia estaba adornado con banderas de algunas naciones como Alemana, Francesa y Rusa y algunas otras que tienen relaciones amistosas con la República. Los festones de verdes hojas tambien al rededor de estas insignias nacionales ayudaban á aumentar la belleza del adorno de la Iglesia. El Reverendo Mr. May capellan del ejército pronunció un discurso corto bien concebido y adaptado á las circunstancias.

Concluyó la ceremonia de la Iglesia con la lectura del acta de la independencia de los E. U. en que tomaron parte el Coronel Allen en inglés y el Dr. Roche en español, que ántes habia pronunciado el lindo discurso que insertamos á continuación.

Señores:—
Al reunirnos en este recinto sagrado, no hemos tenido otra mira que celebrar el aniversario del día venturoso en que los Americanos del Norte se emanciparon de su antigua Metrópoli, apareciendo á la faz del Universo en capacidad de soberanos, libres é independientes, con una inteligencia y una voluntad, propias suyas, sin dependencia de ningun poder extraño. Yo me congratulo, señores, con los hijos de la Gran República en la conmemoración de tan faustoso suceso.

Norte América entre todos los pueblos del Nuevo Mundo, fué el primero que se colocó en la línea de las naciones, proclamando su libertad é independencia el cuatro de Julio de 1776. Nada omitió para llevar á cabo tan grandiosa empresa: allanó todas las dificultades, removió todos los obstáculos, se hizo superior á los peligros; despues de haber sufrido la guerra terrible que le hizo la Madre Patria, obtuvo de esta en 1782 el reconocimiento de nacion libre, soberana é independiente. Desde esta época tomaron un vuelo inmenso la poblacion, la riqueza, la industria, las artes y las ciencias en aquella hermosa seccion de América, destinada por la Providencia á ser el emporio del progreso y de la civilizacion Universal. Diez y seis lustros han sido suficientes para que los Estados Unidos se eleven al grado de poder y prosperidad en que hoy se encuentran, y que llenan de admiracion á los que al tiempo de su emancipacion política vieron que no contaba sino con tres millones de habitantes. Un ilustre escritor, hablando sobre el particular, dice estas notables palabras: "Los Estados Unidos de América, ese pueblo naciente situado en el centro de un continente inmenso, en posesion de todas las artes y de todos los conocimientos, circuido de países salvajes y débiles; parece indudable que está llamado para hacer un gran papel en aquel mundo y para ser su legislador; tal es la especia que el cielo ha destinado para lo venturoso estado nuevo cuya poblacion y riqueza aumentan tan rápidamente, ya por la bondad de sus instituciones, cuanto por las guerras y revoluciones que despues de tantos años afligen al viejo mundo."

Al recordar, señores, los grandes sacrificios que hicieron los americanos del Norte para conseguir su independencia, no podemos menos que repetir aquí las expresiones de un célebre escritor pintando el carácter de aquel pueblo. "Todo, dice, en América lleva vestigio del verdor de la primera edad de los Estados. Mientras que se apresuran á caminar hacia la civilizacion, esos hombres de corazón de hierro y de cuerpo de acero, no son capaces de emprender sino cosas gigantescas, excepcionales, atrevidas. Vasta es la selva, no hay porque abatirla para construir en ella un pueblo; es preciso reemplazarla con una gran ciudad. En el abismo que se ha

formado con la extraccion de las raices de un árbol de cien años es necesario echar los cimientos de una casa entera, y no las bases de una cabaña. Para navegar por esos rios inmensos no se quiere barcas ligeras; lo que se quiere, si, son esos colosos flotantes llamados steamboats. Queriendo Dios hacer con los Estados Unidos una obra aparte les ha impuesto esas tempestuosas travesías de tormentas y de relámpagos."

La independencia de los Estados Unidos, señores, es un acontecimiento grandioso que no estraña la bienandanza de aquel país afortunado solamente, sino tambien el germen fecundo de las libertades públicas y de la dignidad del hombre que andando el tiempo debia desarrollarse en todos los pueblos del globo que habitamos. Dígalo sino la Francia y enpos de ella las demas naciones que en el presente siglo han sufrido fuertes sacudimientos sociales por el establecimiento de la Soberania del pueblo y de los derechos imprescriptibles del hombre. Los Padres de la independencia americana presintieron estas resultas, cuando en la vieja campaña que se tocó para convocar al pueblo en el momento en que se leia la declaracion de su emancipacion política, mandaron gravar esta inscripcion: **PROCLAMA LA LIBERTAD A TODA LA TIERRA Y TODOS LOS PUEBLOS.**

Pero, señores, al conmemorar al augusto día del nacimiento político de la Gran República, debemos tambien tributar un tierno recuerdo á los Padres conscriptos de la independencia americana, á los Próceres de las libertades públicas, á Washington y á Franklin que con mano maestra supieron echar los fundamentos incontrastables de las bellas instituciones que han producido el engrandecimiento y la gloria de los Estados Unidos.

Campeones ilustres de la independencia americana: os habeis conquistado la página mas saliente en la historia de la humanidad progresiva: vuestro nombre, escrito con letras de oro en la columna de los siglos, será eterno y repetido con entusiasmo y alborozo por los hijos de la Gran República que supiste hacer prospera y feliz. ¡Ojalá que en el curso de los tiempos se planten en todas las naciones el Decálogo precioso de los derechos imprescriptibles del hombre que con voz de trueno dictasteis en el primer pueblo del mundo de Colon!

¡Salve, salve cuatro de Julio de 1776! Día venturoso en que con caracteres indelebles quedaron gravados para siempre en el pedestal de la inmortalidad los derechos sacrosantos del hombre, y lo que vale un pueblo que quibre, puede y sabe ser libre é independiente. Yo te saludo, día feliz, con toda las efusiones de mi corazón, y deseo que los principios proclamado por los Americanos en su sono reinen por do quiera, escribiéndose con letras de diamante en el lábaro esplendente del mundo culto.

Despues de los discursos y oraciones marchó de nuevo la procesion á la legacion Americana de donde se dispersó, entregándose todos el resto del día al placer y el contentamiento.

A las cuatro de la tarde concurrieron al "Hotel Granada" setenta y cinco personas donde les esperaba una mesa opiparra y escelentemente servida.—El Ministro de los Estados Unidos coronel Wheeler se presentó llevando del brazo á su derecha al Jeneral Walker, y á su izquierda del mismo modo, al Presidente de la República. Hubo mil brindis de buen gusto y mucha oportunidad, durante la comida, y otros que sobresalieron por las esplendidas ideas que enserraban; y con disgusto nos vemos obligados á no reproducirlos por que no tendríamos espacio bastante para ello; sin embargo no podemos menos que insertar algunos á continuación.—Así concluyó la solemnizacion del día cuatro de Julio, con jeneral contento de todos, y grata memoria del suceso grande y notable que motivó la fiesta.—Hubo por la noche fuegos artificiales.

EL JENERAL WALKER se levantó y brindó á la memoria de Cristóbal Colon y Jorge Washington, diciendo, el uno dió al antiguo mundo un nuevo continente, el otro aseguró al continente aquellos principios de libertad que han hecho los Estados U. de América la primer nacion de la tierra.

El Jeneral con emocion pronunció un corto discurso pero elocuente, en el cual comparó las acciones heroicas de los dos

hombres ilustres cuyos nombres habia mencionado. Mostró la diferencia entre las ideas de nueva Inglaterra y España acerca de la libertad y democracia como el inglés culminó la libertad en nueva Inglaterra, y como la España sin limites extendió la tirania en la América Central é Islas adyacentes, como el noble Genova era un democrata y como Washington perfeccionó la obra que empezó; y concluyó por expresar que en Nicaragua los principios de un Gobierno democrático encontraria una exhibicion mas completa que la que aun habia alcanzado los Estados del Norte.

El Jeneral Walker en su discurso fué interrumpido frecuentemente por el entusiasmo de los oyentes y repetidos aplausos. La energia y gracia con que dijo su elocuente discurso causó gran sorpresa.

EL JENERAL FRY, dijo: que los Europeos y Cubanos en el servicio de Nicaragua habian dejado los males del despotismo, y que son verdaderos amantes de la libertad y progreso.

EL CORONEL D. BRUNO VON NATZMER, brindó por los hombres que no quieran desviarse un punto del honor, quiero decir los hombres que quieran vivir y morir con el Jeneral Walker.

