

# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL 1.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1856.

NO. 39.

## El Nicaraguense

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JOHN TABOR, Proprietor.

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

### Deserters.

**REWARD** of Thirty Dollars each will be paid for the apprehension and delivery (to any officer of the Army) of the following named DESERTERS, from Company C, 1st Rifles.

1. Corporal H. J. Dalton—Aged 20 years, 5 9 inches high, black hair, blue eyes, fair complexion. Occupation—Doctor.

2. Nicholas Canfield—Aged 20 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, auburn hair, hazel eyes, ruddy complexion. Occupation—Laborer.

3. H. Grillon—5 feet 9 inches high, brown hair, hazel eyes, dark complexion. Occupation—Laborer.

4. F. Soufflow—Aged 35 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark hazel eyes, dark complexion. Occupation—Laborer.  
THOMAS DOLAN,  
Captain Company C, First Rifles.  
Managua, July 12, 1856.

### 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.

### Dr. Augustus Post

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

### A DRUG STORE,

Nearly Opposite the San Francisco Convent.

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

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

### MAX. A. THOMAN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

### BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE

AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS.

Together with

**TEN COPPER AND SHEET-IRON**

AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS SOLD IN A WHOLESALE STORE  
Hospital street, in front of San Francisco Convent.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

### For sale.

The Hacienda "Sta. Clara," situated in the Valley of Malacatoya, thirty miles to the north of this city. The lands are extensive, watered by abundant rivers, and sufficient pastureage for six thousand head of cattle. The Hacienda has now eight hundred head of cattle besides Brazil or Lima dye-wood, and all kinds of lumber, which can easily be transported by the River of Tipitapa to the Lake.

For particulars of sale, apply to General **MANUEL CARRASCOSA**, or to his agent, **J. B. THOMAS**, Lima street.  
Granada, 24th July, 1856.

## FOUNDERS OF THE REPUBLIC.

### PAY-ROLL

Of the Original Fifty-Eight, under Gen. Walker, from May 4th, 1855, to July 1st, 1856, Showing their Names, Date of Enlistment, Term of Service, Wages per month, Quartermaster's Account, Pay due, with a few Remarks as to their Promotions, Deaths, and Discharges.

