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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

INAUGURATION OF WILLIAM WALKER AS PRESIDENT.

The lateness 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 little more than a hint at the proceedings in last week's edition.

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 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. Rogers, 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, waved the Lone Star of Cuba.

The staging was sufficiently commodious to admit of twenty persons to be comfortably seated on chairs, and hold, in addition, two good sized tables. On one of the tables was a very large Bible and crucifix; the other contained some writing material, a glass, and a small pitcher of water.

Pursuant to the order of the printed programme, the soldiers stationed in the city, formed on the Plaza at 11 o'clock A. M., on the morning of the 12th, headed by an excellent band, which "discoursed sweet music" while the citizens and others formed in the procession.

Scarcely had the lines formed when three men, escorted by a company of soldiers, were seen approaching from the Plaza of St. Sebastian, where General Walker resides, bearing the beautiful flag of the Republic.

The flag is made up entirely of fine silk; the colors are, as before described, blue white and blue, running horizontally. The white stripe in the center is about as broad as both blue stripes. In the middle of the center stripe volcanoes are represented in a state of eruption. This device, with the long white silk fringes by which the entire flag was surrounded, added much to the beauty and interest of the emblem of our adopted

country. The standard bearer was Capt. J. V. Hooff, supported by Capt. George R. Caston and Lieut. N. L. Webb.

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 Fermin 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 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

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.

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 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.

The inaugural was delivered in a clear, firm, 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 nave of the sacred edifice. As the soldiers entered they filed to the right and left, and marched down the aisles with banners aloft, the various staff officers, and the various staffs occupied the nave.

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

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

Gloria in excelsis Dei was chaunted 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 chaunted 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, under almost any circumstance, fill the heart with veneration. In European capitals, when on great occasions it is produced with all the gorgeousness, and display, and all the voluptuousness and luxuriousness with which the talent and genius of the most enlightened people can render it—even the scions of noble families, sinking beneath *ennui*, and a load 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 Despond, there was a sublimity about it not to be described. 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 all 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.]

Saturday Morning, July 19.

"Military Science is not the growth of a day, nor is there any nation so rich and powerful that despising it can rest secure."

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

It is not an uncommon thing to hear officers of the Nicaraguan Army complain of having nothing to do. The military profession is considered in all countries one of the most important and honorable—has occupied the attention of some of the greatest minds of all ages—and can be mastered by very few without long and careful study. Once in a century nature may make a great commander whose mind grasps by intuition the leading principles of the science of war. But such a leader can accomplish little without subordinates accustomed to system, and acquainted with the detail of their business. How many of our officers are there who might not with advantage spend a portion of their time in improving their knowledge of the profession in which they are engaged. It is too common a mistake that a man may be a good officer without study or training. A Colonel, Captain, or Lieutenant may have all the genius and courage of a Charles XII, a Cromwell or a Jackson, and yet be of little use unless acquainted with the system of governing the army of which he is a part.

A few reflections upon some of the most important branches of military study may lead officers and soldiers to examine them more fully. The first which suggests itself is *Tactics*.—A term frequently misunderstood and improperly applied to another branch of the science of war called *Strategy*. What tactics teaches is intended to enable the commander to arrange his force in order of battle, and to control and direct it when actually engaged. As to handle weapons, to change the front of companies, battalions or brigades, to advance or retire when necessary and in proper order, &c., &c.

Strategy means the movements and combination of troops when not in the presence and views of an enemy. As for example, threatening him from one direction and surprising him from another. When an army is in the field this branch is the business of the Commander alone, but officers and soldiers are too prone to the idea that in its management they should be consulted. A little reflection will convince them of the importance of promptness and secrecy in the plans of a leader. Military history is full of instances of disasters resulting from commanders communicating too freely their designs. If an army has confidence in its head, its members need not trouble themselves about the strategy. But a knowledge of tactics is of vital importance to all. For without it, however skillful and successful may have been the combinations of the General commanding, the battle may be lost if the troops are thrown into confusion and are unable to act in concert and at the proper moment. Unless officers and men are instructed in some system of tactics, however brave they may be, and however skillful as marksmen, the coolest and most determined leader can no more apply that valor and skill than the pilot can direct the ship without a helm.

Experience has demonstrated that American troops with little or no training fight better than the same class of any other nation. Probably for the reason that the majority of Americans are accustomed to the use of firearms from boyhood, and not because they have more courage than some other nations.

Since the last war between Great Britain and the United States, American armies have generally been successful in their battles. But all of their conflicts have been with people having inferior arms and munitions and less acquainted with the late improvements in the art of war. This uniform success has induced in the American soldiery a degree of confidence in themselves which cannot fail to be beneficial, if not attended with too much carelessness about keeping pace with other nations in the improvements constantly being made in the military art.

The army of Nicaragua is undoubtedly composed of as good material as any in the world. But it is equally true that there are few armies in which the various branches of the profession of arms are so little studied. Let no officer or soldier, then, complain of having *nothing to do*, until he has made himself a thorough tactician.

Such great masters as Napoleon, Frederick and Wellington would not have valued such knowledge if it had been useless. Nor would Washington, after commanding during a war of seven years, have so often and earnestly urged upon Congress the necessity of educating officers for the army of the United States.

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

England is in virtual possession of Mosquitia, a Department of this State; Spain is threatening to re-conquer Mexico; and from the information we publish to-day, it will be seen that France is indirectly colonizing Costa Rica. In defiance of the doctrine laid down by President Monroe, and reaffirmed by all his successors, Europe is laying her hand upon America. The three original occupants of this continent are to-day striving to retain their possessions and acquire others; and though the people of North America have often declared that the extension of European influence in their affairs was inadmissible, still we see that the facts really abrogate and set at naught the thesis. Europe violates with impunity the local law of these Republics.

We do not intend in this place to discuss the Monroe doctrine. It is not positively certain, as yet, that Nicaragua will endorse the principle, for her national policy is too much in its infancy to allow her to take so grave a step. Events must fashion the relations of this Republic with the world at large; and until a clear insight is had as to the position we must occupy at the council board of nations, it would neither be politic nor genteel to declare in advance the line of conduct to be pursued in that event. We simply ask Europe to exempt Central America from interference, until she has had time to mould her policy; and when that is done, we are firmly convinced the civilized world, and more particularly the commercial portion of it, will be benefitted to a greater extent, than could possibly be the case if this portion of the continent was allowed to remain as it is now, or has been. Nicaragua acknowledges the benefits conferred by the absorption of India in the English Empire. She recognises the good that has always followed the expansive policy of France and Great Britain, and by those same beneficent results, she asks to be allowed to regenerate and redeem the distracted States of Spanish America. With nations, as with men, the unruly and dissolute must be curbed by the better portion of society, that the general good shall not become infected with the leprosy of disorder. States that have degenerated into demoralization, must either be reclaimed by some healthy influence, or cut off by the strong arm of public law, for no country can live in the midst of anarchy, without, in a measure, injuring its sister States. Therefore, where the dismembered provinces of Spain exhibit their total incapacity for self-government, and become a reproach to the national appellation, they require some powerful force to seize and bring them back to duty. The patrimony of a State, the highway of nations, cannot be cut up or rendered fruitless and desolate at the whim of a handful of people who may happen to live upon and along its territory. As well suffer the cannibal to regulate his taste for flesh as to allow such bats to invoke darkness at the general inconvenience.

All we ask for Nicaragua, is, that she be allowed to pursue the same path of regeneration in Central America, which has been productive of so much benefit in India, Africa, and the islands of the sea, under the impulse of European expansion. We are of the same family of nations and to doom us to live contiguous to the anarchy of the adjoining States, to subject us to their jealous whims, retard us by their restrictive policy, would be to tie a stone about our feet and forbid our access to the bright path of future rewards. Not only this, but the world at large would suffer, and more particularly those nations which are supposed to be offering the greatest obstacles to the regeneration we propose. If he is a great man who makes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before, how exalted must be that politician who elevates a people until their comforts demand and their means justify them in consuming four times what they did before. Such a consumation is of untold value, for it brings all the people into communion with each other, and gives labor to the poor. It dispels enmity, and banishes war, by creating a fraternity of interest and feeling between nations. The regeneration of Spanish America throws open to the communication and commerce of the world, twenty-five millions of people, with whom there is at present but an insignificant trade. It brings into the market millions of acres of land adapted to the cultivation of the necessaries and luxuries of life, and thus cheapens living. With all these results comes contentment. It is estimated that all of the three great revolutions of France, so productive of misery and death, were brought about by hunger. With cheap living famine is banished, and revolution goes with it. These are the fruits we promise to work out for Europe.

We ask no aid other than her countenance. The revolution cannot go backwards, and, therefore, she should accept the benefits and wish well to the work.

UNITED STATES AND NICARAGUA.

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF NICARAGUAN INDEPENDENCE BY THE U. S. MINISTER.

Thursday afternoon Col. J. H. Wheeler informed President Walker that he would take an early opportunity to comply with instructions received from his Government, in recognizing the present Government of Nicaragua. The President selected Saturday, July 19, as the occasion of this important proceeding.

Accordingly, to-day, at 12 o'clock, Don Fermin Ferrer, Minister of State, accompanied by the national band, under Capt. Adkins, and an escort of soldiers, (Company A, under Capt. Dusenbury,) proceeded to the house of the Minister, in order to escort him to the Presidential mansion, where the ceremony was to be performed.

In the meantime quite a number of American ladies, and a great number of citizens had collected at the American Legation, to accompany the Minister. The escort of soldiers formed in two platoons in front of the Legation with the American flag, carried by Dr. Allen, and the Nicaraguan flag, carried by Sergeant Simpson, between the files.

The music struck up, and the escort defiled in front of the Legation, when Col. Wheeler, U. S. Minister, supported by Don Fermin Ferrer, Secretary of State, followed by the ladies, citizens, and a brilliant staff of officers, by twos, arranged themselves behind the escort, and the procession moved off.

At the Presidential Mansion President Walker awaited the Minister, after occupying the morning in the arduous duties of his double office as President and General of the army.

Arriving, the Minister and the procession was ushered into the presence of the President, and after all were seated, and quiet was resumed, Col. Wheeler arose, and in a clear bold voice, delivered the following happy address:

MR. PRESIDENT:

I am directed by the President of the United States to notify you, that I am instructed to establish relations with this State.

I hail this determination of the President as the harbinger of tranquility; and sincerely hope that no event will ever occur to interrupt the harmony and good correspondence which should always exist between sister Republics.

If the transit across your beautiful Isthmus is vitally important to all the maritime nations of the earth, how much more important is it to the United States, since the accession of California, and the settlement of our territories of Oregon and Washington on the Pacific.

It is important to other nations, it is indispensable to the United States.—"It is a material element of national integrity and sovereignty."

The prosperity, peace, and happiness of your Republic are objects very near to every American heart. The elements of energy and enterprise have been added to the native advantages of geographical position, luxuriant soil, and genial climate; and no event of greater importance has ever occurred since the lion hearted Genoese "gave a new world to Castile and Leon," more seriously affecting the condition and future prospects of Nicaragua. At no period of time can this lovely region cease to be an object of the deepest solicitude to the people of the United States.

The self-reliant temper, and the unconquerable energy of American citizens, have seen the advantages that Nature and Nature's God has so generously bestowed, to render your territory the great highway of nations, and "the golden gate" of commerce; and the Government of the United States hope to unite cordially with you, in the fixed purpose to prevent any foreign power who may attempt to impede its progress by any interference whatever.

The great voice of the nation has spoken. Its words must not be unheeded.