EL PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA.—Brindó á la memoria de Cristóbal Colon. Ala independencia de los Estados Unidos. Ala memoria del grande Washington, del profundo y Sublime político, del héroe filosofico Varon, del Célebre Caudillo de la primera revolucion Americana: el primero que plantó el glorioso estandarte de la libertad en el suelo de Colon y abrió la puerta á la formacion de nuevas Naciones.

ELECCIONES.

Por el decreto que aparece en la seccion de oficio de este periódico, expedido ayer por el Sr. Presidente Provisorio D. Fermín Ferrer, ha sido electo para Presidente de esta república el Sr. General en Jefe del Ejército, D W. Walker, y mañana, previas las solemnidades y ceremonias de costumbre, tomará dicho Sr. posesion de la silla presidencial del Estado, por una mayoría inmensa de 7401 votos, segun hemos podido averiguar. Con mejores datos sobre el particular, daremos noticia circunstanciada de todo en nuestro número inmediato. Por ahora, nos limitamos á augurar fecundos bienes, y una nueva era de prosperidad y bienandanza para el país, bajo la direcion del Jeneral W. Walker, cuyos buenos dotes, equidad y capacidad en todo sentidos, le han adquirido el aura popular que disfruta, y las simpatías generales.

EDUCACION.

La Presidencia del Jeneral W. Walker y el progreso de Nicaragua.

Informados de que el General Walker quiere inaugurar su advenimiento á la Presidencia de Nicaragua con la fundacion de un instituto nacional para la educacion de la juventud Nicaraguense, nos complacemos sobre manera al recomendar esta idea feliz, porque creemos que no podia imaginar el libertador de Nicaragua, una cosa mas digna de su celo y ardiente deseo de asegurar la prosperidad y el mas dichoso porvenir del país que ha considerado como su patria adoptiva, á la par que es el medio mas seguro de eternizar su nombre, prodigando cada día los inmensos beneficios de la educacion á la juventud Nicaraguense que le confiara sus destinos en los dias aciagos de la tribulacion.

Ceemos que este grandioso y laudable proyecto puede realizarse sin dificultad, porque tambien se nos ha informado que hay aquí ciertos fondos destinados á la educacion pública, que acaso pueden proporcionar, sino el todo, á lo ménos una parte considerable de los gastos que demanda su sostenimiento.

El Instituto Walkerense, asi llamado en honor del ilustre General Walker, tendrá por objeto cultivar el espíritu, formar el corazón en la práctica de las virtudes sociales, y en la fiel observancia de los deberes morales que constituyen el hombre de bien, y ademas crear hombres industriuosos por la enseña de las artes mas necesarias al hombre en sociedad; á cuyo efecto creemos que seria conducente el establecer talleres nacionales en Nicaragua, que marchase á la par de la e-

ducacion intelectual y moral de la juventud; en una palabra, el objeto del instituto no puede ser otro, que formar hombres inteligentes, morigerados é industriuosos, sin los cuales jamas marchará bien la República; pues toda omision en cualquiera de estos tres puntos importantes, dejará un vacío inmenso en la suma de los bienes que debe esperar la sociedad de todos y cada uno de sus miembros.

Combatiendo pues, la ignorancia y la ociosidad que enjendran todos los vicios, y difundiendo las buenas costumbres, y con las artes de primera necesidad, el bienestar general de las masas, el General Walker formará sin duda alguna, un pueblo culto, laborioso morigerado y pacífico, y asegurará al estado de Nicaragua un porvenir de paz, de gloria y prosperidad...

Nicaraguenses yo me congratulo con vosotros por los bienes inmensos que el Instituto Walkerense va á derramar en este país, y porque ya de hoy en adelante vuestros hijos no crecerán en la mas completa nulidad intelectual, moral é industrial, que tantos males ha causado en los tiempos aciagos que nos han precedido, y con ellos el malhadado espíritu de discordia, la guerra civil, la desmoralizacion general de los pueblos y la desolacion de estas infortunadas rejiones.

De el Herald de Nueva-York del 23 del pasado Junio traducimos lo siguiente: *Conspiracion para asesinar la Reina de España.*

Los periódicos de Madrid del cuatro anuncian que considerable sensacion habia causado el descubrimiento de una conspiracion para asesinar la Reina. Lo siguiente son algunos detalles del asunto dados por el Diario.

Un hombre llamado Redondo Márquez organizó una sociedad secreta tres meses hace, un joven carpintero fué sorteado por el club para el efecto. Habiéndose resuelto matar á la Reina, este joven fué designado por la suerte para ejecutar el acto, y se le dijo que si asesinaba á la Reina una cantidad de 2000 pesos se le darian, y que si él faltaba á hacerlo asi ciertamente seria matado por sus compañeros conspiradores. Sobre el 28 del mismo mes en el momento en que el carruaje de la Reina se acercaba á la calle del Arenal un joven llamado Fuentes sacó una pistola del bolsillo, mas un agente de la policia le asió del brazo y le previno que descargara el arma: siendo interrogado hizo saber los pormenores arriba relatados. Despues de su arresto Redondo Marquez fué al lugar, con pretexto de hacer revelaciones respecto de la conspiracion. No se han encontrado armas en ninguna parte de la calle del Arenal. Marquez es un nativo de Almadejos, en la provincia de ciudad Real, su opinion política ha sido siempre carlista. El es intrépido, hombre de empresa y ha sido encausado por robo.

A la tercera va la venida, parece que el cura Merino dejó á alguién este encargo puesto que vemos que continúan con la empresa.—¡Perseverancia y adelante!

El Coronel Waldo Herrera al pueblo de Managua.

Vuestro patriotismo por el convencimiento, siempre ha confiado en mí, que verdaderamente he deseado y deseo vuestra verdadera felicidad. Centro Americano como vosotros, lleno de gratitud por vuestra confianza y animado de los mas vivos deseos de que lleguéis al cabo de la carrera de la mas gloriosa revolucion, de que gocéis del fruto de tantos sacrificios me he puesto al lado del ínclito Walker á quien el clarín de la fama y gloriosas victorias proclaman por el rejenerador de Nicaragua y el único que puede salvarla de la tremenda crisis en que se encuentra. Al borde de una anarquía revolucionaria de un poder intruso y tiránico. ¡Que funesta alternativa!

Vosotros que tanto confias en mí, vosotros, sin duda me secundaréis y compondeis mis filas en el día del combate. Creo firmemente que cada una de vuestras cienes ceñirá un laurel, y que todos ellos formarán la corona verdaderamente Democrática que pondréis en el día de la victoria en la cabeza de nuestro Jeneral Walker. Yo entonces á su lado con mi espada llevaré algunas de sus tropas, ó habré quedado mi cadáver en el campo de la gloria. ¡Cerramos pues, todos á las armas!

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

Tomamos lo siguiente del corresponsal de la Habana al Herald de Nueva York.

"El último vapor que ha salido de este puerto para Aspinwall ha llevado como pasajero al Brigadier General Morales Rada, tiene orden de presentarse al General Mora, y ofrecer las simpatías de la España.

"También he sido informado de que dinero, armas y municiones de guerra serán enviados á San Juan del Norte tan luego que los Costarrisenses los necesiten. El General se embarcó bajo un nombre supuesto; si logra su misión otros muchos oficiales deberán inmediatamente seguirle.

"Todo esto ha sucedido justamente como lo he anunciado unos días pasados: entonces informé á los lectores del Herald de que también la España se intervenía en los negocios de Centro America, y si no estoy equivocado, en pocos días tendré pruebas irrefutables de estas verdades.

"Concha está alarmado, no dudando del triunfo perfecto de Walker y los filibusteros en Nicaragua, y de aquí las ansiedades de los rancios Españoles y sus deseos de verles hechados de ese país.

"Al hechar una ojeada sobre los papeles de la Habana se vé de una vez de que lado tienden las simpatías.

"¿Qué dirá Mr. Mercy de esta nueva intervención?

"El General Morales Rada desapareció súbitamente de entre nosotros, es un buen oficial, bien instruido.

"Una persona que le es bien parecido fué en el viaje pasado en el Illinois para Aspinwall y no ha vuelto aun á estas costas. No lleva el mismo nombre en el pasaporte; pero si tiene los mismos mostachos que cercan los labios superiores del galante General.

NOTICIA TELEGRAFICA. INGLATERRA Y COSTA RICA.