Names.	Date of Enlistment.	No. of months.	No. of days.	Rate per month.	Total amount.	Qrmaster's Account.	Balance.	Remarks.	
Gen. WM. WALKER, Gen. WM. WALKER, Commander in Chief,	May 4, 1855	7 10	6 16	160 00 300 00	\$733 33 3266 66			Amount due to Dec. 14, 1855. " " from Dec. 14, 1855, to July 1, 1856.	
Col. C. C. Hornsby, Col. C. C. Hornsby, Brig. Gen. C. C. Hornsby,	May 4, 1855	7 10 28 5 18		100 00 200 00 300 00	733 33 186 66 1680 00		\$4000 00	Amount due to Dec. 14, 1855. Colonel's pay from above date to Jan. 12, 1856: Brig. Generals pay from last date to July 1, 1856.	
Col. A. Jones, Surgeon-General, Col. A. Jones, Paymaster General,	May 4, 1855	7 10 6 16		100 00 200 00	733 33 1306 66		2600 00	Amount due to Dec. 14, 1855. Colonel's pay from above date to July 1, 1856.	
Captain J. B. Markham, Major J. B. Markham, Lieut. Col. J. B. Markham, Col. J. B. Markham,	May 4, 1855	6 9 2 6 27 1 18		100 00 140 00 175 00 200 00	630 00 308 00 157 50 320 00		2040 00	Amount due to date of Resignation Nov. 13, 1855. Recommissioned Major Feb. 9, 1856. Lieut. Col. pay from April 15, 1856, to May 12, 1856. Colonel's pay from last Date to July 1, 1856.	
Lieut. Col. Kewen,	May 4, 1855	1 25		100 00	1415 50 183 33	\$320 37	1095 13	Killed at Rivas, June 29, 1855.	
Capt. F. Anderson, Major F. Anderson, Lieut. Col. F. Anderson,	May 4, 1855	11 11 27 1 18		100 00 140 00 175 00	1136 66 126 00 280 00			Amount due up to April 15, 1856. Major's pay from above date to May-12, 1856. Lieut. Colonel's pay from last date to July 1, 1856.	
Major Crocker,		1 25		100 00	1542 66 183 33	107 00	1435 66	Killed at Rivas June 29, 1855.	
Captain D. K. Bailey, " J. V. Hoof, " C. R. Caston, " George Leonard, " E. W. Rawle, " C. Turnbull, " J. McNab, " J. De Brisot, " W. Merriman,	May 4, 1855	10 18 13 24 13 26 13 26 13 26 " " " " " "		100 00 100 00 100 00 100 00 100 00 100 00 100 00 100 00 100 00	1060 00 1386 66 1386 66 1386 66 1386 66 1386 66 786 66 1386 66	160 30 195 86 260 92 189 82 36 41 94 50 168 65 140 62	899 70 1190 80 1125 74 1196 84 1350 45		Amount due to date of resignation March 22, 1856. Amount due. Amount due. Amount due. Amount due. Resigned, no pay. Resigned, no pay. Transf'd to and commisd' sr. Capt. navy Jan. 1, '56 Amount due.
Captain P. Veeder, Captain P. Veeder,	May 4, 1855 Mar. 25, '56	5 7 3 5		100 00 1 0 00	523 33 316 66			Discharged Oct. 11, 1855. Re-entered and commissioned March 25, 1856.	
Captain B. Williamson, Lieut. G. Gist, " Gardner, " J. Munson, " W. H. Mathews, " L. N. Webb, " C. Stoll,	May 4, 1855	13 26 " " " " " "		100 00 100 00 100 00 100 00 100 00 100 00 100 00	1386 66 1386 66 1386 66 786 66 1386 66 1386 66 1123 33	43 75 31 00 221 52 35 40 253 35 110 63 341 85 33 12	796 25 1355 66 1175 14 1351 26 533 31 1276 03 1044 81 1090 21	Died, June 30, 1856. Amount due. Amount due. Amount due. Resigned and paid Jan. 1, 1856. Amount due. Amount due. Killed at Rivas April 11, 1856.	
Lieut. J. W. Gay, Lieut. J. W. Gay,	May 4, 1855 Mar. 19, '56	5 7 23		100 00 70 00	523 33 53 66			Discharged Oct. 11, 1855, and paid. Re entered and commissioned Mar. 19, 1856.	
Private William Anderson, " B. Burk, " M. Beam, " Blanch, " C. Brogan, " William Bailey, " C. Colnus, " T. Cowin, " J. H. Conely, " Cothan, " F. Cole, " Wm. Cole, " E. Easterbrook, " B. Fisher, " C. Fisher, " J. Helmeth, " Jacobson, " C. Jarrett, " T. Jordan, " S. Kennedy, " H. Lyons, " E. B. Luther, " McIndoe, " W. E. Moody, " J. Norris, " J. Norris, " J. Norris, " C. Richardson, " Wm. Steel, " Wm. Sarsfield, " J. Small, " J. Saackelford, " C. Travilla, " Wm. Wilson, " H. Wheeler,	May 4, 1855	5 7 9 29 8 14 12 10 13 11 1 25 12 20 4 16 4 21 1 25 1 25 1 25 1 25 1 25 1 25 4 11 5 29 13 26 12 8 9 6 1 25 10 14 3 11 1 24 3 3 24 12 2 8 7 3 26 12 24 1 25 3 11		100 00 100 00 100 00 100 00 1 0 00 100 00	523 33 996 66 846 66 1233 33 1336 66 183 33 12 6 66 453 33 470 00 183 33 183 33 183 33 183 33 183 33 436 66 596 66 1386 66 1226 66 920 00 183 33 1046 36 336 66 44 98 37 00 380 00 1206 66 823 33 386 66 1280 00 183 33 336 66	25 20 67 95 49 25 129 70 39 75 1296 1 17 00 12 0 12 0 12 0 12 0 91 05 119 42 8 50 50 62 139 00 86 00 237 61 82 22 95 15 232 17 56 27 8 10 1133 77 163 20 386 66 65 92	547 00 497 80 928 71 797 41 1103 63 1296 1 436 33 458 00 458 00 458 00 91 05 1267 24 478 16 50 62 297 66 510 33 149 05 1144 44 824 85 814 49 484 54	Killed at Rivas, April 11, 1856. Discharged Oct 11, 1855, and paid. Discharged and paid March 3, 1856. Discharged Jan. 18, 1856. Discharged May 14, 1856. Discharged June 15, 1856. Killed at Rivas June 29, 1855. Discharged May 24, 1856. Died at San Juan del Sur, Sept. 20, 1855. Died at San Juan del Sur, Sept. 25, 1855. Killed at Rivas June 29, 1855. Killed at Rivas June 29, 1855. Killed at Rivas June 29, 1855. Killed at Rivas June 29, 1855. Deserter, no pay. Discharged July 6, 1856. Died at San Juan Del Sur, Oct. 1, 1855. Banished, no pay. Discharged and paid Sept. 15, 1855. Shot Nov. 3, 1855. Amount due. Discharged May 13, 1856. Discharged and paid Feb. 10, 1856. Killed at Rivas Jan. 29, 1855. Discharged March 18, 1856. Discharged Aug. 15, 1855. Re-enlisted Feb. 6, 1856. Promoted Drum Major 1st Rifle Bat. April 1, 1856. Died at sea, Aug. 23, 1855. Absent without leave, no pay. Died in Granada, May 6, 1856. Discharged and paid Jan. 11, 1856. Discharged Sept. 1, 1855. Discharged May 28, 1856. Killed at Rivas, June 29, 1855. Discharged Aug. 15, 1855, died at Realejo, Aug. '55.	