Be assured, Mr. President, that no effort shall be spared on my part to advance the welfare of both Republics, and to discharge my important trusts in a manner agreeable to you and satisfactory to my Government.

President Walker then arose, and in his usual eloquent and vigorous style, responded, as near as we can report, as follows:

It is satisfactory to hear the sentiments you have just expressed in behalf of the American Government and American people. It is gratifying to perceive that the Government of the United States is fully sensible of the importance of maintaining law, order and security upon this Isthmus.

The interests of all commercial nations require that Nicaragua should have a Government capable of suppressing all rebellion and insurrection; but it is peculiarly the interest of the Government you represent that such a power should exist here.

The desire of seeing Nicaragua secured in her just rights is natural to your Government and countrymen. It is nothing more than we have a right to expect from the compatriots of Washington, who, had he lived in ancient times, would have been worshipped as a tutelary Divinity under the name of Justice.

Too often the more powerful nations of the earth have only admired the natural and commercial advantages of Nicaragua, and have thought only of deriving profit from them without considering the rights of her people and Government. It is to be hoped that a better day is coming, and that our voice may be heard in the assertion of our claims upon other nationalities.

I am confident that the United States only require to have our claims presented in order to render us strict and impartial justice. And we confidently hope and anticipate that if other powers seem disposed to disregard our rights, your Government will not be an unmoved spectator of their acts.

After President Walker had concluded his address in answer to the United States Minister, the procession reformed, and preceded by the band, marched to the residence of the Minister in the Plaza of St. Sebastian. All the officers were invited to enter, and the gallant Colonel, with his usual courtesy, placed at their disposal a few black bottles, one of which we know contained excellent wine. The "American Ladies" was drank with cheers by the gentlemen present, and presently the party retired.

FRENCH COLONIZATION IN COSTA RICA.

The following extract from a letter written in Paris to a gentleman in New York, tells its own story. The letter is dated May 21st, 1856:

"A Monsieur L—, of the 'Compagnie d'Assurance l'Union des Ports,' wants us to be agents of a company called 'Compagnie des deux Océans.' They want you to see at what price you can contract with the Panama S. S. Company to take emigrants by the one hundred, and freight also, at the lowest rate?

The company is rich and powerful; they have a grant from the Costa Rican Government, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific. The grant is subject to sending a certain quantity of emigrants in a stated time. Send me immediately the information I ask for," etc.

The above Company has already forwarded some emigrants to Costa Rica, by way of Panama, the steamer Columbus being employed to run as a coaster from Aspinwall to the Gulf ports of Costa Rica and Guatemala. There is but little doubt in our minds that this enterprise in Paris is sustained by the French Government, and is probably identical with the scheme of colonization attempted in Mexico under Rousset de Boulbon. France seeks a settlement near the Isthmus, and like all of the executive movements of Louis Napoleon, she is carrying her designs out with secrecy and promptness. While the United States and England are negotiating for the total independence of these States, France is quietly effecting a settlement which must ultimately give her an excuse for interference. We commend the information we publish to the attention of the advocates of the United States neutrality laws.

PEEPS ABOUT TOWN.

BY TITAS BRICKS.

(To the Editor of *El Nicaraguense*.)

GRANADA, July 17th, 1856.

DEAR SIR.—Having always considered truth above all other virtues, I have made it a point, whatever may be my faults otherwise, never to equivocate. I have not been about town this week, and cannot, therefore, send you my promised "Peeps."

It happened in this wise. Being very anxious to learn Spanish I have begun to board in a native's house. Before I was here many days I became acquainted with a very pleasant spoken native woman, who gave me to understand she washed clothes, and insisted upon washing my shirt. I told her, as well as I could, that I usually did it myself at the lake, where I could lie in the water until it dried, under the pretence of bathing. Women have always been my weakness. I gave her the shirt four days ago, and she has not yet returned with it. I will not tell you how I feel; but laying in bed four days is no joke. The boy who brings this note can confirm my statements.

Yours, in tribulation and in bed,

TITAS BRICKS.

P.S.—As soon as I get out I will join the army; I can then get a good supply of linen from the Quartermaster. I know the Colonel well, he may engage me in the office if he wants another drinker, (and there ought to be at least two good drinkers in every office), I will just suit him, for I can swallow more of the "aqueous" than most men.

T. B.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN EUROPE.—In the late Conference between the great European powers, a serious attack was made by France upon the liberty of the Belgian press. Louis Napoleon appears to dread an unmuzzled neighbor. Fortunately Belgium is still free to speak what she thinks. Long may she remain so.

SPRING RACES.—We are informed that the boys of the First Rifles have organized a Jockey Club at Masaya, and are having some sport.

DECREES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

INAUGURAL OATH.

In the city of Granada, on the twelfth day of the month of July, in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six. In conformity with the decree dated the 10th inst., at eleven A. M. of the same day, the Presidency of the Republic of Nicaragua was conferred upon General William Walker, the elected candidate, by a majority of votes of the people. In virtue of which, the following oath was administered in presence of the Provisional President, Don Fermin Ferrer.

You promise and solemnly swear to govern the free people of Nicaragua, maintain her independence and territorial integrity, administering justice in all your decisions, according to true and honest republican principles? "I promise and swear so to do." You promise, to the extent of your powers to maintain the law of God, the doctrine of the Scriptures, and the religion of Christ? I promise and swear so to do. In the name of God and the Holy Scriptures do you swear to keep and perform all that you have promised. I swear. And that this may appear hereafter, we sign the present, by authorization of the Secretary of the Department of State. FERMIN FERRER.

WILLIAM WALKER, MATEO PINEDA, Minister of Department of State.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,

GRANADA, July 16, 1856. }
 Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree: WM. WALKER, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, to its inhabitants:

Whereas, certain citizens of the Republic, forgetful of their duties to their families and to the State, are now assisting the enemies of the Republic in the war waged against it; therefore, in virtue of the authority vested in me,

IT IS DECREED:

ART. I. All property, whether real or personal, belonging to citizens of the Republic, who, since the 23d of October, 1855, have assisted the known enemies of the State, or to persons declared traitors by the decree of the late Provisional Government, bearing date April 22, 1856, is confiscated; and all property which said citizens or persons may hereafter inherit is declared forfeited, and shall escheat to the Republic of Nicaragua.

ART. II. The Subsecretary of Hacienda, the Subsecretary of Relations and the Auditor General of War, any two of whom may act, shall appoint a Board of Commissioners to take possession of, direct, determine upon, and sell, all such confiscated or forfeited properties; and shall also examine and determine all claims which may be brought against such property adverse to the interests of the Republic.

ART. III. Within ten days after the confiscation of any property by the said Board of Commissioners, they shall cause to be published in the newspaper called "El Nicaraguense," printed in the city of Granada, a true and exact inventory of all the property, goods or possessions thus confiscated, and at the same time, shall cite all persons or parties to appear and present said claims within forty days after the notification, and show cause, if any they can, why the said property, goods, or possessions, should not be sold for and on account of the State.

ART. IV. The Board of Commissioners shall have the power to appoint a Clerk and a Marshal; the duties of the Clerk shall be to record all the proceedings of the Board, and the duties of the Marshal shall be to serve and execute all the orders issued by the Board.

ART. V. The Board of Commissioners is authorized to send for persons and papers, take testimony, and issue all the necessary orders for the fulfilment of the purposes for which it is created; and with the same object it may appoint surveyors and experts to determine the boundaries of estates, and to separate perishable articles or goods from those that are not so.

ART. VI. The Board of Commissioners shall have the power to order the immediate sale of all perishable articles confiscated by them when they may deem it expedient.

ART. VII. All real estate declared confiscated or forfeited shall be sold at public auction after thirty days' notification of the same by the State newspaper, as to the time and place of sale; and the purchasers shall make their payments in cash or in military scrip of the Republic.

ART. VIII. The Board of Commissioners shall appoint three appraisers for the valuation of all real property to be sold, and no sale shall be valid if the price paid be not two-thirds of the valuation of the same.

ART. IX. The Commissioners shall receive the price paid for all property sold by them and remit it within twenty days to the Minister of Hacienda, giving to the purchasers the necessary deeds, upon receipt of the price of the property sold.

ART. X. The Commissioners shall receive one hundred dollars monthly, in addition to the salaries which they may have in their respective offices. The Clerk and Marshal of the Board shall receive such fees as the Commissioners may deem proper.

ART. XI. Published and communicated to whom it may concern. WILLIAM WALKER.

By superior order this is communicated to you for your information, and for publication and circulation in the towns under your command, in expectation of the corresponding acknowledgment. FERMIN FERRER, Minister of State.

THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE POWER.

GRANADA, July 14th, 1856. }
 The Receivership of Managua having been abandoned by its functionary, creating thereby the necessity of appointing a capable, honest and

patriot person to fill the office, we have, in virtue of the authority vested in us, ordered—

1. The Don Pascual Fonseca be deprived of his office of Receiver of the Excises of the District of Managua.

2. The Don Juan J. Lescano be appointed to the said office, with the salary and emoluments authorized by law.

Published and communicated to whom it may concern. WILLIAM WALKER.

THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE POWER.

GRANADA, July 14th, 1856. }
 A vacancy occurring in the Prefecture and Subdelegation of the Eastern District, we have been pleased to order—

1. The Don Francisco Agüero Estrada be appointed rector and Subdelegado of Hacienda in the Eastern District, with the salary authorized by law.

Published and communicated to whom it may concern. WILLIAM WALKER.

THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE POWER.

GRANADA, July 14th, 1856. }
 It being necessary to organize a Cabinet for the performance of the business of the Administration, the following appointments are declared:

1. Secretary of State, in the office of Relations and Government, Mr. Fermin Ferrer.
2. Sub-Secretary of Relations, Mr. John L. Richmond.
3. Secretary of War, General Mateo Pineda.
4. Minister of Hacienda and Public Credit, General Manuel Carrascosa.

Published and communicated to whom it may concern. WILLIAM WALKER.

WILLIAM WALKER, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,

TO ITS INHABITANTS.
 To facilitate the fulfilment of the supreme decrees, resolutions, and orders, and in view of the existing circumstances in reference to the immigration of naturalized citizens, by virtue of our authority do

DECREE:

ART. I. That all decrees, resolutions and orders emanating from the Supreme Power shall be published and circulated in the Spanish and English languages.

ART. II. That all the documents connected with Public Affairs shall be of equal value and authority, whether written in the English or Spanish languages.

ART. III. Published and communicated to whom it may concern. Given in Granada, this fourteenth day of July, 1856. WILLIAM WALKER.

To the Minister of Relations and Government, DON FERMIN FERRER.

THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE POWER.

GRANADA, July 14th, 1856. }
 The administration of the Maritime Custom-House of San Juan del Norte, located in this city, having been abandoned by the former incumbent, Don Cleto Mayorga, in virtue of our authority we appoint Administrator of the said Customs, Mr. Carlos Callahan, with the salary authorized by law.

Published and communicated to whom it may concern. WILLIAM WALKER.

THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE POWER.

GRANADA, July 15th, 1856. }
 It being necessary to preserve in a proper manner the public faith, we have appointed Recorder and Interpreter of the Government, Mr. John Henry Felix, with the salary of one hundred dollars per month.

Published and communicated to whom it may concern. WILLIAM WALKER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

MINISTRY OF HACIENDA,
 GRANADA, July 15, 1856. }

Being desirous that the military forces performing service in different parts of the Republic should suffer no delays in the receipt of the necessary supplies which should be furnished them, in virtue of our authority we direct—

ART. I. That all the employees of the Hacienda shall respect and obey, on their own responsibility, the orders for payment which emanate from the Sub-Secretary of Hacienda, Mr. William K. Rodgers, the same as if they were expedited from the Ministry of Hacienda.