En la Cámara de los Lores, Lord Clarendon declaró que Costa Rica se había dirigido á Inglaterra pidiéndole asistencia contra Walker, ofreciendo el protectorado de ese país; pero el Gobierno perentoriamente ha rehusado sus proposiciones.

Tomamos del periódico "La Verdad" que se publica en N. York; en su número del 15 del mes próximo pasado, los dos párrafos que ella copia del "Diario Español," insertados en su número del 24 de Abril; y son los siguientes.

"A pesar de que, como hemos anunciado repetidas veces, el Congreso de Paris no ha llegado á ocuparse de una manera formal de la cuestión italiana en vista de la resistencia del Austria, la prensa extranjera continúa ocupándose de ella con una insistencia que revela las complicaciones graves que esta cuestión está llamada á producir en Europa en un plazo por desgracia demasiado próximo. Desde luego, si hemos de dar crédito á las correspondencias de Paris que publican los periódicos ingleses y belgas, los plenipotenciarios ingleses y austriacos se han separado en un estado de profunda irritación.

"En la sesión de la conferencia en que se trató esta cuestión, mediaron palabras muy ácras entre el conde de Clarendon y el conde Buol, de resultados de haber calificado el plenipotenciario inglés la política del Austria en Italia de *politica infernal*. El conde Buol le replicó que á despecho de la Inglaterra el Austria estaba resuelta á intervenir como hasta aquí en los Estados de Italia, siempre que lo creyese necesario. La prensa Inglesa revela ya esta tirantez en las relaciones con el Austria, por los artículos que diariamente publican contra esta potencia, siendo de notar que los periódicos que pasan por ministeriales, como el *Morning Post* y el *Globe* son los que mas se distinguen por la violencia de sus ataques. Esta misma situación entre el Austria y la Gran Bretaña, no han de tardar en producir en Italia algun movimiento revolucionario, y entonces surgirán necesariamente complicaciones graves en la política Europea, que Inglaterra y el Piemonte aprovecharán para volver á suscitar la cuestión italiana, de la cual no han podido conseguir que se ocupara el Congreso de Paris."

CHINANDEGA.

La titular de Chinandega es Santa Ana; su situación en un llano alegre, montuoso y de buena agua: pero su clima bastante caliente: compónese de 241 casas de indios y ladinos: dos de teja, y el resto de paja. Numeráanse 268 familias y 1.111 personas de confesion y comunión. Hay dos alcaldes, alguacil mayor, tres rejidores y un fiscal. Pagan anualmente 246 pesos y un real de tributo.

La Iglesia es capaz y de tres naves, sobre horcones, con su sacristía y coro alto: é inmediato á ella dos campanas pequeñas. Las paredes de cal y piedra, y el techo de tablas y teja: tiene tres altares decentes con retablos y frontales dorados: el mayor consta de tres cuerpos, y en ellos hay seis efigies de santos de cuerpo entero, bastante primorosas: es administrada por un Religioso Franciscano, cuya renta total importará 800 pesos. El territorio se estiende á nueve leguas de longitud sobre dos de latitud, en que cuentan nueve haciendas de ganado mayor y algun número de chácaras y labores de los vecinos. Mantienense en su compañía otros dos religiosos sacerdotes con título: el mas antiguo de vicario, y el otro de compañero y un lego: habitan todos en unas celdas con sus claustros de teja y varias oficinas de paja, que están bajo de unas cercas de tapias y piñuelas, á modo de convento.

VIEJO.

El viejo se halla distante de Chinandega una legua tiene su asiento en un llano alegre; pero lleno de árboles frutales y de algun monte bajo: compónese de españoles, ladinos é indios. Las casas se reducen á 356; las 6 de teja, y las restantes de paja, con el mismo desorden que las de los otros pueblos: sus familias á 366 y las personas de confesion y comunión á 1698. El Corregidor de la villa del Realejo reside en este pueblo, y en él hay tambien dos alcaldes ordinarios, indios, alguacil mayor, cinco rejidores y un fiscal. El tributo que pagan son 333 pesos y un real. Una compañía de ladinos con su capitán, respectivos oficiales y 195 soldados; 44 fusiles, 43 bayonetas y 14 lanzas: es el único armamento que existe y escapó del incendio que el 7 de Diciembre de 1749 hubo de las casas del Cabildo.

La Iglesia consta de tres naves, capilla mayor, y sacristía, muy capaces; de cal, piedra y teja; tiene su alto sano con cuatro gradas de ladrillos, que cojen el frente y costado izquierdo: tres campanas en sus palos y techo de paja, por que la torre cayó con un temblor! Hay seis altares decentes: en el mayor está colocada la patrona que es la Concepcion: el título que comunmente le dan es; "Nuestra Sra. del Viejo." Esta denominacion se orijinó, de que un venerable anciano, hermano de Santa Teresa de Jesus, llegó á este pueblo, trayendo en su compañía á la referida imagen: habiendo fallecido en él, la dejó á la misma Iglesia, donde fué colocada. Por haber sido pues un viejo el donante se le tributó este renombre á la imagen, á la Iglesia y al pueblo: consta así por tradicion de los mayores, y tambien por una certificación que he visto, dada por el Ministro Dr. Fr. Juan de Rojas, Obispo que fué de esta Diócesis. La estatura es de media vara, las manos y el rostro triguenos, sin perfeccion particular que sobre salga, pero tan milagrosa, que su nombre se ha extendido por todas estas provincias, y sus habitadores no cesan de venir á visitarla para su consuelo y alivio. En efecto Nuestra Señora del Viejo es el refugio de todas las necesidades, y la devoción que la profesan tan particular, que no hay alguno que deje de venir, aun de partes muy remotas á verla y obsequiarla con limosnas. Aseguraré, haber sido tan copiosas, que el templo pudiera estar fabricado de plata: sea lo que se fuere, lo que puedo testificar, es, que un trono primoroso y elevado de madera tallada y dorado sobre cuatro columnas, abraza en su centro á otro pequeño, con una vidriera por delante, y sus andas de plata en que esta la Señora. Un círculo que la rodea por fuera, y una media luna que tiene á los pies, son del mismo metal: el vestido es de tela muy rica, sembrado todo de presas de oro, perlas y diferentes

pedras preciosas: gran número de estas sirven de realce á la corona que es de oro, delicadamente trabajada: hallase en fin de pies á cabeza tan llena de alhajas y primores, que puede competir con otra cualquiera de las mas adornadas. El altar es de cuatro frentes: el principal que mira al pueblo, tiene su frontal de plata con tres edificios y una puntilla sobredorada, conchas y otros juguetes bastante pulidos de la misma materia y construcción: hay dos atriles, otras tantas lámparas, seis arañas, ocho bujías y seis blandones, que están en el mismo altar y capilla: en la sacristía se encuentran otras tantas alhajas para la celebracion del santo sacrificio de la misa: es en suma el templo de mayor riqueza que se conoce en la Diócesis, sin mas rentas ni fondos, que las limosnas contribuidas por la piedad y devoción cristiana. Un Religioso Franciscano con título de doctrinero la administra, y su renta total llegará á mas de 600 pesos: hay tambien guardian y otros cuatro religiosos del mismo orden que habitan en las celdas, que caen á la mano izquierda de la referida Iglesia; reducen á cuatro con su refectorio, y otros tantos claustros principados, con otras oficinas de adoves y teja: y tambien una casa de paja, cercada de palos: ultimamente el territorio consta de treinta leguas de longitud y seis de latitud: en ellas se hallan 28 haciendas de ganado mayor, 2 trapiches, 5 obrajes de tinta y 12 chácaras.

CHICHIGALPA.

A las cuatro leguas de Chinandega se halla el terreno, que es Chichigalpa: tiene por titular á la Purificación. Su asiento en un llano alegre, montuoso y con buena agua: su clima es algo templado. Hay una Iglesia de paja de un cuerpo, muy reducida y maltratada: dos altares con sus retablos en blanco y sin adorno: dos campanitas en una ramada. La iglesia antigua era de teja, y por estar amenazando ruina se hizo preciso el derribarla por el año de 46. Desde Mayo de este, á instancias mias se entiende en la construcción de otra, que se haya entejada, y con algunas partes de las paredes, que con los restantes se perforan en todo el año próximo venidero: por no haber candelil con que poderla consumir concedi licencia al mayordomo interino que nombré para que pidiese una limosna. Compónese de 40 casas de indios y ladinos: estos estan sujetos al corregidor de la villa del Realejo, cuya jurisdiccion comienza desde este pueblo y comprende tambien los de Chinandega y el Viejo: aquellos son gobernados por un alcalde, alguacil mayor, dos rejidores y un fiscal. Pagan de tributo anual 111 pesos. Las familias de unos y otros se reducen á 72 y las personas á 262: la renta del cura resulta de los tres mencionados pueblos: incluidos el servicio y racion pasará de \$600 y el territorio de su administracion llega á cuatro leguas; en ellos no hay sino algunas chácaras y labores de los vecinos, por que las haciendas principales tocan á los de Leon.