ALEXANDER JONES, Pay Master General, N. A.

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, August 2.

## CONDITION OF EUROPE.

During the last century the peoples of Europe have been struggling to free themselves from the oppressions of systems which were imposed upon them at a time when it was supposed that kings ruled by divine right, and the first duty of the people after worshipping God, was to revere the king. The rulers of the European states, instead of doing that which justice and a proper regard for the welfare of those over whom they reign would suggest, appear to labor under the impression that the highest duty is to enforce laws and preserve institutions which existed when society was in its crudest state, and when men were not sufficiently enlightened to appreciate or act up to a more advanced standard. "I am the State!" exclaimed Louis XIV, and he died under the same impression, although his power became much contracted before his death. If his Majesty was alive to-day, he would probably find that the people would dispute the point, declaring themselves the State, while he was but a public servant. The same idea cost Louis Philippe his crown, although he had not the boldness to express it.

The example of the benefits of free institutions in the United States, and the more general spread of literature, with a reasonable pride in being capable of self-government, make the people of Europe smart under the oppressions of the antiquated systems under which they exist. The sacrifices in the streets of Paris in 1848 show to what desperate efforts people will resort when endeavoring to enlarge the boundaries of their freedom.

The struggles of Hungary against the most powerful of powers illustrates what men will dare and suffer for liberty. Italy, the mother of the arts, the cradle of genius, the—at one time—arbitress of the destinies of the world; Italy, the home of the scholar, and the artist and the poet—lingers amidst the crumbling bones and sickly vapors of the past. Unable to rise *en masse* to assert their rights, the Italians now take individual revenge for what their beloved country suffers. It is dangerous for any man in authority to walk in the dark or through unfrequented streets, so inveterate is their hatred of those by whom they are governed. The Italian, finding all redress hopeless, and expostulation useless, resorts to the "doctrine of the poignard," and one by one the dignitaries of both the church and State disappear beneath their practiced and stealthy stroke.