Published and communicated to whom it may concern. CARRASCOSA.

GRANADA, November 17th, 1855.

ART. I. The foreign coins which now circulate in the Republic, and whatever coins which may hereafter be introduced, shall be received at their intrinsic value—one hundred cents to the dollar.

ART. II. Consequently the public Treasury will neither give nor receive said coins, except at the above valuation.

ART. III. Pecuniary debts contracted previous to the publication of this decree shall be paid in the valuation of the coin at the time of their creation.

GRANADA, November 20th, 1855.

ART. I. All who export coined silver, bullion or jewelry out of the Republic, shall pay a duty of ten per centum; and whosoever shall clandestinely export it shall suffer the penalty of confiscation of the same.

ART. II. Every passenger shall be allowed, free of duty, the sum of three hundred dollars.

ART. III. The exportation of gold, either in bullion, dust, or coined, is free of all duty.

ART. IV. The registers shall be made at the Custom-House of the Republic.

ART. V. Any previous decrees contrary to this are hereby annulled.

GRANADA, November 14th, 1855.

ART. I. Ardent spirits from foreign parts, which, by especial disposition have duties affixed to their introduction, as well as those articles which, by their importation into the Republic, are exempt from duties, shall continue under the same conditions as they were before the issue of the decree of yesterday.

ART. II. The present disposition shall be understood as explaining article 1st of the above-mentioned decree.

GRANADA, December 22d, 1855.

ART. I. Ardent spirits from foreign parts will continue to pay twenty-five cents per bottle.

ART. II. Tobacco, in leaf, manufactured, chewing tobacco, and snuffs, will pay seventy-five cents per pound, and both articles will be exempt from the charge of storage, which was formerly paid.

DECREE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Done in Granada, the 22d of November, 1855.

PATRICIO RIVAS,

President of the Republic.

Notice.

ALL OFFICERS who have resigned, by presenting at this office their Quartermaster's account, with their commissions, promotions, and resignations, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All discharged non-commissioned officers and privates, by presenting their Quartermaster's account and their discharge, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All officers now in the service, by presenting their Quartermaster's account at this office will receive their pay in script.

All non-commissioned officers and privates now in the service will be paid by companies when their muster-rolls are returned to this office.

The pay and land warrants due all officers and soldiers who have died in the service will be issued to their legal representatives.

All payments made up to the 1st July. ALEXANDER JONES, Paymaster-General, Nicaragua Army.

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 superior to any in this city.

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

The Bar will be supplied with LIQUORS and CIGARS.

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

Dr. Augustus Post

TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of

MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY

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

Granada, June 7, 1856.

Dr. Augustus Post

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

A DRUG STORE,

Nearly Opposite the San Francisco Convent.

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

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

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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 entertains 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 unstrained, easy manner about him with which he always receives 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 *Te Deum* had been performed, the procession reformed in the Plaza, in the same order in which it had moved at first, and, marching through several streets, escorted the President to his residence. His officers, and many of the most influential and wealthy 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 the admirable arrangements and excellent Grand Marshalship of Col. Ph. R. Thompson, everything went off in admirable order and with the utmost 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," of what was strictly intended for a private dinner; 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 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 back bone in it.

President Walker sat at the head of the table dressed in uniform. On his right sat Don Fermín Ferrer—the late Provisional President—in citizen's clothes; on his left sat Col. Wheeler, dressed in full uniform. Contiguous to Don Fermín sat the Bremen Consul, in the uniform of his Consulate—which glittered with silver lace. Added to this the gay and tasteful uniform of the officers of the Nicaraguan Army, shone plentifully about the board, making at once a dignified and brilliant spectacle.

At the further end of the table sat Brigadier General Hornsby, in full uniform, supported by Brigadier General Fry on his right, and Surgeon General Ingraham on his left.

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. Mr. DeShields arose with a glass of the smiling beverage in his hand, and proposed "General William Walker, President of the Republic of Nicaragua—the Scholar, Gentleman, and Soldier, responding to the call of down-trodden and oppressed humanity, entered Nicaragua at the head of his invincible Fifty-six, and established the nucleus of a great Republic." Music—"See the Conquering Hero Comes." To which Gen. Walker responded by offering

"The President of the United States." Drank in a most respectful manner. Music by the band—"Hail Columbia."

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 themists 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 which 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 puresdays; 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 in his position and cheering him in his course. Of him he might say—as Aristo had read of his hero—"that Nature broke the mold in which she cast him;" for in vain could he seek 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.

"Col. Wheeler—Minister from the United States—Representative of Democratic Institutions;" by Owen Duffy, Esq. Drank standing, with loud cheers.

Col. Wheeler, United States Minister arose and responded in a happy manner and concluded by proposing

"The Ballot Box," to which a voice added—"The Band Box." Laughter and applause. Music—"Rock the Cradle, Lucy."

"The Late Provisional President, Don Fermín Ferrer;" by Mr. Weidemann. Drank standing, respectfully.

"Fifty-six, and '56;" 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."

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 at a distance that the President is called by his old companions of the "Vesta," Uncle Billy.) In connection with this Mr. A. Oaksmith proposed "Uncle Sammy."

"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 Fermín 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 Memory of Washington; may the administration of Walker be as successful."

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

"The health of Mrs. Wheeler, the amiable consort of our excellent Minister; Her kindness has soothed the fevered brow of many of her suffering countrymen, and her gentle charities cheered their hearts. May she soon return to our circle;" by John B. Lawless.

"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 birthday.

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 Independence—for eighty years the children of the greatest Republic which the world has ever known, have been thus yearly reminded of their birthday 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 assassination. I understand that one of the defeated candidates, true to the ancient prejudices 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 engrafting 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 entrusted 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 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. Skerrett;" 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.

"Cuba: not as it is, but as it will be;" by Gen. Fry. Drank standing, and with cheers.

"Free Trade;" by Col. Allen. (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 his 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. 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 use for 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 his 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. Laine, was called upon to render

it into Spanish. He spoke in his native tongue and after interpreting the sentiment, said:

"The words of our Commander-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 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 Phenomenon among editors—probably drive his own coach." (Applause.) Responded to by John Tabor, Esq., proprietor of El Nicaraguense, in a few eloquent remarks.

"Cuba;" 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.

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

El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, July 19.

CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

In a recent debate, on 27th May last, in the English House of Lords, Lord Clarendon said:

"In regard to the Central American question, your Lordships know what were the terms of the Clayton Bulwer Treaty. It is impossible for language to be more clear or precise in meaning. The Treaty sets forth that there should not be in future any colonization, any occupation, any fortifying, or strengthening places, not already in possession of either country."

Upon these premises his Lordship makes an ingenious and friendly speech, which seems to have been well received. In this debate Lord Pamure, Earl Grey and others united. If the premises were sound, the argument is good; but the slightest examination of the treaty proves that no such terms are to be found in the treaty, and therefore all the ingenious arguments of the English officials are unsound. The treaty says expressly in its first Article:

"The Governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare that neither one or the other will ever obtain or maintain, or occupy, or fortify or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any other part of Central America." Lord Clarendon as well "as the rest of mankind," know well that the United States had no possessions, or fortifications on Central America. Equally well was it known that the English did hold, possess, fortify and exercise dominion over the Mosquito Coast, San Juan del Norte, Bay Islands, Ruatan, and elsewhere.

The object of the Treaty, then, avowedly was for England to abandon all dominion over this country, and for the United States not to acquire any dominion. What are the etymological meanings of the terms used in the treaty *obtain* and *maintain*.

The word *obtain* from the Latin *obtineo*, in French *obtenir* is compounded of *ob* and *teneo* to hold; signifying to lay hold, to secure within one's reach. We acquire by our own efforts, we *obtain* by the efforts of ourselves and others.—(Pynonyms, by Crabb).

Things are *acquired* by talent and labor, they are *obtained* by all means honest or dishonest.—(Ibid.)

"Were not the desire of fame very strong, the difficulty of *obtaining* it, and the danger of losing it when *obtained*, would be sufficient to deter a man from so vain a pursuit."—(Addison.)

Maintain from the Latin *manus*, hand; and *teneo* to hold, to hold in the hand—and from the French *maintener*. An opinion is *held*—it is *maintained* by force. The Americans held as a self-evident truth that "all men were free," and *maintained* this by their "lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor."

We learn that Mr. Dallas has brought to light a letter of Sir H. L. Bulwer, written at the time, advising his Government to prepare to withdraw their naval forces, on the ratification of the Treaty. Recently we understand that England has abandoned the Ruatan possessions. We hope soon that the port of San Juan del Norte, will be abandoned to its rightful owner, the State of Nicaragua, since it is the only Atlantic port we have, and its present condition is most irksome to the commerce and prosperity of Nicaragua.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.—The late Secretary of Hacienda, Mr. Wm. K. Rodgers, in whose keeping the Treasury Department is at present reposed, has appointed Charles Callaghan Collector of Customs for this port. We need not say anything on this occasion; but if Charley is anxious for a puff, we shall come around and elaborate our appreciation of his worth, our pleasure at his appointment, and our belief that every thing will work handsomely under his management, in a set speech.

PERSONAL.—The last steamer brought to this city Mr. Appleton Oaksmith, a gentleman of reputation in New York, and a warm and ardent friend of Nicaragua. His name figures in the proceedings of the meeting published in our last, but through the inaccuracy of the printers was wrongly spelled. Mr. Oaksmith, we understand, is engaged in some transactions with our Government, but at present we are not informed as to the result of his propositions.

THE FLY.—The Hessian fly is desolating the wheat fields of Virginia. In some places, it is said, the yield will not be one quart of wheat to the acre.

COLUMBUS.

It was a strange coincidence that the General-in-Chief of the Nicaraguan Army, and the President of the Nicaraguan Republic should both, upon the same occasion, pledge the name of Christopher Columbus, in connection with that of Washington. But on many occasions eminent men have been struck with the same idea, and gave it a nearly similar expression. The following tribute to the immortal name of Columbus by one of our sweetest birds of song, we find in one of our latest exchanges:

COLUMBUS.

BY MRS. LYDIA H. LIGOURNEY.

A student mused in cloister'd cell—
The midnight lamp declined,—
While visions of a vestal sphere
Enwrap't his ardent mind.

At length, by mighty impulse moved
Decision sprang from thought;
And strong in eloquence of soul,
The Genoese besought

Of lofty Science,—“Send me forth
O'er yonder trackless sea,
And glorious themes for deathless tomes,
I will bring back to thee;

I'll win such undiscover'd fields,
Such trophies of renown,—
That all thy harvests heretofore,
Shall be as thistle-down.”

But Science stood with folded arms,
In statued, sceptic pride;
And like the Pharisees of old,
Unvarnished truth descried.

He said to Commerce,—“Give me ships,
And I the cost will pay,
New mines of gold, and Indian gems
Shall sparkle to the day.”

But Commerce launch'd her clumsy boats
That fear'd to leave the shore,
And sternly bade the dreamer,—hence—
To waste her time no more.

He turn'd to Royalty, and cried,
“Deign then to speed my way,
And realms and nations yet unknown
Shall bow and own thy sway.”

But the anointed kings were bent,
In conflicts of an hour,
And chose in petty broils to spend
Their heaven-entrusted power.