POSOLTEGA.

Está á dos leguas escasas del antecedente: tiene por su titular á San Juan Bautista, tiene asiento en un llano alegre pero montuoso. Una Iglesia con su capilla mayor de bóveda, aunque desgraciada en el arco toral por el mencionado terremoto: el cuerpo de tres naves; la principal sobre horcones, y las dos paredes de cal y piedra, el techo de tablas y teja. Su coro alto, y en cima de él tres campanitas: ocho altares, los siete con sus retablos y frontales algo deslucidos; pero con moderada decencia, especialmente el mayor, donde se halla un baldaquin nuevo de plata con sus espejitos que lo agracian: la sacristía se está fabricando, por que un temblor de tierra la derribó el año pasado: la habitación del doctrinero es de adoves y teja, con una sala: cuatro aposentos y sus corredores: acompañale un presbítero de la misma Religión. Las demas casas, así de los ladinos, como de indios son de paja, y componen el número de 102 metidas en el monte: las familias de 651: hay cuatro parcialidades que se intitulan: Posoltega, Geresama, Abanhasquilla y Moyugalpa están sujetas á un solo alcalde, alguacil mayor, dos rejidores y un fiscal. Pagan de tributo 319 pesos un real. Asegurase, que en lo antiguo estos dos pueblos, los de

Quesalquaque y Telica eran bastantemente numerosos: compruébanlo las Iglesias de los dos últimos, y del primero, que pueden servir en cualquiera poblacion de nombre: la que tiene el segundo se fabricó ahora dos años; pero á espaldas de ellas se hallan unas paredes de la antigua, que se arruinó con un terremoto, y segun los vestigios que han quedado, era igual á las otras tres.—(Continuará.)

REMITIDO.

DEL ROL DE SAN VICENTE.

(FABULA.)

Un galiquento queria
Que el médico lo curara
Pero que no le dejara
Rastro del mal que tenia:
Doctor por Dios repetia
Esta enfermedad me mata
Sáneme V. que yo en plata
Le doy mil pesos, decia.

El médico era fatal
De mas á mas atronado
Y le dice al desdichado
No sana V. de ese mal:
Pues la causa principal
En que fundo mi opinion
Es que está en el corazon
La enfermedad radical.

Si ha vivido V. quince años
Con ella sin novedad,
Es una gran necedad
Querer buscar desengaños:
Y con líquidos estraños
Mover la naturaleza,
Que por lo que juzgo empieza
A demostrar otros daños.

El pulso, pidió el Doctor,
Y pensativo un momento,
Al rato dijo, lo siento
Pero ocultarlo á un es peor:
Voy á ordenar un vapor
Y resignese á su suerte
Pues se le acerca la muerte
Sinó lo alivia el sudor.

El enfermo á un solicita
Un remedio mas activo
Una purga ó vomitivo
O alguna otra bebida:
No sea que le repita
El gran dolor de cabeza
Que al oscurecer le empieza
Y es una noche maldita.

Dicho y echo, sucedió;
Quina, mercurio y plantias
Sin pararse en minorias
El Doctor le recetó:
Muy pronto le resultó.
Llagado el cuello y las piernas
Y á las partes mas internas
El escorbuto llegó.

El paciente ya mortal
Remedio pide ajitado
Pero el Doctor se ha largado
Con risa descomunada:
Y con esto bien ó mal
He soplado yo mi cuento
Aquí lo corto de intento
Apliquen la moral.

Yo sin miedo la dijera
Pero temo con verdad
Digan en la vecindad
Que me refiero á Carrera,
Y ver tranquilo quisiera
Lo que hace el conservador
Cuando reciba el vapor
Al llegar la hora postrera.

M. C.

ERIGRAMAS.

Sabes que soy muy feliz,
Un letrado me decia:
Conseguí el poder de Ortiz
Que vive en Andalucía;
Y yo le dije "¡tunante!"
Tan lejos tu poderdante?
¡Esa es una canongía!

Una tierna escena vió
De una comedia don Juno,
Y tan bien lloraba el tuno,
que á mas de cuatro engañó.

R. Y. A.

IMPRENTA LIBERAL

en la plaza frente á la casa de Gobierno.

EL NICARAGUENSE

INAUGURATION

OF

WM. WALKER

AS PRESIDENT.

As soon as the decision was announced, which was late on the evening of the 10th, the enthusiastic citizens gave vent to their feelings by displays of fireworks, throwing fireballs and otherwise. The day following was spent in mutually congratulating each other upon the brightening prospect before them under the Presidency of General William Walker. Notices were immediately issued that the President would be inaugurated on Saturday, the 12th of July. Early in the morning of the inauguration day, a staging at the west end of the Plaza was finished, and decorated with the flags of the United States, France, the Lone Star of Cuba, and that of Nicaragua. At 11 o'clock, the procession formed on the Plaza, in accordance with the following programme :

After the reception of the Flag of the Republic, the line broke into column as follows: One company, by platoons; Band; Flag of the Republic; one company, by platoons; President and President Elect; Cabinet and Suites of the Presidents; Ministers of the United States and Nicaragua, and their Suites; Foreign Consuls; Municipal Authorities; Committee of Arrangements; General Officers and Aids-de-Camp; Officers of the General Staff; other Officers not attached; Officers of the Navy; Troops—(marched by flank under their Officers); Citizens—(by twos). The Flag of the Republic was escorted from the house of the President to the Plaza. The Procession then marched to escort the President and President Elect to the place of inauguration. There formed

line. Valedictory and Inaugural Addresses. Salute of twenty-one guns. Thence to Cathedral—"Te Deum." Column reformed. Marched through the principal streets, and escorted the President to his house. Thence to the Plaza. Flag of the Republic was escorted by a company to the house of the President installed. Procession dismissed.

When the procession reached the place of installation, President Ferrer delivered the following

VALEDICTORY.

Sr. Presidente :

Teneis en vuestras manos la llave de una vasta puerta continental, y los destinos del pueblo libre de Nicaragua.

De este pueblo infortunado que ahora preconiza su futuro bien estar.

De este pueblo, grande y fecundo en desgracias, pero grande y fecundo será en prosperidad.

Por que la naturaleza siempre equilibra los efectos que producen los acontecimientos humanos.

Habeis sido llamado por los pueblos al travez de insidiosas estratagemas y multitud de imposturas abortadas por los demagogos y enemigos del progreso centroamericano.

Por que un sano instinto de conservacion y engrandecimiento dió lugar á un positivo acierto en el sufragio directo y popular.

Con la mayor efusion de gozo os entrego el mando Supremo de la Republica, seguro y satisfecho de que vais á darle su quietud, progreso y respetabilidad.—Yo lo conosco; los pueblos igualmente; puesto que han depositado sus confianzas que habeis aceptado.

En la actual situacion monumental, el pueblo libre de Nicaragua que os eligió se promete sinceramente oparos frutos de vuestras tareas; creemos recogerlos en abundancia y columbro vuestra fama, lanzándose á la posteridad, con puro campo de una memoria inmortal.

After President Walker had taken the oath of office—administered by the late Provisional President, Don Fermin Ferrer—he delivered the following

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

In assuming the duties of the Presidency of the Republic, I feel deeply the difficulties and responsibilities which the office involves. The State is menaced by dangers from without and within, and

there is need of sleepless vigilance and uniring energy to preserve the Government from the enemies which threaten it. In order, therefore, to administer properly the affairs of the Republic, I require all the assistance I can derive from the patriotism of its citizens, and from the skill, courage and self-restraint of its soldiers. On them and on the Divine Power which controls and directs the course of States and Empires, I rely for assistance in the proper discharge of the duties I this day assume.