The day cannot, surely, be far distant when those who rule a country will rather practice how to advance and assist the people in governing themselves, than how antiquated absurdities may be perpetuated.

**THE WEATHER.**—The weather in this region has been very cool during the past week. For two days the sun was so thickly veiled in clouds as to be invisible. It may seem strange to persons living in a high northern latitude that we, who live so near the equator, should complain of the cold; but the morning of Wednesday last was too cool for comfort. Heavy blankets have been required several nights to keep up an agreeable temperature. The thermometer has not, during the past month, risen above 85 degs. in the shade, and ranged between that and 70 degrees. Think of this ye sufferers who are melting in less favored places. If ye want to keep cool during the summer come to Nicaragua.

**NEW FLAG.**—The Quartermaster of this port is a genuine specimen of young America. After eleven years spent in the cause of progress, first in Mexico and then in Central America, he has at last driven "down his stakes," for a term in Granada, and promises to overlook the cause with a feeling of paternity. The old flag had faded, and he and the aimable lady of Capt. Dusenbury conspired to make a new one, which was done forthwith and after an excellent fashion. The material and composition is good, but the volcanoes are left out with the view probably to annexing a few more. Capt. Morris, here's to our new flag and the fair hands that wrought it.

Smith and Brown were walking across the Plaza. Says Smith to Brown, why are you like a general pardon? Because you amnesty (am nasty). Smith is still at large, and Brown is doing as well as can be expected.

**DISCHARGES.**—A large number of soldiers are now being discharged from the army, on account of expiration of their terms of service.

## TOO BAD—IF TRUE.

The late irregularity in the reception of the mails from the United States makes us very cautious in expressing an opinion upon anything relative to it either socially or politically; as whatever we might say may by the next arrival receive a flat contradiction. By the last accounts politics had swallowed everything else. While newspapers were pouring forth broadsides and raking each other fore and aft in advocacy of the claims of their favorites; wits were cracking their jokes upon each other's heads, and poets were endeavoring to suffocate the opposition in a flood of verse. The candidates themselves—generous honest patriots that they are—were undergoing extreme torture, by the pressure of those thumbscrews of political torment—party test questions.

The names of the Presidential aspirants afford those who can see amusement in politics ample opportunities to make merriment upon them. The names make a singular alliteration. Buchanan and Breckenridge, Donelson and Dayton, Fremont and Fillmore.

In the New England and Western States, Fremont and the Rocky Mountains (in reference to his explorations) are the "open sesame" to society.

Throughout the South, and in Pennsylvania "Buck" and "Breck" are the only passwords as under which it is safe to circulate at large. Fillmore is a sort of national man and his name is spoken more or less in every State of the Union, especially in the summer months, for during the hot weather politicians of all parties, whether at the festive board or in the enjoyment of a private "cobbler," are heard frequently to exclaim—fill more.

Immediately after the nomination of Buchanan, the democracy of New York got up a grand ratification meeting. After having listened to the speechmaking in the Park, they formed in procession, and marched up Broadway, bearing in their hands numerous flags and banners, on one of which was the following inscription:

"We have 'Polked' them, we have 'Pierced' them, and now we'll 'Buck' them."

We have occasionally heard of the "gagging" of men, and the "muzzling" of the press, but this is the first instance which has come to our knowledge of a whole nation being "bucked."

## ORGANIZATION OF THE COURTS OF JUSTICE.

By a decree of the Government published under the regular official heading, it will be seen that the first step towards the regular organization of the Judiciary of this State has been taken in the appointment of a Court of First Instance for every Department in the Republic. The Hon. Thomas Baseye, of California, has been appointed by the President Judge of the Court of First Instance in this Department; and we believe we may safely congratulate the public that a man has been nominated who fulfils the Jeffersonian measure of honesty and capability.