Then to the Church, Columbus knelt,—
“Oh Mother!—bless thy son,—
And send him a vicery's right,
Where heathen souls are won,—

And incense from a thousand shrines
Shall on your altar's glow,
And chaunted praise from pagan tongues
Thy temple-courts o'erflow.”

So, the tiara'd Church gave ear
When her true suppliant pray'd
And Isabella's sceptred hand
Its warm oblation made;

And gaily from the coast of Spain
Three white sails met the morn,—
Westward, they steered 'neath stranger-skies
Till to grey Europe's wondering eyes
This brave, New World was born.

List of Letters

Remaining at the Post Office in Granada, July 18th, 1856.

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Ames Henry | Asply Marshall |
| Ayala Maria | Artelacey W |
| Aquilar Vincente | Alley Joseph H |
| Azbury Geo P | Arrett Thomas J |
| Astin Saml C | Anderson J W Lieut 2 |
| Adams H Q | Armstrong John G |
| Armstrong John Glenn | Allen C W |
| Baldwin John | Barnhouse Chas C |
| Birkenbeck, Benjamin | Boyle John C |
| Boone Hamilton R | Brown Geo Remington |
| Bieggage Mr L | Buduc Joel S |
| Burchard Th | Blakeney Thomas J |
| Brodrick Joel S | Brown Geo M |
| Bridge Walter A | Butterfield Joseph |
| Bruce Wm | Bolton James Clinton |
| Brady James | Bushnell Capt Wm |
| Birtley Francis | Beibe Geo M |
| Boyle James Wm | Bell Capt Horace |
| Blackwell John Dr | Benners A D |
| Bennet Lewis T | 2 Blair Wm A |
| Brown A G | Bourke Martia |
| Burford Ricd S | Barker R D |
| Brennen Joseph | Bolton James C |
| Brewster Asa S | Brewster A J Major |
| Bell John Wm | Brenizer John S |
| Baldwin Thos | Breckenridge Col |
| Brown B F | |
| Conoly Patrick | Cooper John Lieut |
| Cogly Dennis | Conley John W |
| Clark John D | Cutler Chas T |
| Cooper Thomas | Clairland Dr A A |
| Campbell Alexander | Clinton De Witt Capt |
| Covey John | 2 Cook Michael |
| Coyle Henry B | Colton James |
| Colman W | Corbell Daniel |
| Colby E H | Colvin Dr A J |
| Cutler Chas T | Cooper John R |
| Clinton De Witt | Conklyn R M |
| Colvin A T | Craig Thomas B |
| Casey Thomas | Coulter Fred F |
| Carlin V O | Connelly David |

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Conely John W | 2 Cheesman B F |
| Cutler Chas T | Cristalar David |
| Chusman B F | Casey Thomas |
| Conklyn Benj K | Cabill Daniel |
| Coulter Fred F Lieut | Clark Wm |
| Colby Edwin H | Corbin V O |
| Cunningham Joseph H | Campbell John B |
| Cunningham G W | Crane James H |
| Deshan Don Inan J | Dorsey E J |
| Dorsey Edward J | Dabosq Henry J |
| Drew R H | Dickerson Geo H |
| Demarest Charles | Duckworth John |
| Dyer Philip | Devall Thomas C Dr 3 |
| Duffy Daniel | Dorsey Saml P |
| De Fewer John W | Dick James |
| Dewar George | Davis Joseph |
| Donnell J W | Dowsing Charles |
| Dorsey Saml P | 2 Dickman H L Hern |
| Dorsey Edward J | Dunn Thomas |
| Dusenbury Alfred S | 2 Daly Mr J |
| Dieckman H L | Dunton L P |
| Dickson Henry | Davidson C H W |
| Douglass Wm A Dr | Drummond John J |
| Davidson Gustavus | |
| Estell Jennings Lieut | 2 Eldredge James |
| Evans Isaac | 2 Evans Isaac |
| Ewing Mr Theodore | Emerick W J |
| Evens Wm Dr | |
| Farnum J E | 3 Fabens J W |
| Fabens Jos W | Field Green B |
| Fisher Wm S | 2 Felix Henry |
| French Parker H | Fauth Edward |
| Franklin Stephen | Fitzgerald James |
| Felt Iree | 2 Ferrero Mr Charles J |
| Fitzgerald Geo | Forbes David |
| Fellows Thomas | |
| Griffin John W Lieut | Garvey Mr James |
| Griffith Wm R | Gay Mr James W |
| Gould Saml | 2 Goodal Richard |
| Gesner J G MD | Grimes Clarissa |
| Gilmore Stephen | Gates Capt |
| Giles C W | Gauffrean Dr Gust |
| Gleeson P Y | Grou Morris N |
| Girding John W | 2 Gready Jacob |
| Goff Robt M | 4 Grouty William |
| Gray P E | Griffith William |
| Goodel Richard | 2 Gilmore Stephnn |
| Hill Joseph C | Harrington Thewm |
| Hayes Archer II | Halry Geo |
| Hewitt Henry T | Hardy Capt E |
| Harris Geo M | 2 Holmes Wm R |
| Hayers G | Hollenbeck J E |
| Houser Wm | Hart Lowrey D |
| Huston H C | Hall Mr A L |
| Heiss Maj John | 2 Hunt Julius |
| Hudgens Jackson | Huston Lieut H C |
| Hunt Julius | Hixon S C |
| Hughson Wm H | |
| Israng Mrs Kate | Johnson Edw A |
| Jones H A | 2 Johnson John N |
| Joseph Mr E Carson | Jennings Jacob M |
| Johnson Mr Arthur | 2 Jones J S |
| Jones J R Lieut | |
| Keough M. Danl in care | Kingsland E W |
| of Capt Cruger | Kellett R R |
| Kewen J C Col | 2 Kellett Jr Robt |
| Kelly John A | Korner T T |
| Keho Danl | Kelly John A |
| Kirtley Francis | Kenney Geo M |
| Langdon Henry C | Lamoureux Geo A |
| Lauth Edw | Lowenthal Julius |
| Logan Geo | Littlefield Joseph E |
| Laule Henry | Lauth Mr Edw |
| Loring Lucius | Le Clair Lewis |
| Luther Edwin Bird | Luckett E H |
| Limbrng Mr Fr | Lockwood Edgar |
| Lane Allen A | Littlefield Wm |
| Lawrence Saml Wykoff | Lockwood Edgar E |
| Logan George | Luckiú Fratelle |
| Layra Joseph II | |
| McGrath | McKuskey Wm |
| McAlpine | Monroe James |
| Monroe James | McMullen Jno A |
| McGoff Mortimer | 2 McIntyre D W |
| Malé Joseph R | 2 Meddard H C |
| Miller W | Metcalf R L MD |
| Maltravers Ernest | Mook Wm Jr |
| Myer G C | McCarthy Timothy |
| Miller Wm L | Miller Wm L |
| McGill J W | 2 McCardell John Capt |
| Masters Wm J | McCarton Peter |
| Moore J N | Mayer Joseph |
| McCarthy Wm | Morris Henry |
| Martin D R | Moore James |
| McNab James | Marshall Henry D |
| McCutcheon David | Mallony Chas H |
| McGuigan John C | 2 Male Joseph R |
| Madison James | McAlpine J W Major |
| Mason Lieut Wm | McChesney Martin H |
| Myers Jacob J | Murphy Patrick |
| McCardill John Col | Macdonald Chas. |
| Morton George | McAllister J B C |
| Morris Jacob W | 2 McKay J H |
| Miller Geo S | McDonald Wm |
| Moore James | McDonald C J |
| Moody Nelson | McDonald Esq |
| Monroe James | McMurry Geo |
| McGrugan John C | Mancenaro Juan B |
| McGrath John | McAnley Wm F |
| May John W | McKeen Robt S |
| Metcalf MD RL | Mason Wm |
| Marsh Hiram | Maron Wm Lieut |
| Martin Thomas W | Mayorga Cleto |
| McClaypole R L | Mason Wm Capt |
| Morrison A T | Matterel P Mons |
| McGrotty Wm | Mason S G |
| Magnus Wm | Martydoff A de |
| Nicholson M H | Nicoll John |
| Norris George | Nordman Chas |
| Nicholson Wm C | Neville Wm H |
| Nicholson Wm H | Norton Wm |
| O'Grady Cornelius | O'Neil James Jr |
| Oltman John D | Oltman John David |
| Page Lieut N A | Pescury Saml |
| Payne R O Lieut | Parsons Asa E |
| Potter H Franklin | 2 Pollard Robt |

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Pitts Morton | Palmeter B G |
| Pike Robt | Petterie Joseph |
| Pown E | Pratts James |
| Putney David O | Potter Henry F |
| Priest Hon John | |
| Quail Wm R | Quail Mr R |
| Randolph Edw | 2 Reynolds Francis H |
| Bead Wm G | Ronalds Geo L |
| Reigle Henry M | Robertson Wm H |
| Reynald Phiip | Renne Jarvis N |
| Reynald L S | 2 Read Jesse D |
| Reeves T | Rogers John S |
| Robbins David B | Rucker Oliver H |
| Rose Geo C | Ronalds Geo. L |
| Rockefeller Addison | Rose Aibert |
| Ring J J | Rieves Mr T |
| Reid Alex | Robins David B |
| Rowle Edw W | Richter Trangott B |
| Rigg Edw A | Rutler A F |
| Sanborne John | Scott Wm R |
| Sickerson John | 2 Souder E H |
| Smith Walter G | Swift J R |
| Singbaty Wm | Snyder Dr Henry |
| Schepp Charles | Smith Wm H Hampton |
| Shiple B G | Sleeper Joseph K |
| Skinner M L | Summers J W |
| Sherlock P T | Sanford F G |
| Squires Wm K | Stan Raymond T |
| Sprout John W | Smith Stephen |
| Salmon Charles W | Stanford Wm |
| Storm Esq W B | Snyder W D |
| Spris Geo H | Sherrin Hugh |
| Seckel George | |
| TenBrooke G | 3 Taylor James W |
| Thompson Henry | Taney L |
| Thrasher J M | Tucker Dr J C |
| Tracy Prescott | Titus Gilbert |
| Trask William T | 3 Tavior Anselm Wm |
| Thompson Joseph | |
| Unshfield Henry E | |
| Vaughan James | Vandyke Thomas J |
| Vandyke Capt C | |
| Wadsworth David | Wordell Lathan C |
| Wynnes A | Worthington Hen G |
| Wright Chas | Wilkes Col Geo |
| Willard Geo M | Wilkins Geo W |
| Wilkins Doglas G | 2 Willard Geo M |
| Waddell Hen Coventry | Williams Mr Jacob M |
| Wing A | Wilson Mr David |
| Wilson Capt | Wynns A |
| Wolf Barney | 3 Woodhouse Geo |
| Wilson John H | Willard Gee |
| White D C | Webber C W |
| Wing Dr A | Whitehead H L |
| Williamson W H Major | Williams John |
| Whelpley James D | 2 Wilson James B |
| Ward James M | Wilkins D G |
| Wiedeman & Baschor | Wilkins J B |
| Wood & Sons W S S | Wheeler Chas M |
| Wilkes Geo | Wood Margaret |
| Williams John | Waid Capt E C |
| Wilson David | Wilson David |
| Wilkins Douglass J | |
| Young Col Wm H | 2 Zebelin Mary C |

Spanish List

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Aranda Carlos | Armas Francisco de |
| Bertholin Señor A | Baptiste Jean Mons |
| Carmen Juana | Conderido Giasito |
| Curbelo Claudio | Cordero Teodoro |
| Carpeneto Francisco | Corderiolo Josinto |
| Canton Clemente | |
| Ferez Maximo | |
| Gallegos Jose L | Gamez Josí D |
| Galindo Sexton A | |
| Herrer Ubald | Hartado J M |
| Iaquin Domingo | |
| Martinez Jose Maria | MacDowall Robt |
| Marin Apolonio | Machade Pedro |
| Mongalo Bruno | Miñoz Ana Señora |
| Montano Jose | |
| Rivis & Co Victoriano | Rojas Copoforo |
| Sciorsano Agaton Capt | Sondon V Señor Via |
| Vandusen Tomas | Wallas Antonio |
| Zavalare Adriano | Zavallas Joaquin |
| Puech Louis A | |

List of Packages in Office of Wines & Co.