The Republic has reached an era in its history not second in importance to the day of her independence from the Spanish monarchy. The 15th of September, 1821, was the opening of the revolutionary epoch of Nicaragua. I hope this day may be its close. The struggles of thirty five years have, it is to be hoped, taught the people that liberty is not to be obtained amidst the petty feuds of contending chieftains, and that prosperity does not result from a constant state of civil broils and intestine convulsions. After a long series of bloody conflicts, the Republic has need of internal peace and quiet for the development of its varied resources. I sincerely trust that all good citizens will assist me in the maintenance of that order which is the first requisite of a well-governed State, and without which all national development or individual welfare is impossible.

Not only is internal order required for the advancement of material wealth and prosperity, but also for the proper defence of the Republic from the external enemies which threaten its repose. The other four States of Central America, without reason and without justice, have undertaken to interfere in the domestic affairs of Nicaragua. Conscious of their own weakness, and fearful lest the prosperity of Nicaragua should detract from their wealth, these neighboring States are enviously endeavoring to interrupt our progress by force of arms. The imbecile rulers of these States; too, feeling that they have failed to perform their duties to the people they undertake to govern, dread lest their impoverished countrymen may finally fly for refuge to those who have redeemed Nicaragua from anarchy and ruin. Moved by such ignoble sentiments, these miserable relics of a once powerful aristocracy are striving to impede the march of events in this Republic. But the impotence of their efforts is beginning to be made manifest to themselves and to the world; and they are now appearing as blind instruments in

the hand of an all-wise Providence, which, out of the bad passions and unworthy motives of men, educes good and improvement.

In our relations with the more powerful nations of the world, I hope they may be led to perceive that although Nicaragua may be comparatively weak, she is yet jealous of her honor and determines to maintain the dignity of her independent sovereignty. Her geographical position and commercial advantages may attract the cupidity of other governments, either neighboring or distant; but, I trust, they may yet learn that Nicaragua claims to control her own destiny, and does not require other nationalities to make treaties concerning her territory without asking her advice and consent. While pursuing a course of strict justice towards foreign citizens and foreign governments, we only ask that the same equity may be granted to ourselves.

The principles which shall guide me in the administration both of the foreign and domestic affairs of the government are few and simple. To allow the utmost liberty of speech and action compatible with order and good government, shall be the leading idea of my political conduct. Therefore, the greatest possible freedom of trade will be established, with the view of making Nicaragua what Nature intended her to be—the highway for commerce between two oceans. And with this freedom of trade will come the arts of a civilization which grows and increases by the wants and necessities itself creates. While facilitating as far as possible the material development of the State I shall not be unmindful of its intellectual and moral requirements. To promote the proper education of the people, and to encourage them in the practices of that Divine religion which constitutes the basis of all modern civilization, shall be objects of primary importance. And for carrying out these intentions with success, I humbly invoke the aid of Him, without whose assistance all human exertions are but as bubbles on a stormy sea.

After the inaugural was rendered, and the cheering of the crowd was through with, the procession reformed, and marching to the Church, a grand *Te Deum* was chaunted. The other portions of the programme were then filled up and the gala occasion passed away. The first act in the most startling of histories is thus consummated.

EL NICARAGUENSE EXTRA.

BY WINES & CO.'S EXPRESS.

GRANADA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1856.

El Nicaraguense.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE TWO DIMES.

JOHN TABOR, Proprietor.

REGULAR TERMS:

For one copy, per annum,.....	\$8 00
For one copy six months,.....	4 50
For one copy three months,.....	2 40

Advertisements inserted at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per square of eight lines for the first, and a reduction of one dollar for each subsequent insertion.

Liberal arrangements made with monthly and yearly advertisers.

Job PRINTING of every description executed with neatness and despatch, and on reasonable terms.

OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

INAUGURATION OF WILLIAM WALKER AS PRESIDENT.

The steps of the day in which the returns were delivered at Granada, and the short time which intervened between their reception and the inauguration, restricted us to a mere announcement of the facts, and put it out of our power to give life more than a hint at the proceedings.

The result of the election, at the various polling places throughout the country, was announced at Granada on Thursday evening, the 10th of July. It was deemed advisable that no unnecessary delay should postpone the installment into office, and Saturday, the 12th of July, 1856—the second day after the announcement—was appointed for the inauguration. This gave the Committee of

country. The standard bearer was Capt. J. V. Hooff, supported by Lieutenant P. L. Wilband.

After the reception of the *Flag of the Republic*, the line broke into column as follows, and commenced marching in procession:

- One company by platoons, Band.
- Flag of the Republic.
- One company by platoons.
- President and President Elect.
- Cabinet, and Suites of the Presidents.
- Ministers of the United States and Nicaragua, and their Suites.
- Foreign Consuls.
- Municipal Authorities.
- Committee of Arrangements.
- General Officers and Aids-de-Camp.
- Officers of the General's Staff.
- Other officers not attached.
- Officers of the Navy.
- Troops—(marched by rank and file, under their Officers).
- Citizens—(by twos).

The procession formed on the north side of the Plaza, and took up its line of march by the west end, in order to salute the flags of the great nations presented there, and (the band playing appropriate music,) marched thence along the south side into the Plaza of St. Sebastian, passed the residence of the American Minister, in front of whose door the Stripes and Stars were flung jauntily to the breeze. Thence passed the quarters of the Commander-in-Chief.

From this point the procession turned to the residence of the Provisional President, Don Fermín Ferrer, and halted in front of his door to receive him and the President Elect. After a couple of minutes' delay, both gentlemen appeared, accompanied by the bishop of the diocese of Granada, and were heartily cheered.

The march was now resumed—General Walker

this position took upon himself the obligations of the Presidency of the Republic.

The oath was read and responded to in the Spanish language which we translate thus:

OATH OF OFFICE.

You solemnly promise and swear to govern the free Republic of Nicaragua, and sustain its independent and territorial integrity with all your power—and to execute justice according to the principles of republicanism and religion.

"I promise and swear," responded the President.

You promise and swear, whenever it may be in your power, to maintain the law of God, the true profession of the Evangelists, and the religion of the crucifixion.

"I promise and swear," responded the President.

In the name of God and the sainted Evangelists you swear to comply with these obligations, and to make it your constant guard to fulfil all that is herein promised.

"I swear," responded the President.

And for this, the succession is committed to you firmly by these presents; by authority of the Secretary of Government, charged with the General Dispatches.

After the oath had been administered, cheer after cheer rose from the Americans assembled, mingled with the lusty *vivas* of the natives.

After silence had been restored, President William Walker delivered the following

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

In assuming the duties of the Presidency of the Republic, I feel deeply the difficulties and responsibilities which the office involves. The State is menaced by dangers from without and within, and there is need of sleepless vigilance and untiring energy to preserve the Government from the enemies which threaten it. In order, therefore, to administer properly the affairs of the Republic, I require all the assistance I can derive from the patriotism of its citizens, and from the skill, courage, and self-restraint of its soldiers. On them and on the Divine Providence which controls and directs the course of states and empires, I rely for assistance in the proper discharge of the duties I this day assume.

istration both of the foreign and domestic affairs of the government are few and simple. To allow the utmost liberty of speech and action compatible with order and good government, shall be the leading idea of my political conduct. Therefore, the greatest possible freedom shall be established, with the view of making Nicaragua what Nature intended her to be—the highway for commerce between two oceans. And with this freedom of trade will come the arts of a civilization which grows and increases by the wants and necessities itself creates. While facilitating as far as possible the material development of the State, I shall not be unmindful of its intellectual and moral requirements. To promote the proper education of the people, and to encourage them in the practices of that Divine religion which constitutes the basis of all modern civilization, shall be objects of primary importance. And for carrying out these intentions with success, I humbly invoke the aid of Him, without whose assistance all human exertions are but as bubbles on a stormy sea.

The inaugural was delivered in a plain, confident tone, and listened to with the profoundest attention. Two or three times during its delivery there were outbursts of applause, but the eager multitude hushed them into silence, that a word might not be lost. When it was concluded, the cheers which came forth spontaneously were almost deafening.

As soon as silence was in some degree restored, Col. Lainé read the address in Spanish, and at the conclusion of this, loud and prolonged *vivas* rent the air. Before these were concluded, a cannon was belching forth its notes of thunder, and a salute of twenty-one guns drowned the voices of the enthusiastic citizens. After the inaugural address had been read in Spanish, the procession reformed, and marching nearly around the Plaza, entered the Cathedral.

At the door of the Cathedral President Walker was met by the bishop—they embraced, and the President, preceded by the bishop, and followed by the soldiers and citizens, walked up the

Se permite la reproducción sólo para estudios científicos sin fines de lucro y en la medida que sea posible.