The jurisdiction of the Court is set forth in the decree as embracing all cases where the title or possession of land is in question; in all cases of admiralty or maritime jurisdiction; in all matters pertaining to the estates of deceased persons; in all criminal cases, and, generally, in all cases beyond the jurisdiction of the alcaldes.

The Judge has power to enforce his decrees; he may appoint a clerk and marshal, at the same time designating their fees; and for his services, at present, shall receive one hundred and fifty dollars per month.

As a matter of course, as always will be the case, legal business is flowing in on the attention of the Court; and we doubt not there will soon be other organizations of the same sort.

**EVACUATING.**—Up to the 10th of May 55,000 French, 9000 English, 7080 Sardinians, and 10,000 Turks had quitted the Crimea. There were still on Russian territory 85,000 French, 45,000 English, and 9000 Sardinians.

**MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.**—The Princess Royal of England is betrothed to Prince Frederick William of Prussia. It is said the consummation of the marriage is so near at hand that officers of their future household have already been selected.

**MARSHAL PELLESIER.**—At last accounts Marshal Pellessier—the hero of Sebastopol—was hastening home to be present at the christening of "Young France."

**SEBASTOPOL.**—Russian engineers are now surveying Sebastopol, which is to be built entirely on a new plan.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**—By General Order No. 132, officers in the army will observe that they can now obtain their proper commissions.

## Treason and Death!

### EXECUTION OF TRAITORS IN MASAYA

Wednesday, at half-past five in the afternoon, Desiderio Calvo, a wealthy merchant of Masaya, Domingo Antonio Berclaran, Moises Avendaño and Felipe Perez, all natives of Nicaragua, were publicly executed by being shot in the Plaza of Masaya, for treasonable practices against the Republic.

In this army, as in all others, there are base men, who, not realizing their purposes of plunder, and being restrained from lawlessness, desert the service they dishonor. Such cases are fewer than in any other army we read of; for here the soldier is not pressed into duty, but comes voluntarily into the army of the State from the promptings of a noble ambition. However straitened the army may be for the necessities of life, the soldiers of the republican cause consider themselves bound more strictly by their honor to abide by a mission they have undertaken to perform; and the man who talks of desertion here is marked as one unworthy to follow the banner which leads to an honorable grave or a glorious victory. Into this body of men, however, as into all human assemblies, have crept a few cowardly cravens; and ever and anon we hear that some company has lost a man by desertion. The name of such an one is then struck from the army roll; his memory is held in contempt; and when caught the duty of shooting him is despatched without a word of pity. A soldier's honor should not be affected by sympathy for one who leaves the service when the State is in danger, and when the issue, not only of all our lives, but of the great cause of republicanism is surrounded by enemies.

Three or four soldiers having deserted from the garrison at Masaya, the officers formed a Vigilance Committee to detect the cause and arrest such as they might suspect of an intention to desert. On Tuesday last a soldier named James Verner, sergeant major of the Second Light Infantry, who speaks Spanish well, informed his commanding officer that he had been solicited by a certain native to desert. He also proposed to convince the officers of the fact by meeting the native (Calvo, mentioned in the first paragraph,) at a certain untenanted house that night. The proposal was accepted, and for the purpose of securing double testimony, another soldier named John Sanborn was sent along.

Accordingly at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night Verner and Sanborn repaired to the appointed spot, and entering the house commenced a conversation with persons inside. The officers who were on the watch heard the natives ask Verner to desert, proposing to pay so much money down, and when he arrived at Leon the enemy would pay the rest. Some money was then paid to Verner and Sanborn, and they were also supplied with fresh bread and cheese, and urged to leave immediately. Desiderio Calvo informed Verner how to avoid the picket guard, and at what houses to call on the road for provisions and assistance. He told Verner to say to Rivas that he had sufficient money to buy up the whole army, (modest man!) and that he intended to remain in Masaya persuading men to desert until he was suspected, when he would leave and go to Leon himself.