H Graham—one hat, in box
Mr Chas Mullone—one carpet bag
John Bulger—one carpet bag
W F Eastman—one small box
Reeves—one box
D Manley—one box
Doc Whelpley—one trunk
(No mark) —one tin box medicine
S S Wood & Son—one trunk
A Taylor—one package
Thomas Cooper one package papers
Jos Petterie—one box saws
D J Wilkins—one gun
Charles Luce—one small package

Notice.

Any person who can give us any information concerning JOHN W. KINCAIRD, who died in Granada on the 4th of May last, and the whereabouts of his burial, will confer a lasting favor upon his distressed friends.
Any information may be left at Wines & Co.

MAX. A. THOMAN,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE
AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUOR
Together with
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON
AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS SOLD IN A WHOLESALE STOCK.
Hospital street, in front of San Francisco Convent.
Granada, June 7, 1856.

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 consecuenta, 1 50

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

AGENTES.

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

DE OFICIO.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION

Granada, Julio 14 de 1856.

Sr.

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

EL GOBIERNO,

Debiendo organizar el Gabinete para la expedición de los negocios de la Administración

DECRETA:

- 1.º Nómbrase secretario de Estado en el despacho de Relaciones y Gobernación al Sr. Ldo. D. Fermín Ferrer.
- 2.º Nómbrase subsecretario de Relaciones al Sr. John L. Richmond.
- 3.º Nómbrase secretario de la Guerra al Sr. General D. Mateo Pineda.
- 4.º Nómbrase Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito público al Sr. Jral. D. Manuel Carrascosa.
- 5.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponda—Granada, Julio 14 de 1856.—Walker. Y de suprema orden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia manifestándole: que los Señores Ferrer y Carrascosa han tomado hoy, previo el juramento de ley, posesión de sus destinos, y suscriben el presente junto con el infrascrito para el reconocimiento de sus firmas; esperando que de su recibo acusarán el que corresponda á su atento servidor.—Pineda.—Ferrer.—Carrascosa.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO JENEAL.

Granada, Julio 14 de 1856.

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

EL GOBIERNO,

Hallándose vacante la Prefectura y subdelegación de Hacienda del departamento Oriental, ha tenido á bien emitir el acuerdo siguiente:

- 1.º Nómbrase Prefecto y Subdelegado de Hacienda del departamento Oriental con el sueldo de ley, al Sr. D. Francisco Agüero Estrada.
- Comuníquese á quienes corresponda.—Granada, Julio 14 de 1856.—Walker.
- De Suprema orden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y demás efectos, esperando recibo, de V. atento servidor.—Ferrer.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION

Granada, Julio 8 de 1856.

Señor.

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

Guillermo Walker Presidente de la República, á sus habitantes.

Para facilitar el cumplimiento de los decretos, acuerdos, y órdenes supremas, en atención á las presentes circunstancias de la emigración de ciudadanos naturalizados en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Art. 1.º Todos los decretos, acuerdos y órdenes que emita el P. Supremo para su publicación y circulación, deberán ser presentados en los idiomas español é inglés.

Art. 2.º Todos los negocios públicos serán atendidos, ya sea en inglés ya en español, siendo de tanto valimiento cualesquiera de los documentos que se escriba en uno ú otro idioma.

3.º Publíquese y comuníquese á quienes corresponda.—Dado en Granada á los 14 días del mes de Julio de 1856.—Walker—Al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones y Gobernación Ldo. D. Fermín Ferrer Y de suprema orden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia, esperando recibo.—Ferrer.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

Granada, Julio 14 de 1856.

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

EL GOBIERNO,

Atendiendo que la Receptoría de Managua ha sido abandonada por el funcionario que la desempeñaba, y á la necesidad que hay de nombrar persona de capacidad, honradez y patriotismo; en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

- 1.º Destituyese del destino de Receptor de Alcabalas del distrito de Managua, al Sr. Pascual Fonseca.
- 2.º Nómbrase en su lugar para dicho empleo, al Sr. D. Juan José Lescano, con los honorarios y emolumentos de ley.
- 3.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponda.—Granada, Julio 14 de 1856.—Walker. De suprema orden lo digo á V para su inteligencia y demás efectos; esperando recibo, de V. atento servidor.—Carrascosa.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

Granada, 14 de Julio de 1856.

Sr.

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

Hallándose vacante la administración de la aduana marítima de San Juan del Norte, residente en esta ciudad, por abandono que de ella hizo el Sr. D. Cieto Mayorga, en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

- 1.º Nómbrase administrador de dicha aduana con el sueldo de ley, al Sr. D. Carlos Callaghan.
- Comuníquese á quienes corresponda.—Granada y Julio 14 de 1856.—Walker. Y de suprema orden lo digo á V. para su inteligencia y efectos.—Carrascosa.

La Aristocracia y la Democracia.

He aquí dos palabras que encierran dos principios antípodas y cuyos sistemas continuamente se combaten. no pudiendo los demagogos de la aristocracia mirar con indiferencia que sus adversarios avancen un paso.

Desde que se entronizaron los gobiernos despóticos, tuvieron que rodearse de hombres desgraciados que se dejaron deslumbrar por los oropeles con que sus amos los reyes les han investido para conservar sus coronas. Estos en unión de aquellos, se hicieron árbitros de los destinos de los pueblos que en vez de civilizar cuidaban de conservar en el mayor estado de barbaridad á fin de que no comprendiesen sus manejos y sus intrigas; llegando al extremo de creerse dueños de las vidas de todos aquellos que por su ignorancia no alcanzaban á comprender sus infernales miras.

Los reyes que observaban cuidadosamente los efectos que producían los relumbros en los hombres que les servían de apoyo, para alhagarlos mas, establecieron las categorías y gerarquías que tan buenos resultados les dieron, despertando una ambición tal, que solo ellos eran considerados en sociedad, postergando la virtud y el talento ante los galones con que adornaban sus uniformes. Estos hombres no hacían otra cosa que predicar el amor, el respeto y obediencia á los reyes y á los que les servían, invocando en su favor la Divinidad, que así lo disponía.

No creyendo ya bastantes las doctrinas que predicaban para sostenerse en los puestos que los reyes se habían reservado para premiar sus servicios; echaron mano de la religión estableciendo las mismas

gerarquías en ella, y adulterando sus verdaderas fórmulas, introdujeron los abusos que creyeron conducentes á su propósito.

Por espacio de algunos siglos han ido predominando de día en día, hasta que por un error de cálculo creyeron que ya era imposible que los pueblos pudiesen salir del estado de abyección en que por tantos tiempos los habían sumido; y consintieron en que empezasen á educarse en el orden que ellos establecían según les convenía. Como es natural creer, esta educación era muy limitada y defectuosa, pero que sin embargo produjo un efecto contrario al que se propusieron aquellos pues llegó á despertar en las masas el deseo de saber.

Tan luego como conocieron que el resultado que aquella pequeña concesión había producido, era contrario á sus miras y propósitos, quisieron arrebatados ponerle trabas á los pueblos y hacer fuertes prohibiciones para detener el paso que la naturaleza parece les abría; pero se fué cada vez dificultando mas, llegando al extremo que los hombres en medio de su ignorancia y de los obstáculos que aquellos les ponían, venciendo dificultades y sobreponiéndose á la imperfección de su educación, llegaron á comprender que debían combatir los engaños que por tanto tiempo se les habían hecho, y proporcionarse los medios de destruir aquella horda de zánganos que solo trataba de afligirlos y hacerlos trabajar para vivir á costa del sudor de los pueblos que embrutecían.

Entonces vino la verdadera religión de Jesucristo á sacarlos de su ignorancia, é iluminados por ella, hicieron grandes estudios y llegaron á comprender que ya era tiempo de rebelarse contra sus opresores; y tomando por norma la Santa Biblia, enarbolaron el estandarte de la democracia: ella les hizo ver que el verdadero Dios mandaba la *igualdad*, según él la observaba con sus apóstoles y sus pueblos; que ordenaba la *caridad*; que disponía *enseñar al que no sabe*; que prohibía la *ostentación*, el *lujo* y la *sobberbia*; y que por último nos mandaba *amar á nuestros prójimos como á nosotros mismos*: cuando precisamente esto es todo lo contrario de lo que los aristócratas han observado.

Atacados ya los principios aristocráticos en sus bases, se bambolearon los que tales doctrinas profesaban, y para rehacerse contra sus poderosos contrarios, despertaron el fanatismo religioso, adulteraron la verdadera Biblia y dieron circulación á la que ellos llamaron Santa, prohibiendo la hebreo; y de acuerdo con los Santos Pontífices se impusieron excomunion y otras penas espirituales y corporales y hasta se desterraron de la iglesia católica los que seguían esta y no aquella. Todo esto ha contribuido á aumentar mas ese mismo fanatismo que precisamente ha sido su verdadera tabla de salvación; porque gracias á él aun todavía se sostienen sus doctrinas en los pueblos donde al presente impera ese fanatismo que tanto daño ha hecho y hace á la especie humana.

Los principios democráticos como todos los sistemas nuevos, han tenido que combatir fuertemente contra elementos muy poderosos y muy arraigados ya; pero á pesar de todo esto, la democracia gana cada día mucho en su favor, porque por donde quiera que se va estendiendo va difundiendo las luces y el adelanto en las masas populares.

Los partidarios del absolutismo y la barbaridad, por otro nombre llamados aristócratas, no pudiendo mirar con indiferencia la marcha progresiva del partido liberal, no han perdonado medio para entorpecerla, y ya en su agonía no han tenido otro recurso que echar mano de los epitetos mas groseros y de los calificativos mas odiosos que en su desesperación han hallado en el idioma lisonjeándose con llamarlos *ladrones*, *piratas*, *filibusteros*, y cuanto mas repugnante hay, forjando al mismo tiempo mil cuentos y fábulas que para engañar han tenido buen cuidado de referir á aquella parte del pueblo donde el poderoso influjo de la civilización no ha podido aun penetrar.

Naturalmente en el partido democrático como en todos los demás, se han afiliado hombres de todas clases, y por esta razón se encuentran algunos que han confundido la libertad con el libertinaje y de los cuales aun no se ha podido limpiar la corrupción; y los actos feos en que estos hombres hayan podido incurrir, los sientan nuestros contrarios como principio gene-

ral y como un efecto de las doctrinas que profesamos. Ahora queremos preguntarles: y no hay, por ventura entre ellos, hombres que cometan toda clase de desmanes y desafueros? Nosotros creemos que la experiencia ha demostrado que abundan bastantes, pero que ellos tienen buen cuidado de ocultarlos, dejando impunes los delitos para que los pueblos no se penetren de ello y llegue un día que se lo echen en cara: así como por el contrario, cuando un demócrata incurre en cualquier falta, por leve que sea, se apresuran á darle la mayor publicidad para ridiculizarlos. Baste decirse que en todos los pueblos del mundo, la mayor corrupción se encuentra entre los aristócratas, porque entregados á la disipación y á la molición, naturalmente tienen que ocurrir á ella tan luego como han apurado á los goceos.