Arrangements but one day (Friday) to make the necessary preparations. But notwithstanding the many troubles to be overcome in preparing for such an event in such a country as this, under such peculiar circumstances, they seemed to have done all that men could accomplish in the time allowed.

The gentlemen who composed the Committee of Arrangements were—Col. Thomas Fisher, Hon. W.K. Rodgers, Charles Callahan, Esq.

On the evening of the 11th a staging was erected at the west end of the Plaza, which was, early on Saturday morning, covered with a canvas shade, carpeted, and tastefully decorated with flowers by some of the charming ladies of Granada. In the front part of the staging were the flags of the United States, France, and Nicaragua. The stars of the Northern Union shed their lustre upon the tri-color of *la belle France*, and both clasped, as it were, in friendly embrace, our own beautiful blue white and blue. Above, and supported by the insignia of the three nations, the Lone

Commissioner of the Lone

Commissioner of the Lone

Commissioner of the Lone

Commissioner of the Lone

Commissioner of the Lone

Commissioner of the Lone

Commissioner of the Lone

Commissioner of the Lone

Commissioner of the Lone

Commissioner of the Lone

Commissioner of the Lone

Commissioner of the Lone

Commissioner of the Lone

Commissioner of the Lone

Commissioner of the Lone

Commissioner of the Lone

Commissioner of the Lone

Commissioner of the Lone

Commissioner of the Lone

Commissioner of the Lone

Commissioner of the Lone

Commissioner of the Lone

Commissioner of the Lone

Commissioner of the Lone

Commissioner of the Lone

Commissioner of the Lone

on the left of the President, and after a few moments' walking the procession was again in the Plaza, formed in lines in front of the platform, from which they were to be addressed by the speakers, and where the ceremony of taking the oath of office could be distinctly seen.

President Ferrer, followed by Gen. Walker, the bishop, Col. Wheeler, some of the field officers and their staffs now ascended the platform—the whole party seated themselves in silence, for a moment. During this interval the Bible was opened, the crucifix adjusted, and a cushion placed on the floor, which was soon to be pressed by the knees of the President Elect.

The silence now was general. Every breath of the vast multitude on the Plaza was hushed, and the solemn expression on the faces of the crowd showed that they were in momentary expectation of something in which they were intensely interested. Their suspense was of short duration. The Provisional President arose, and in a clear, calm tone delivered the following Valedictory, in Spanish, which we translate:

Mr. President:

You hold in your hands the destinies of Nicaragua—the keys of a vast continent—of an unhappy people who hope for a brighter future. Of a people, who great and flourishing even in adversity, will prove themselves, in prosperity, second to none; because nature is ever superior here to the effects of man's discord.

You have been called to your present eminence by the people, in despite of a multitude of impostures and insidious stratagems practised by the demagogues and enemies of progress and liberty in Central America, because an instinctive sense of self-preservation and high aspirations gave rise to this result of a universal and popular suffrage. With sincere and heartfelt pleasure I deliver to you the supreme command of the Republic, in the certainty that you will bestow upon it tranquility, progress, and respectability.

I know this, and the people also know it, since they have deposited their confidence in you, which you have accepted.

In the present situation of the country, the free people of Nicaragua who have elected you, promise themselves abundant fruit from your labors, and your fame will be transmitted to all posterity, illuminated by a never fading light.

This having been read in English by Charles Callahan, Esq., Don Fermin Ferrer turned to William Walker and administered the oath of office. While the words of the oath were being read, General Walker was on his knees, and in

The Republic has reached an era in its history not second in importance to the day of her independence from the Spanish monarchy. The 15th of September, 1821, was the opening of the revolutionary epoch of Nicaragua. I hope this day may be its close. The struggles of thirty-five years have, it is to be hoped, taught the people that liberty is not to be obtained amidst the petty feuds of contending chieftains, and that prosperity does not result from a constant state of civil broils and intestine commotions. After a long series of bloody conflicts, the Republic has need of internal peace and quiet for the development of its varied resources. I sincerely trust that all good citizens will assist me in the maintenance of that order which is the first requisite of a well-governed State, and without which all national development or individual welfare is impossible.

Not only is internal order required for the advancement of material wealth and prosperity, but also for the proper defence of the Republic from the external enemies which threaten its repose. The other four States of Central America, without reason and without justice, have undertaken to interfere in the domestic affairs of Nicaragua. Conscious of their own weakness, and fearful lest the prosperity of Nicaragua should detract from their wealth, these neighboring States are enviously endeavoring to interrupt our progress by force of arms. The imbecile rulers of these States, too, feeling that they have failed to perform their duties to the people they undertake to govern, dread lest their impoverished countrymen may finally fly for refuge to those who have redeemed Nicaragua from anarchy and ruin. Moved by such ignoble sentiments, these miserable relics of a once powerful aristocracy are striving to impede the march of events in this Republic. But the impotence of their efforts is beginning to be made manifest to themselves and to the world; and they are now appearing as blind instruments in the hand of an all-wise Providence, which, out of the bad passions and unworthy motives of men, educes good and improvement.

In our relations with the more powerful nations of the world, I hope they may be led to perceive that although Nicaragua may be comparatively weak, she is yet jealous of her honor, and determines to maintain the dignity of her independent sovereignty. Her geographical position and commercial advantages may attract the cupidity of other governments, either neighboring or distant; but, I trust, they may yet learn that Nicaragua claims to control her own destiny, and does not require other nationalities to make treaties concerning her territory without asking her advice and consent. While pursuing a course of strict justice towards foreign citizens and foreign governments, we only ask that the same equity may be granted to ourselves.

The principles which shall guide me in the admin-

of the sacred edifice. As the soldiers entered they filed to the right and left, and marched down the aisles with trailed arms; the officers, field officers, and the various staffs occupied the

President Walker sat on a seat in front of the altar, richly cushioned, and covered with a ceremonial kind of canopy. On his right was Don Fermin Ferrer, on his left General Plaza.

The echoes of the falling feet had scarcely ceased reverberating through the arched and vaulted roof which spans the spacious nave, when a priest advanced, bearing in his hand a silver censer containing burning incense, and while swinging this in front of the President, bestowed upon him a blessing.

Gloria in excelsis Dei was chanted by the bishop, and the rich, mellow voices of a native choir, accompanied by the harmonious sounds of various instruments, broke forth in the sublime *Te Deum*. As the solemn notes were chanted forth there seemed to be a majesty in the depth of the music itself, which filled the hearts of those congregated there with awe and admiration.

The *Te Deum* would, from its grandeur, in almost any circumstances, fill the heart with veneration. In European capitals, when on grand occasions it is produced with all the gorgeousness and display, and all the voluptuousness and seriousness which the talent and genius of the enlightened people—even the scions of noble families, sinking beneath ennui, and weary of hereditary titles, shake off their habitual listlessness and become interested. But here, in Nicaragua, where a handful of brave men are endeavoring to drag a nation out of the slough of dependence, it presented a scene from one of the acts in the life of Cromwell. Stern men, with firmly compressed lips and a resolution pictured in their faces which seemed to defy fate itself, with their arms in their hands, listening devotionally, while the man in whom all their hopes and their destinies were centered was being invested, under the holy sanction of God, with the authority to carry out the principles for which each one of them was willing to lay down his life. The scene was one of intense interest, and many there were among those stern-looking men who were so oppressed by their pent-up feelings that they could scarce suppress their tears. In William Walker

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

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

[CONTINUED FROM THE FIRST PAGE.]

they had not only a President, but a General—a soldier—a companion. With him they had shared their last crusts, and with him overcame eminent dangers. They felt that in doing him honor they were but erecting a monument to their own deeds; and they felt that affection toward him, for the deeds he had done, which a son feels for an honored father—an affection as strong as the bonds of intimacy could make it, but one that was also tempered with the respect due to his superior position.

During the entire ceremony the President himself seemed the least affected of any person present. In fact, throughout the day he wore the same pleasant countenance and had the same unconstrained conversation about him with which he always received his friends at his quarters. He appeared more like a person who was performing what he considered his duty for other people, than anything in which he was personally interested.

After the order had been performed, the procession moved to the Plaza, in the same order as it had moved at first, and marched through the streets, escorted the President and his officers, and many of the wealthiest citizens entered with him to tender their congratulations. Several bottles of champagne were now uncorked, in order to compensate for the fatigues of the march. After the President and citizens had left the procession, the troops marched into the Plaza, where they broke into companies and retired to their quarters.