After hearing this much the officers rushed into the room and secured the four men whose names we have given in the first paragraph. They were tried, and, by the laws of war, sentenced to be shot. Wednesday they were executed in the presence of a large concourse of the people of Masaya, who, although they might pity them as men, still expressed an opinion that as citizens they deserved death.

In this connection it may not be amiss to ask the soldier what he proposes to gain by desertion? The enemy are proverbially false, and history should warn any American not to trust himself into the hands of his bitter and treacherous foes. The success of the democratic cause is certain, and the deserter must soon be caught or forced to leave the State. All reason should convince a man of the ultimate victory of the present Government, and when this is done where will the deserter obtain refuge from the punishment which must follow him here, or the contempt with which he will be viewed in the United States. There is no safety, no hope of reward outside of the present legitimate authority; and whoever takes up with a different destiny voluntarily accepts an ignominious death or a life of flight and contempt. Men should look at this matter in its probable chances hereafter, and not as regards the value of a few dollars bounty they may obtain at present for deserting the service they voluntarily enlisted to support. A list of the deserters, with their names, ages, character, place of residence, business and description, will be published soon, and then their infamy will be as wide as the world.

## LETTER FROM MASAYA.

[Special correspondence of El Nicaraguense.]

MASAYA, July 23, 1856.

Sir—Deeming that a brief account of the manner in which the boys at Masaya spend their leisure hours in these "weak, piping times of peace" might be acceptable, I will endeavor to give you a few items which occurred within the last two days. In the first place we had a marriage—the gallant Lieut. C—, of the Second Light Infantry, having led to the hymenial altar the young and beautiful Miss C. O'N—, a native lady of the highest respectability. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. May; and after the blushing bride had retired, the friends of the bridegroom enjoyed themselves most hugely. In fact, so exhilarated did some of them become that it is whispered that a certain well-known army physician forgot the countersign, and was kept marking time by the sentry until relieved by the officer of the day. It is said that the match was a runaway one, and, consequently, the fair bride was unattended by her female friends—an omission which somewhat marred the otherwise supremely happy evening. The gallant bridegroom received the congratulations of his comrades with becoming equanimity.

On the following day a party of officers proceeded to the beautiful Indian village of Nindiri, where two races were run, which might be described in sporting language thus:

### NINDIRI COURSE—SUMMER MEETING.

First Race—Quarter Race, free for all ages; sweepstake purse \$50, half forfeit. Single dash.

#### Entries.

E. J. Sanders' w. g., Old Tom, by imp. Whiskey, out of Blue Ruin—5 y. o.

B. P. Crane's w. h., Rack, by Pacer, out of imp. Lope—4 y. o.

When the horses were brought to the stand, opinions were about equally divided, and we heard of but one bet—a bottle of agudiente on Old Tom, which was promptly taken—down. After one false start the word was given to go, and both nags got off well together—Old Tom having the track and slightly taking the lead. Rack followed close, however, and when about midway the pace was tremendous. At this time both horses might have been covered with two blankets. Rack manifested a disposition to bolt, which his rider was unable to restrain, and Old Tom came in a considerable winner, in about 0.55.

Neither horse appeared to be much distressed; and as about this time a demijohn of "the stuff" was seen coming up the street on an Indian girl's head, a simultaneous rush was made for the grocery, in which the recent competing nags were the winners; but whether it was owing to their speed or the thirst of their riders, must be left to the imagination.

After refreshment preparations were made for the second race. The entries were Old Tom, as before, and F. P. Anderson's bay horse Agudiente, by Indian, out of Sugar Cane—4 y. o. Old Tom's previous performances and his apparent good condition made him the favorite, and the betting was exceedingly limited—not more than three bottles having changed hands on the race. At the start Old Tom took his usual position in the advance, Agudiente close behind. The rider of the latter was observed to apply the persuaders very freely, but it was all in vain—Old Tom maintaining his position, and coming in an easy winner in 0.53.