Por último, si sus dos trinas son tan justas, tan sabias y las únicas verdaderas y capaces de hacer la felicidad de los pueblos ¿por qué se encuentran tan atrasados aquellos donde imperan sus principios? ¿por qué, pues, tienen que apoyarse en la fuerza, y considerar como un grave delito las ideas de sus contrarios, á quienes imponen pena de muerte por solo hacer uso de la facultad de pensar que la naturaleza les concediera? A primera vista se comprende que cualquier principio que esté basado en la justicia, la razón y la bondad no necesita de otro apoyo que el que en sí mismo tiene, porque estamos seguros que no habrá hombre, por ignorante que sea, que repruebe y combata contra una cosa justa y razonable pues estas retrogradaciones solo podían esperarse en los tiempos primitivos y no hoy, que gracias á la democracia todos conocen mas ó menos sus derechos y lo que pueda ó no conllevarles.

Si volvemos la vista á las naciones que han sido cuna de la aristocracia no podremos menos que sorprendernos en vista del triste estado á que hoy se ven reducidas la mayor parte de ellas. Las repúblicas de América donde los españoles dejaron tan arraigados estos principios, nos dan el mas triste ejemplo de esta verdad, pues después de treinta años de su independencia, se encuentran hoy mas atrasadas que al tiempo de su emancipación y su población reducida á un número mucho menor de habitantes á causa de la lucha que continuamente han tenido que sostener; que ha obligado á unos á emigrar, á otros á morir combatiendo contra la tiranía á la vez que á otros los han sacado de sus casas, los despotas, para subirlos al cadalso. Afortunadamente hasta hoy los demócratas no presentan ninguno de estos horrosos ejemplos, porque basadas sus doctrinas en la verdadera religión de Jesucristo, su principio fundamental es la tolerancia y por tanto solo apelan á las armas para resistir los ataques de sus contrarios, y aun en estos casos vemos siempre que los primeros dando rienda suelta á los feroces instintos que les forman sus erróneas doctrinas, se muestran irascibles con sus vencidos, mientras que á los segundos siempre se les ve solícitos y humanos con sus prisioneros cuando vencen.

Para mas probar todo lo que llevamos espuesto, basta solamente protocolar los programas de gobierno que hasta hoy han publicado los aristócratas al tiempo de hacer sus pronunciamientos, y veamos si en todos ellos no se han hecho las concesiones y libertades mas democráticas; y si fijamos nuestra atención en la conducta que han observado después de haberse apoderado del gobierno, nos convenceremos mas y mas de su inicuo proceder pues al mismo tiempo que han engañado á los pueblos de la manera mas vergonzosa han pretendido ridiculizar la democracia, con objeto tal vez, de retirar la fé de algunos de sus creyentes, que por su ignorancia han tenido que juzgar las cosas por la materialidad de los hechos; sin precaver que había de caer sobre ellos precisamente el ridículo, como ha sucedido.

Antes de concluir se nos ocurre hacer una pregunta á los que tan fuertemente impugnan nuestros principios: si nuestras doctrinas son erróneas, si son tan perjudiciales á la humanidad como se ha querido hacer creer; ¿por qué, pues, no se ponen de manifiesto todas sus consecuencias combatiéndolas con razonamientos lógicos como lo demandan la santidad del principio, el derecho de gentes y la buena educación, antes que apelar á los insultos y diatribas?

vejamínos, (que nunca son razones,) que hasta hoy nos han prodigado? Nosotros protestamos desde ahora, que si como antes decimos, se nos convence con razones que la democracia encierra toda la maldad que ellos le suponen; como amantes que somos del adelanto y de las luces, abandonaremos el terreno en que hoy nos hemos colocado, llevando la propaganda aristocrática por donde quiera que pasemos y afiliando nuevos neófitos á nuestra nueva bandera; pues no ha sido ni es nuestro propósito sostener nuestras opiniones por un mero capricho sino por nuestras propias convicciones.

INAUGURACION DEL PRESIDENTE WILLIAM WALKER.

Tan pronto como se anunció el resultado de las elecciones en favor del General Walker, con una inmensa mayoría de 8401 votos, el día 10 del corriente en la tarde, el entusiasmo de todos los vecinos de esta ciudad se manifestó por medio de repitidos vivas y muchas otras demostraciones de júbilo. El día siguiente fué empleado en mútuas congratulaciones por el brillante prospecto que está unido al Ilustre General y por la nueva era de progreso y prosperidad en que entra la, hasta ahora infortunada, república de Nicaragua. Esa tarde se anunció que tomaría el General posesion de la silla Presidencial, el sábado 12 del que cursa; y en efecto, así se verificó, como vamos á referir. En el lado Oeste de la plaza fué levantada una plataforma, que adornaron con las banderas de los Estados Unidos, Francia, Nicaragua y la Estrella Solitaria de Cuba. A las once formó la procesion, como expresa el siguiente programa.—Recibida la bandera nacional, con las acostumbradas ceremonias, la línea se dividió en columnas: una compañía en primer término: la banda de música: la bandera de la República; otra compañía en columnas: El Presidente y su digno sucesor: el Gabinete y el séquito del Presidente: el Ministro Plenipotenciario Americano y su séquito: los cónsules extranjeros: las Autoridades Municipales: el comité de arreglos: los Oficiales Generales y el Estado Mayor; y otras muchas corporaciones de diversos ramos. Las tropas de la república marchaban bajo la dirección de sus respectivos oficiales, y los ciudadanos cerraban la línea. La bandera de la república fué escoltada de la casa del Presidente á la plaza; y la procesion marchó á acompañar al lugar de la inauguración á los Sres. Presidentes saliente y electo. Llegaron pues, y subiendo que hubieron á la plataforma pronunció el Sr. Don Fermin Ferrer un corto, pero elociente discurso, en que ponía en manos de su digno sucesor los destinos de Nicaragua, y que insertamos á continuación:

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 bienestar.

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

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

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

Porque 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 entregó el mando Supremo de la República, seguro y satisfecho de que vais á darle su quietud, progreso y respetabilidad.—Yo lo conozco: los pueblos igualmente; puesto que han depositado las confianzas que habeis aceptado.

En la actual situacion monumental, el pueblo libre de Nicaragua que os eligió, se promete sinceramente ópmos frutos de vuestras tareas: creemos recojerlos en abundancia y columbro vuestra fama, lanzándose á la posteridad, con puro lampo de una memoria inmortal.—*F. Ferrer.*

En seguida se dirigió al pueblo el ilustre Presidente electo y pronunció un bello discurso en inglés que fué tambien leído en español por el apreciable jóven Cubano teniente coronel Francisco Alejandro Lainé que igualmente insertamos.

Al hacerme cargo de los deberes de Presidente de la República, estoy profundamente penetrado de las dificultades y responsabilidades anexas á su desempeño. Peligros interiores y exteriores amenazan al Estado, y se necesita de una activa vijilancia y de una infatigable enerjía para salvar al gobierno de las asechanzas de sus enemigos. Para dirigir atinadamente los negocios de la República, yo apelo á toda la asistencia del patriotismo de sus ciudadanos y á la habilidad, valor y moderacion de sus soldados. Yo confio pues, en su auxilio; y en el del Divino Poder que domina y dirige el destino de los Estados y de los Imperios, para el exacto cumplimiento de los deberes que desde este día pesan sobre mí.

La República contempla en su historia una era no ménos importante que la del día de su independencia y separacion de la monarquía española. El 15 de Setiembre de 1821 tuvo principio la época revolucionaria de Nicaragua; yo espero que este sea su término. Treinta y cinco años de lucha, es de esperarse, hayan enseñado á los pueblos que la libertad no se obtiene en medio de los pequeños feudos, creados por los Jefes de los partidos beligerantes; y que la prosperidad no es el resultado de un estado constante de desórden civil y de conmociones intestinas. Despues de una larga serie de conflictos sangrientos la República necesita de una paz interior, y de tranquilidad para el desarrollo de sus diversos recursos.

Yo confio sinceramente, que todos los buenos ciudadanos me ayudarán al sostenimiento de aquel orden de cosas que es el primer requisito que demanda un Estado bien gobernado y sin el cual todo progreso nacional ó bienestar individual es imposible.

No solamente se requiere el orden interior para adelante de la riqueza y prosperidad nacional, sino tambien para la defensa misma de la República contra los enemigos exteriores que amenazan su tranquilidad. Los otros cuatro Estados de Centro-América, sin razon y sin justicia; intentan intervenir en los negocios de Nicaragua. Seguros de su propia debilidad y sumamente temerosos de que la prosperidad de Nicaragua, deprima su riqueza estos Estados vecinos se esfuerzan envidiosamente por interceptar nuestros progresos por la fuerza de las armas. Los imbéciles gobernantes de dichos Estados conociendo tambien, que han dejado de cumplir con sus deberes para con los pueblos que se propusieron gobernar temen que sus empobrecidos ciudadanos busquen al fin un refugio cerca de aquellos que han salvado á Nicaragua de la anarquía y la ruina. Movidos por tan innoble sentimiento, estos miserables restos de una aristocrácia en otro tiempo poderosa, se esfuerzan en retardar la marcha de los acontecimientos en esta República. Pero la impotencia de sus esfuerzos empieza á hacerse patente á ellos mismos y al mundo entero; y ellos aparecen al presente como los ciegos instrumentos en mano de la sabia Providencia, que fuera de las malas pasiones y de los indignos motivos de los hombres produce el bien y el progreso.

En nuestras relaciones con las mas poderosas naciones del Mundo, espero que ellas no dejarán de comprender que aunque Nicaragua puede ser comparativamente débil, es sin embargo celosa de su honor, está determinada á sostener la dignidad de su soberanía independiente. Su posicion geográfica y sus ventajas comerciales pueden excitar la codicia de otros gobiernos, ya vecinos, ya distantes, pero confio que han de llegar á comprender que Nicaragua tiene derecho á rejir sus propios destinos sin necesitar de la intervencion de otras nacionalidades, que celebren tratados concernientes á su territorio, sin pedirle su consejo y consentimiento. Y mientras que solo nos guian principios de la mas estricta justicia, ya para con los ciudadanos, ya para con los gobiernos extranjeros, solo pedimos que la misma equidad se nos conceda tambien.

Los principios que serán la base de mi administracion, tanto en los negocios do-

mésticos y extranjeros del Gobierno, son pocos y sencillos.

Conceder la mas amplia libertad de palabra y accion, compatibles con el orden y el buen gobierno será la idea que me servirá de norte en mi conducta política; de consiguiente se establecerá la mayor libertad posible de comercio; con el objeto de hacer de Nicaragua lo que quiso naturalmente que fuese: el gran camino para el comercio entre los dos océanos. Y con esta libertad de comercio vendrá de hecho una civilizacion que brota y crece por las escijencias y necesidades que ella misma crea.

Mientras facilite tanto como sea posible el desarrollo material del Estado no me olvidaré del que así mismo requiere en su parte intelectual y moral. Promover la buena educacion del pueblo, y estimularle á la práctica de esa divina religion que constituye la base de toda la civilizacion moderna será un objeto de primera importancia; y para llevar á cabo con buen éxito, estas intenciones, Yo invoco humildemente la ayuda de Aquel sin cuya asistencia todos los esfuerzos humanos no son mas que ligeros globulillos en un mar agitado y borrascoso.—*William Walker.*

Se hizo un saudo de 21 cañonazo, é inmediatamente se dirijeron á la catedral donde fue cantado un solemne Te Deum; y concluido este marchó la procesion por las principales calles de la ciudad, al compa de las hermosas piezas que tocaba la banda de música, hasta dejar en su casa al simpático General Presidente.