The day was a most favorable one for the ceremony. Through admirable arrangements and excellent Guard-Marshalship of Col. Ph. R. Thompson, everything went off in admirable order and with the most good feeling.

The ceremonies were concluded at two of the clock, thus giving every person plenty of time to prepare for the dinner.

THE DINNER.

At a few minutes after four of the clock, about fifty invited guests sat down to what was given out to be "some refreshments," but what was, in fact, a sumptuous entertainment. It might, perhaps, be out of place to mention the "bill of fare," but without being either luxurious or elaborate, it was what even the daintiest epicure would call an excellent meal. Future Presidents may have a greater variety of dishes, and a greater number of

intended at the time to have said more, but unfortunately made rather a long pause, and before he got started again, the company took a drink.

The gentleman continued to speak for a few minutes—finished what he intended to have said in the beginning, and sat down amid much applause.

General Hornsby now arose and in his inimitable and stately style, drank to

"Uncle Billy." Loud cheers and laughter, in which the President, himself, joined heartily. (We will add here for the benefit of our readers a circumstance that the President is called by his old companions of the "Ve-ta," Uncle Billy.) In connection with this Mr. A. Oaksmith proposed "Uncle Samny."

"General Hornsby;" by Col. Allen, drank with applause.

"The 1st Rifles;" by Lieut-Col. Anderson, of 1st Rifles. (Cheers.) Music—"The Bould Soldier Boy."

"Our Brethren from the United States who come here to teach us the art of self-government, in connection with William Walker, our champion in war, and protector in peace;" by Don Fermiu Ferrer. Drank standing, and with loud cheers.

"To Capt. Pineda;" by Col. Jones; drank standing.

Capt. Pineda returned thanks for the honor done him, and proposed

"To the Memo' of Washington; may the administration of Walker be as successful."

"Leaders of Civilization in Central America;" by Col. Wheeler.

"To Appleton Oaksmith, Esq. of New York;" by John Tabor Esq.

Mr. Oaksmith being loudly called for, arose and said:

"I arise, Mr. President and gentlemen, with my heart so full of gratified emotions at the honor which you have thus unexpectedly bestowed upon me, that I can say but little; but my mind is so fully impressed with the momentous bearing which the events of this day will have upon the future destinies of this Republic, and perhaps the world, that I fain would add my humble endorsement to the opinions and sentiments which I hear expressed upon every side. A new era has dawned upon Central America, and we who are here assembled have the high privilege of celebrating its birth-day.

When I look back upon the brief period which has elapsed since the commencement of the regeneration of this Republic—when I see how tumultuously great events have gathered upon each other—when I remark the changes which each day reveals, I cannot but feel that the hand of Destiny has at length been stretched forth to redeem this Paradise of earth; and, that with unerring aim it still points onward and upward to that higher, nobler future, which is the sure reward of every people whose only creed is liberty. (Cheers.)

For eighty years the Fourth of July has been hallowed as the anniversary of American Independ-

of his people, has adopted the former alternative; such proceedings in the United States would not be dignified by the name of revolution—there it would be called TREASON. The word has become obsolete in the United States, and should never be known in a republic.

I remarked with gratification to-day the enthusiasm evinced on all sides by the native population. I could see that they looked upon this engrating of American principles as a sure guarantee of the future welfare of their country; and that they regarded you, gentlemen, who have brought those principles here, not as did the Mexicans the followers of Cortez, but as the instruments of Destiny—a new element which the hand of God has brought hither for their regeneration.

And now, gentlemen of the Army and Civil Departments of Nicaragua, a single word to you and I have done. In your keeping, as sacredly as in that of your Chief Executive, is intrusted the honor, the glory, and the future welfare of this Republic. That you are equal to the sacred trust, everything in the past bears witness—the battles you have fought, the hardships you have endured, the privations you have suffered—all speak in language stronger than mine in your behalf. (Applause.) The future is dawning upon you; the work you have before you is greater than all the past, and that you will be equal to it—equal to anything Fate may require of you—is my firm conviction. The same Destiny that has hitherto protected you and led your gallant chieftain thus far, will carry him and you triumphantly through all that there is yet to come. The eyes of the world are upon you, and the page of history already lies open, upon which to record your deeds. (Continued cheers.)

"Democracy, and he who, under Providence, is the Agent in carrying out its great principles in this Country;" by Owen Duffy, Esq. Drank standing, with cheers.

"The Press Drummer;" by Col. Jones. "Our Tabor." (Applause.)

"Merchants of Granada;" by Hon. A. J. Ruggles. Chas. Teller, Esq., responded, and eloquently advocated the high position of the Granada merchants; and expressed his opinion that the day was not far distant when the name of a Granada merchant would be synonymous with commercial integrity and enterprise in all parts of the world. (Loud cheers.)

"To Those who Fought and Fell in Cuba;" by Col. Laine. Drank standing, and in silence.

"Progress;" by Col. Thompson. (Applause.)

"Col. George B. Hall, of New York;" by Col. Jones; to which the gallant Colonel responded as follows:

"I appreciate the high honor conferred on me by the sentiment, and return my sincere thanks for the kindness which has induced you to remember me among the gallant compatriots of one who has just received the highest honors in the gift of

in his position and cheering him in his course. Of him he might say—as Aristo had recorded of his hero—"that Nature broke the mould in which she cast him;" for in vain could he look for his superior. He offered the health of

"James C. Dobbin, of North Carolina—the able Secretary of the Navy—the ready defender of American rights—the sincere advocate of democratic progressive principles." Drank with loud applause.

"Prosperity to Immigration;" by the Prussian Consul. (As the gentleman sat a good distance from us, and spoke in a low tone we could not hear distinctly what he said, but understood him to say he felt assured that the government which he represented was favorable to Nicaragua and its present Government, and doubted not that his Majesty the King of Prussia would favor the immigration of his subjects into this country. That he had full confidence in the stability of this Government, and entertained no doubt that it would shortly be peopled by persons from all parts of the world. (Applause.)

"C. C. Hornsby—the man who fired the first rifle in Granada." Drank with thundering applause. As soon as the General could make himself heard he said, in response: that he took no credit to himself for being the man who fired the first shot; that he considered there were many men there with him who were as brave as he was, but he was ordered by General Walker to take the Plaza; in doing so he only did his duty—and his duty as a leader demanded of him to be at the head of his column (the General was then Colonel Hornsby,) where he might always be found.

The General delivered this address with such a soldierly bearing and dignity, as to elicit warm and enthusiastic applause.

"The Man who shot the man in the Tower, whoever he may be;" by Col. Ph. R. Thompson.

"Major Heiss;" by Col. Laine. Drank with applause.

"Gen Goicouria." Drank with applause.

"Col. J. E. Sanders;" by Lieut-Col. F. Anderson. Drank with applause.

"Col. Byron Cole;" by John Tabor, Esq. The Colonel returned thanks for the honor in a happy manner, and was loudly cheered when he resumed his seat. Before taking his seat, however, he proposed the memory of

"Castillon and his Associates." Drank standing, and in silence.

"Col. Bruno Von Natzmer;" by Col. Allen. Drank with cheers.

"John B. Weller;" by Col. Ph. R. Thompson. (Applause.)

"Long Life to William Walker;" by Pineda. Drank with enthusiastic cheers.

"General Fry;" by Capt. Hooff. Drank with loud applause; to which the General made a few appropriate remarks, and concluded by proposing

"The Dead of both Conflicts at Rivas." Drank standing, in silence.

"The Memory of Caleb J. Smith;" by Hon. A.

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

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

courses, but we venture to say that there will never be a Presidential dinner in Nicaragua, in which the guests will join with a keener relish, or greater gusto. It was a dinner peculiarly fitting the occasion, and the times—a soldier's dinner—strong, healthy and good; it was, in fact, a dinner with a look home in it.

At the further end of the table sat Brigadier General Hornby, in full uniform, supported by Brigadier General Fry on his right, and Surgeon General Ingraham on his left. President Walker sat at the head of the table, dressed in uniform. On his right sat Don Fermin Ferrer—the late Provisional President—in citizen's dress; on his left sat Col. Wheeler, dressed in full uniform. Contiguous to Don Fermin sat the former Consul, in the uniform of his Consulate—of glittering silver lace. Added to this was the uniform of the officers of the Nicaraguan army, who were plentifully about the board, making at once a dignified and brilliant spectacle.