En la ciudad de Granada á las doce dias del mes de Julio de mil ochocientos cincuenta y seis.—En cumplimiento del decreto fecha diez del corriente, hoy á las once del día se le ha dado posesion de la Presidencia de la República de Nicaragua al Sr. General D. Guillermo Walker electo por los pueblos por mayoría de votos. En consecuencia ha prestado el juramento ante el Sr. Presidente Provisorio Sr. D. Fermin Ferrer que se le recibió en la forma siguiente: "¡prometeis y jurais solemnemente gobernar al pueblo libre de Nicaragua, y sostener su independencia é integridad territorial, haciendo justicia en todos vuestros juicios, segun los principios republicanos y en piedad? lo prometo y juro: ¡prometeis en cuanto estuviere en vuestro poder mantener la ley de Dios, la verdadera profesion del Evangelio y la religion del Crucificado? lo prometo y juro."

¡Por Dios y los Santos Evangelios jurais cumplir y hacer guardar todo lo que habeis prometido, si juro. Para que conste en lo sucesivo firmamos, la presente, autorizada por el Secretario de Gobierno encargado del despacho General.—*Fermin Ferrer.—William Walker.—Pineda,* Secretario de Estado.

Dice la "Gaceta del Gobierno del Salvador," entre otras ridiculas falsedades del mismo jaez, que el General Walker exigió del Sr. Vicario de Leon, que autorizara el divorcio absoluto entre los esposos para que las americanas pudiesen casarse con los propietarios del pais, y las ricas de aquí con los americanos. Tan torpe y mal combinada suposicion, seguramente que no puede haber sido creida por ninguna persona que tenga siquiera sentido comun. Hay ciertas especies propagadas por la maledicencia que llevan en sí el sello de la calumnia, y que no merecen ni el honor de la refutacion, por que, por sí mismas, están desautorizadas y desmentidas. Quien no sea un pobre diablo ignorará que en lo E. U. hay libertad de cultos, y que lo mismo los católicos que los episcopales, metodistas, judíos, anabatistas, quaqueros y mormones &c. &c. tienen allí sus Iglesias y celebran sus ritos independientemente.—Y puesto que hay en el Norte-América libertad de conciencia y tantas y tantas religiones ¿cómo es posible que el General Walker exijiese del Vicario de Leon que profesara en lo adelante el protestantismo, manifestándole que era la religion de los E. U.?!?! No hay duda que los redactores de la tal gacetilla saben donde les aprieta el zapato, y que en punto á ruidicion, bien pueden dejar muy atrás al ábulo del siglo pasado, y á todos los autores de la Enciclopedia Francesa.—Por otra parte, aun cuando el Vicario de Leon consintiera al divorcio, como suponen que

se le previno, que resultado produciría esta medida, que favoreciera la intencion interesada, que malignamente atribuye la Gaceta al General Walker? ¿Dónde están esas propietarias?

Si hay propietarias casadas debe haberlas solteras, y si las hay solteras, para que echar mano de las casadas? ¡Estúpida patraña! Además, para que las propietarias pidiesen el divorcio con ese objeto, necesario sería que cultivasen anticipadamente ilícitas relaciones con otros hombres, y en esto hace la Gaceta muy poco favor á la virtud de las Nicaragüenses, y deja sospechar al ménos avisado que correrian en falanjes las casadas á poner en práctica la nueva institucion, que ni se ha soñado en establecer. En los países donde se autoriza el divorcio, quedando los conyuges en aptitud de contraer nuevo matrimonio, acontece de vez en cuando que haciendo uso de sus derechos por disgustos domésticos, divergencia de caracteres y otros motivos que son bastantes comunes en todas partes, se divorcia un matrimonio, y si les conviene, se casan otra vez los divorciados; pero no corren en bandadas como manifestá temer la Gaceta del Salvador que sucederá en Nicaragua. ¡Cuán poco honran los Redactores de la Gaceta los atributos del amor y la virtud, y la inefable esencia del corazon humano!

Mucho pudiéramos decir; pero nos hemos entretenido en escribir estas líneas mas bien con un sentimiento de lástima que de indignacion, y por cubrir un pequeño espacio que quedaba en nuestro papel, y dejamos en libertad á la Gaceta de decir cuanto se le antoje y le dé la gana, que en nada nos impactará, ni ménos influirá en la marcha natural de los sucesos que están escritos en el gran libro del destino, así como es natural y preciso que el hermoso rio de San Juan deposite sus aguas en el mar Caribe.

Reglas y Artículos de Guerra

por el cual el Ejército de Nicaragua será Gobernado.

Art. 1.º Se recomienda encarecidamente á todos los oficiales y soldados asistir al divino oficio; y todos los oficiales ó soldados que se conduzcan de cualquiera manera con irreverencia ó impropiedad en el lugar del divino oficio, serán castigados segun su ofensa por sentencia de una Comision Militar.

Art. 2.º Cualquiera oficial ó soldado que hablase irrespetuosamente del Presidente de la República, será castigado á la discrecion de una Comision Militar Jral.

Art. 3.º Cualquiera oficial ó soldado que se condujese con desprecio ó desacato hacia su superior oficial será castigado por sentencia de una Comision Militar Jeneral.

Art. 4.º Cualquiera oficial ó soldado que promoviere, escitase, causare ó se reuniese á cualquier motin ó sedicion, eu cualquiera compañía ó partido, puesto, destacamento ó guardia en el servicio de la República sufrirá la pena de muerte ú otro castigo que pudiera ser ordenado por sentencia de una Comision Militar Jeneral.

Art. 5.º Cualquiera oficial ó soldado que estan lo presente en cualquier reunion ó sedicion no emplee sus últimos esfuerzos para suprimirlas ó teniendo conocimiento de cualquier motin intentado, no lo pone sin demora, en conocimiento de su comandante, sufrirá la pena de muerte ú otro castigo que pueda ser ordenado por sentencia de una Comision Militar Jeneral.

Art. 6.º Cualquiera soldado que agolpe á su oficial superior, ó levante cualquier arma, ó haga amenaza contra él, estando en la ejecucion de su oficio, con cualquier pretexto, ó desobedeciere cualquier orden legal de su oficial superior, sufrirá la pena de muerte ú otro castigo que pueda ser ordenado por sentencia de una Comision Militar Jeneral.

Art. 7.º Todo soldado que se alistó en el servicio de la República se le leerán en tiempo, las reglas y artículos de guerra, y hará ante un magistrado juramento de fidelidad y honestidad, para el servicio de la República, y para obedecer las órdenes de sus oficiales superiores; el magistrado dará el certificado necesario.

Art. 8.º Ningun soldado alistado oportunamente será despedido del servicio sinó por espacion del término, sentencia de un

na Comisión Militar Jeneral, ó por órden del Jeneral Comandante en Jefe.

Art. 9. Cualquier oficial que á sabiendas haga una lista falsa para cualquier oficial superior autorizado para reclamarla, debe por convicción de la misma ser exonerado por una Comisión Militar Jeneral.

Art. 10. El oficial comandante de cada regimiento ó batallón, tropa ó compañía independiente ó guarnición, debe en el primero de cada mes remitir al Ayudante Jeneral una noticia exacta y completa de su mando y cualquier oficial que falte en remitir tal lista, será castigado á discreción de una Comisión Militar Jeneral.

Art. 11. Cualquier oficial ó soldado oportunamente alistado que desertase del servicio de la República, y tuviese convicción del mismo, será juzgado por una Comisión Militar Jeneral; y sufrirá la pena de muerte ú otro castigo que pueda ser ordenado.

Art. 12. Cualquier oficial ó soldado que persuada ó aconseje á cualquiera otro oficial ó soldado para que deserte del servicio de la República debe en convicción de la misma sufrir la pena de muerte ú otro castigo que sea ordenado por sentencia de una Comisión Militar Jeneral.

Art. 13. Todos los oficiales cualquiera que sea su rango, tienen facultad para aplacar y evitar toda querrela, riña y desórdenes, y para mandar arrestar á los oficiales y poner en confinamiento á los soldados, hasta que sus propios oficiales superiores estén enterados del mismo y cualquiera que rehuse obedecer á tal oficial, aunque sea de inferior grado, ó hiciese armas contra él, sufrirá el castigo que sea dispuesto á la discreción de una Comisión Militar Jeneral.

Art. 14. Todo oficial comandante en cuartel, guarnición ó en marcha conservará buen orden y hasta el extremo de su habilidad reparará todos los abusos y desórdenes que puedan ser cometidos por cualquier oficial ó soldado bajo su mando. Si con motivos de quejas que se le hicieren de oficiales ó soldados, de apalear ó de otro modo mal tratar á cualquiera persona, ó de desordenar ferias ó plazas, ó de cometer cualquier clase de motín para la inquietud de los ciudadanos de la República el oficial comandante que rehuse ú omita exigir la justicia propia y reparación por las partes que ofendan, debe en convicción ser exonerado, ó sufrir por tal defecto otro castigo como pueda ser ordenado por una Comisión Militar Jeneral.

Art. 15. Si cualquiera oficial ó soldado se creyese agraviado por su oficial superior, ó por cualquier oficial, no comisionado, puede apelar á su Comandante en Jefe por la reparación, cuyo deber será examinar la causa de queja y tomar medidas propias para reparar el mal causado y transmitir los hechos exactos al próximo Comandante superior, autorizado para instituir una Comisión Militar. Pero si la queja es considerada como vejación, ó maliciosa, el demandante se hará responsable, sujeto al castigo por sentencia de una Comisión Militar.

Art. 16. Cualquiera oficial que hurtase, empeñase ó vendiese, ó que voluntariamente ó por descuido permitiese que sufran cualquiera de las provisiones, forajes, armas, vestidos, municiones ú otros abastos militares pertenecientes á la República ó por estar dañada, arruinada ó malgastada debe por convicción de la misma, por sentencia de una Comisión Militar Jeneral ser despedido del servicio ó de otro modo castigado á la discreción de dicho tribunal.

Art. 17. Cualquiera oficial que hurtase ó empeñase cualquier dinero público del cual él pueda haber sido confiado, debe por convicción del mismo ser exonerado y compelido á devolver el dinero por sentencia de una Comisión Militar Jeneral.

Art. 18. Ningun oficial ó soldado permanecerá fuera de su cuartel ó campamento sin propio permiso, bajo la pena de ser castigado á la discreción de una Comisión Militar.

Art. 19. Ningun oficial dejará de presentarse á la hora fijada, en el lugar del ejercicio, parada ú otro punto de reunión designado por el oficial Comandante, á menos que no esté impedido por enfermedad ó otra necesidad evidente, ni saldrá de dicho puesto de reunión sin permiso especial del oficial comandante ó hasta que sea regularmente despedido ó relevado,

bajo pena de ser castigado á la discreción de la Comisión Militar.

Art. 20. Cualquiera oficial que se encuentre ébrio en su guardia ó desempeñando otro deber, será exonerado; y cualquier oficial ó soldado no comisionado que así ofenda, será castigado á la discreción de una Comisión Militar.

Art. 21. Cualquier centinela que se encuentre durmiendo en su puesto sufrirá la pena de muerte ú otro castigo que sea impuesto por la Comisión Militar.