President Walker has hitherto shown himself endowed with a forethought which anticipates even the most minute detail; and this being generally known his actions may sometimes be taken as a criterion. We hope that those who, in future, give entertainments may profit by the example set by him at this dinner, by banishing from his table spirituous liquors. There were wines only at the Presidential dinner.

After the heavier part of the entertainment had been concluded, and the cloth had been removed, a few significant "pops" were heard at various parts of the table, and champagne suddenly sparkled in the glasses of the gentlemen about the board. The President arose with a glass of the smiling beverage in his hand, and proposed "The President of the United States." Drank in a most respectful manner. Music by the band.

As there were no regular toasts prepared, those who chose to make one were now at liberty to do so. After a few moments of easy conversation, Mr. De Shields proposed the health of "William Walker, the Statesman and Scholar." Drank with loud applause. Music by the band—"See the Conquering Hero Comes."

Col. Wheeler, United States Minister, arose and responded in a happy manner to President Walker's toast to the President of the country he had the honor to represent; and concluded by proposing "The Ballot Box," to which a voice added—"The Band Boon" laughter and applause. Music—"Rock the Cradle, Lucy." "The Late Provisional President, Don Fermin Ferrer," by Mr. Sidemann. Drank standing, respectfully. Fifty-six and 63, by Col. Thompson, Cheers. Here the Post-Master General, J. A. Ruggles arose, and in connection with De Shields's toast, said—"General Walker is more than a Statesman and Scholar," to which De Shields replied that he

presence—for eight years the children of the greatest Republic which the world has ever known, have been thus yearly reminded of their birth-day as a nation. Who shall say that the Twelfth of July—the anniversary of General Walker's inauguration—may not in after years be as sacredly remembered and as widely celebrated. (Applause.) In the eloquent address which you have this day listened to from your newly chosen executive, you have the Declaration of Nicaraguan Independence. In it you will find the only substantial guarantee of Constitutional Liberty which this country has ever known; who shall say then that it may not hereafter become as dear to every Nicaraguan as that great instrument which has grown to be a household word throughout the United States? It is but a foreshadowing of what is yet to be, but it plainly reveals the present condition of the young Republic.

Nicaragua has this day taken her stand—she flings her flag boldly forth to the breeze, she defines her position as a nation, and like her prototype of old, she stretches forth her hand to all of the oppressed of earth. Not alone does she seek to establish liberty to herself; but her countenance and protection will be extended to all who are struggling for that estimable boon. As in the early days of the American Republic, the down-trodden children of other nations sought her shores—so here, to this new land of freedom, will gather from all parts of the world the persecuted and oppressed, seeking that liberty beneath your banner which is denied them in their fatherland. (Applause.)

It will not become me here to speak of the peculiar fitness for so great a trust, of the one whom you have chosen to preside over the destinies of this Republic—I will leave that to History; for men are better judged by the generations which come after them than they are by their own. But we, in our estimates of human character, form our opinions of our contemporaries more by what they do than what they say. Let us but pause one moment then, to think what he has already accomplished! Let us dwell for a moment upon the dark days when he first landed from the "Vesta." Let us think of the great but sorrowful day of Rivas—of the factions which he has reconciled—of the obstacles which he has overcome—of the self-denial and forbearance which he has always exercised—and having thought of all these things let us leave the verdict to our own hearts, and prove by our actions our appreciation of the man and the cause he advocates. (Applause.)

Of the native Nicaraguans—many distinguished representatives of whom are here present—let me but say a few words: they see to-day for the first time the Presidential chair of this Republic filled by one chosen by themselves and elected by a majority of their votes; they learn, for the first time, the power of the ballot-box, and that there is a higher, nobler, and more manly way of electing or deposing a president than by revolutions or assassinations. I understand that one of the defeated candidates, true to the ancient prejudices

a grateful Republic; one who is entitled to it—not only for his heroic bravery on the battle field, but also for his wisdom in affairs of State.

"As a representative of the city of New York I am proud to say that the popular feeling and sentiment there for this great cause is enthusiastic and sincere; her voice is echoed throughout the United States, and her influence felt throughout the world; she is ever ready to give her countenance and means to aid those who are struggling in the great cause of Republicanism, and she has aided you with both, and will continue to do so till your work is accomplished." (Cheers.)

"Col. Skerritt," by Capt. Hooff. The gallant Colonel arose to return thanks. Expressed himself much obliged to the company for drinking his health, as there were none present more in need of it than he, and said he was indebted for the honor to a suggestion to that effect made by himself to Capt. Hooff. (Roars of laughter.) (The Colonel had been unwell for some days, but since his health was drunk with such gusto, he has become completely restored.)

"To Brigadier General Fry," by Col. Laine. Drank standing, with cheers. "Juba: not as it is, but as it will be," by Gen. Fry. Drank standing, and with cheers.

"Free Trade," by Col. Allen. (Applause.) "Col. Wheeler—Minister from the United States—Representative of Democratic Institutions," by Owen Duffy, Esq. Drank standing, with loud cheers.

In reply to the toast offered, the American Minister, Mr. Wheeler, said it might be expected that he should respond to a sentiment so unexpected and so appropriately offered. He felt deeply sensible of the honor, and in the name of the President of the United States returned his heart-felt thanks.

In a country like the United States, where the most unbounded freedom of opinion and discussion were indulged, it could but be expected that some diversity of sentiment should exist upon any subject. But the course of the President as regards Nicaragua, had received, as it deserved, one universal plaudit of approval throughout the American continent. While sacredly observing the laws he had vowed to support, and the faith of treaties, the President of the United States had been equally prompt in demanding their strict observance by others. And when the mists of prejudice and party shall have vanished before the light of truth, history will do justice to the single-hearted patriotism and undaunted courage of Franklin Pierce.

In offering in return a sentiment, he complimented the discernment of the President in the sagacious choice he had made in the selection of a member of his cabinet, who possessed all the virtues of a Roman in Rome's purest days; who had, when the storm gathered around him and the clouds hung heaviest, proved worthy of his trust. He (Mr. W.) in all his trials had felt the influence of his clear head and pure heart—sustaining him

J. Ruggles. Drank standing, in silence. "Chief of Ordnance Department," Drank with applause; to which Capt. Swingle, of the Department, hoped that we may never have the bolts forged at the Ordnance Department. "Fraternity, Order and Peace in Nicaragua," by P. Larou. (Applause.)

His Excellency, President William Walker, arose to propose a final sentiment. He gave "The Ashes of Christopher Columbus—which rest in the Cathedral of Havana—they should belong to America, and not to Europe." Tremendous applause followed this sentiment.

Lt. Col. F. A. Lainé, was called upon to render it into Spanish. He spoke in his native tongue and after interpreting the sentiment, said:

"The words of our Commauder-in-Chief have touched a chord in my heart that has long been silent. I was born upon the soil where those sacred ashes repose, and many a time when looking upon their resting place I have felt that in the eloquent expression of the sentiment, they should belong to America and not to Europe. In the earnest response to the classic words of our President, in the cheers which yet echo to his sentiments, I see the assurance that it will be so. Yes, Cuba will be free, and from those ashes will we kindle the sacred fire of liberty in the land where they repose." (Continued cheers from Nicaraguense and Cubans.)

"The Manuscripts in Genoa—they belong to America," Dr. J. J. Ingraham. (Applause.) "The Nicaraguense—the able Exponent of the true Principles of Freedom. May the success of the Editor be commensurate with his merit, and he will soon be a Phoenix among editors probably drive, and statesmanship, as to El Niou." Responded the distinction of days. (Applause.)

"Columbus," by Col. Laine. (Applause.) "The Star of William Walker—may it not shed its rays alone on Nicaragua," by Col. Byron Cole. (Loud applause.)

The President now arose to leave the table, and was followed by all present. As the gentlemen were rising from the table the following sentiment was proposed; if it had been presented one minute earlier, it would, no doubt, have been honored with loud applause.

"The Future of Nicaragua, guided by the wisdom and firmness of its present head, none can doubt that she will assume her proper position among the free nations of the earth, and her future will be as prosperous and happy as her best and truest friends could wish;" by Chas. Callahan, Esq.

And thus ended one of the most convivial, social, and intellectual entertainments at which we ever had the good fortune to be present. We have endeavored to give but the outlines of what was said, as there was a continual cross fire of wit and pleasantries, which kept the entire company in the best of humor, but which it was impossible for us either to express or transcribe.