Art. 22. Cualquiera oficial que por descargar armas de fuego, desvainar espadas, tocar tambores ó por otro medio cualquiera ocasionase falsas alarmas en campamento, guarniciones ó cuarteles, sufrirá la pena de muerte ó cualquier otro castigo que pueda ordenarse de una Comisión Militar Jeneral.

Art. 23. Cualquier oficial ó soldado que no se conduzca bien ante el enemigo se fuge vergonzosamente, abandone cualquier fuerte, puesto ó guardia que él ó ellos pueden ser mandados para defender, ó dicesen palabras induciendo á otros á hacer lo mismo, arrojen sus armas y municiones y abandonen su puesto ó su bandera para robar ó saquear; cada ofensor siendo evidentemente convicto por tal delito sufrirá la pena de muerte ú otro castigo que fuese dispuesto por sentencia de una Comisión Militar Jeneral.

Art. 24. Cualquiera persona perteneciente al ejército de la República de Nicaragua que hiciese saber el santo y seña á cualquiera persona no nombrada para recibirlo, ó que presumiese dar un santo y seña diferente del que él recibió, sufrirá la pena de muerte ú otro castigo como fuese sentenciado por una Comisión Militar.

Art. 25. Los oficiales y soldados tendrán que observar el orden en los cuarteles y en marcha. Cualquiera que cometiese cualquier daño ó perjuicio sobre cualquiera clase de propiedad perteneciente á los ciudadanos de la República, no siendo por órden del Comandante en Jefe, será castigado con arreglo al grado de la ofensa, á la discreción de una Comisión Militar.

Art. 26. Cualquiera persona perteneciente al ejército de la República, empleado en partes extranjeras que forzase una guardia, sufrirá la pena de muerte.

Art. 27. Cualquiera que socorriese al enemigo con dinero, municiones ó comestibles, ó á sabiendas abrigare ó protejiere al enemigo, ó sostuviese correspondencia, ó diese noticia directa ó indirectamente al enemigo, debe por convicción de la misma ante una Comisión Militar Jeneral sufrir la pena de muerte ú otro castigo que pueda ser dispuesto por sentencia de dicho tribunal.

Art. 28. Toda propiedad pública de cualquier clase tomada en el campo del enemigo, fuertes ó almacenes serán secuestrados para servicio de la República, y por el olvido de lo cual el oficial Comandante será considerado sujeto á formación de causa.

Art. 29. Si cualquiera Comandante de cualesquiera tropas, guarnición, fuerte ó puesto fuese compelido por los oficiales y soldados bajo su mando á abandonarlos al enemigo, ó al abandonar su puesto, los oficiales y soldados que así ofendan deben por convicción de la misma, ante una Comisión Militar Jeneral sufrir la pena de muerte ú otro castigo que pueda ser dispuesto por sentencia de dicho tribunal.

Art. 30. Todos los dependientes del campamento, y toda persona cualquiera que sirva en el ejército de la República serán sujetos á las órdenes con arreglo á las reglas y reglamentos que gobiernen en el ejército.

Art. 31. La Comisión Militar Jeneral consistirá de cualquier número de miembros desde cinco á trece inclusivamente, pero ellos no deben ser de menos número del que puedan ser detallados sin perjuicio del servicio.

Art. 32. Cualquier Comandante oficial de un cuerpo, ó Comandante de un departamento separado, puede disponer cualquiera Comisión Militar, se llevará á efecto, hasta que todo el procedimiento haya sido puesto ante el oficial que ordene la misma, ó del oficial Comandante de la tropa que en tiempo sea; ni debe la sentencia de ninguna Comisión Militar en tiempo de paz, peligrando la vida ó el empleo de algun oficial comisionado, ó que en tiempo de paz ó de guerra, respecto á un oficial jeneral, sea llevada á ejecución, hasta

que todo el procedimiento haya sido puesto ante el Jeneral Comandante en Jefe para su acción y órdenes sobre el mismo. Todas otras sentencias pueden ser confirmadas y mandadas llevar á ejecución por el oficial que ordene la Comisión ó el oficial Comandante que en tiempo sea.

Art. 33. Cualquier oficial que mande un regimiento batallón ó cuerpos puede disponer para su propio regimiento, batallón ó cuerpo las Comisiones Militares que consistirán de tres oficiales comisionados, para actuar los casos no capitales y decidir sobre sus sentencias y todos oficiales que manden puestos ó campamentos compuestos de tropas de diferentes cuerpos, pueden en la misma manera ordenar semejantes Comisiones Militares con las mismas facultades.

Art. 34. Ningun oficial comisionado en casos de naturaleza capital será juzgado por una Comisión Militar inferior; pues no deben tales tribunales ordenar una multa que exceda el pago de un mes, ni prisión ó trabajos forzados por mas tiempo que un mes.

Art. 35. El fiscal de la Comisión Militar Jeneral actuará en el nombre de la República, pero debe hasta tal punto considerarse él mismo consultor del reo, despues que el dicho reo haya hecho su alegación, así como para objectar á cualquiera cuestión directa hecha á cualquiera de los testigos, ó cualquier cuestión hecha al reo envolviendo una respuesta que pudiera acriminarlo. Débese administrar á cada miembro de la corte el siguiente juramento: (el mismo juramento se hará por cada miembro de las Comisiones Militares inferiores.) Vd. A. B. jura solemnemente juzgar bien sinceramente y determinar segun la evidencia, la materia ante V. en la República de Nicaragua, y el reo que se juzgará, y que V. administrará la debida justicia conforme con las reglas y artículos de guerra, para el gobierno del Ejército de la República de Nicaragua, sin parcialidad, favor ó inclinación; y si alguna duda se presentase no esplicada por dichos artículos segun nuestra conciencia de lo mejor de vuestro entendimiento y el uso de la guerra en semejantes casos. Y Vd. jura ademas no divulgar la sentencia de la corte hasta que sea publicada por la propia autoridad; no revelar, ni descubrir el voto ú opinión de cualquier miembro íntimo del consejo de guerra, á menos que no sea requerido para aclarar lo mismo como testigo en una corte de justicia en el debido proceso de la ley. Así os ayude Dios.

Art. 36. Cuando un reo citado ante una Comisión Militar por terquedad ó deliberado designio permaneciese mudo ó por dar contestaciones ajenas á la materia, la corte procederá en el proceso y fallo de la causa como si el reo hubiese debidamente negado la acusación. Los reos tendrán defensores, pero bajo ninguna circunstancia será permitido al defensor examinar los testigos ó dirigirse á la Corte.

Art. 37. Cuando un reo recusa á un miembro del Consejo debe manifestar el motivo de su recusación, de la cual la corte debe despues de la debida deliberación determinar la realización ó peso, y decidir en conformidad á ello.

Art. 38. Todos los miembros de la Comisión Militar deben comportarse con decencia y calma, la votación se hará principiando por el mas jóven de la Comisión.

Art. 39. Todas las personas que presentan evidencia ante una Comisión Militar deben ser examinados bajo el siguiente juramento. "Vosotros jurais que la evidencia que prestais en la presente causa será la verdad, toda la verdad y nada mas ni menos que la verdad. Así os ayude Dios."

Art. 40. Ningun oficial puede ser juzgado, sinó por una Comisión Militar Jeneral, ni por oficiales de un rango inferior, si ello puede ser evitado: no se celebrará ningun procedimiento excepto durante las horas de las ocho de la mañana y de las tres de la tarde, no siendo en otros casos que en las que la opinión del oficial que ordene la Comisión requieren inmediata atención.

Art. 41. Ninguna persona usará palabras de amenaza, signos ó jestos en presencia de una Comisión Militar, ni causará desórdenes, motín ó disturbios durante los procedimientos so pena de ser castigado á la discreción de la Corte.

Art. 42. Cualquier oficial acusado de cualquiera delito será arrestado y confina-

do en su cuartel ó pabellón y privado de su espada por el oficial Comandante; y cualquier oficial que viole su arresto será exonerado.

Art. 43. Los oficiales no comisionados ó soldados culpados de un crimen, deben ser confinados hasta su enjuiciamiento, ó escarcelados por autoridad propia.

Art. 44. Ningun oficial ó soldado que fuese puesto en arresto continuará arrestado mas de diez dias ó hasta que en el mismo periodo una Comisión Militar pueda ser reunida.

Art. 45. Ningun oficial que mande una guardia ó preboste rehusará recibir ó guardar ningun culpable remitido á su vigilancia por un oficial perteneciente al ejército de la República, con tal que el oficial del mismo dé una relacion escrita de la ofensa de la cual está culpado el preso.

Art. 46. Ningun oficial que mande una guardia ó preboste pretenderá aliviar ninguna persona sometida á su cargo, sin autoridad propia para hacerlo así, ni consentirá que persona alguna se escape, bajo la pena de ser juzgado en consejo de guerra.

Art. 47. Cualquier oficial convicto por una Comisión Militar, de conducta impropia de un oficial y caballero, será exonerado.

Art. 48. Ninguna persona será sentenciada á sufrir la pena de muerte, sinó por concurrencia de dos ó tres de los miembros de una Comisión Militar, excepto en los mencionados espresamente; y ningun oficial, ni oficial no comisionado, ó soldado, será procesado por segunda vez por la misma ofensa.

Art. 49. Los tribunales de pequisa pueden ser instituidos por el Jeneral Comandante en Jefe, ó en su defecto, por un oficial, por los Comandantes de tropas en cuarteles ó campamento, pero no en otros casos.

Art. 50. Los tribunales de pequisa consistirán en uno ó mas, no excediendo de tres oficiales y un archivero; el tribunal tendrá la misma facultad para citar testigos y examinarlos como la Comisión Militar tiene, y la parte acusada tendrá libertad de interrogar y contra examinar testigos: el objeto de la Corte siendo el de atraer los hechos del caso y presentarlos para la consideración de la propia autoridad, sin espresar opinion alguna sobre los mérites de la causa, á menos que no sea requerido especialmente para hacerlo así.

Art. 51. El archivero de un tribunal de pequisa recibirá el siguiente juramento de cada uno de los miembros, á saber: Vdes. jurais solemnemente que examinarán, inquirirán bien y fielmente con arreglo á la evidencia en el asunto que teneis entre manos, sin parcialidad, favor, inclinación, preocupación ó esperanza de gratificación. "Así os ayude Dios." Despues de lo cual el Presidente administrará al archivero el juramento siguiente: Vdes. A. B. jurais solemnemente archivar con arreglo á nuestra mejor habilidad, asegurada é imparcialmente el procedimiento del tribunal y la evidencia presentada en la presente causa. "Así os ayude Dios." Los testigos harán el mismo juramento usado por los testigos en una Comisión Militar.

Art. 52. Todos los crímenes no capitales y los desórdenes y olvidos de que los oficiales ó soldados puedan ser culpables, perjudicando el buen orden y disciplina militar, aunque no mencionados en los artículos de la Guerra serán tomados en conocimiento de la Comisión Militar, conforme á el grado de la ofensa y corregirse á su discreción.

Art. 53. En tiempo de Guerra las personas que no son ciudadanos, ó debiendo fidelidad á la República de Nicaragua, que fuesen encontrados como espías dentro ó fuertes ó campamentos de los ejércitos de la República, ó cualquiera de ellos, sufrirán la pena de muerte con arreglo á la ley y uso de las naciones, por sentencia de una Comisión militar.

Por órden de

William Walker,

Jeneral Comandante en Jefe.

Ph. R. Thompson,

Ayudante Jeneral.

Cuartel Jeneral del Ejército, secretaria del Ayudante Jeneral.—Granada, Junio 20 de 1856.

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en la plaza frente á la casa de Gobierno.