After the races the noise of a drum was heard in the distance, and fearing it might be the enemy, the whole body charged up in the direction of the sound—Chico Bravo leading most gallantly. On arriving at the spot two drums were found, which two Indians were playing upon in a not very scientific but exceedingly earnest manner, to the accompaniment of a cracked clarinet played by a blind *hijo del pais*. Struck with the extreme beauty of the music, it was at once resolved to march towards the Plaza headed by the band; and off we started, marching by fours, led by Capt. Chico, who gave his orders with a gravity suited to the occasion. On arriving at the Plaza the band instinctively halted at the grocery, in front of which the band drew up. The sun being rather warm, four of the party made for a shady tree in the rear of the grocery, without waiting for orders, for which they were immediately arrested by Capt. Chico.

After imbibing the party returned to Masaya, visiting on the way that remarkable lake from which the town draws its water. They reached home safely—only one of the party having been spilled on the road, owing, he said, to the bridle breaking, and I suppose that must have been the cause. On entering the town the whole party charged gallantly up the street, scattering the



## RACES.

Whoever has traced the history of different races must have been struck with the tendency of each race to work out a particular destiny in opposition to all forces and under the most adverse circumstances. In this men appear to be guided by an instinct superior to reason itself. For in this peoples have oftentimes trampled upon observances and rules of action laid down for them by their deepest thinkers.

Mankind may be divided into two grand divisions—the migratory and the non-migratory. If we cast our eye upon a map of the world we can as readily distinguish the lines by which they are divided, as we can the boundaries of an island. The migratory races are daring, vigorous and aggressive; the non-migratory are weak and in no way venturesome. The Anglo-Saxon may be taken as a type of one—the Chinese the type of the other. An endeavor to stop the onward march of the former would prove as fruitless as the efforts of Madam Partington at stopping the tide of the Atlantic with a broomstick. The latter are now as they were two thousand years ago, and pride themselves upon their non-progressive exclusiveness.

The fact, that, out of the petty tribes of the Angles and Saxons, have sprung a race of men that seems destined to bring mankind to the culminating point of its greatness, is one of the most instructive lessons in history. And the force of it is by no means diminished when we consider that in this, contrary to all other races, the sword has played but a secondary part. As the great moral redeemer of the world assumed the robes of mortality within the humble precincts of a stable, so the origin of the race in which his philosophy finds a physical embodiment has had such an obscure beginning that its origin is difficult to determine; and there can be no doubt that, one is as certain to regenerate the physical, as the other is the moral condition of the world. The Anglo-Saxon race appears to have been created for carrying out to its ultimate the doctrines of Christ, and must therefore continue in its work until some new system of ethics has been originated which shall prove beyond the grasp of its intellect.

All Europe combined could not confine the English, within the narrow limits of their little island. Like the coral insects in the depths of the ocean, which instinctively continue to progress until they have created new islands; and have laid the foundations of future empires, the English driven by the irresistible force which controls their destiny, have worked themselves into the four corners of the earth, and founded empires, which, increasing like their parent, must sooner, or later control or absorb the entire human family.

The weaker or non-migratory race have always disappeared before, or bent beneath, the stronger or migratory race. Where are now the Indians of North America? Where are the more civilized tribes who acknowledged the supremacy of the Montezumas? Those of them that have not already entered the eternal hunting grounds with their fathers, are gliding by us like spectres; and so negligent have they been of the talents given them, that they leave not even a footprint by which future chroniclers can trace their history.

The fate of the Indians would almost justify the belief that, they are but the remains of a pre-Adamite race, whose destinies had been accomplished before Adam was created, or before there was a necessity for the present more vigorous and more intellectual possessors of the soil which they so long occupied without improving.

Looking thus at what the Anglo-Saxon race is evidently destined to accomplish, how short-sighted it appears in one portion of it to throw obstacles in the path of the other. The race has already got a footing in China and Japan; it has the control of India and the islands of the ocean, as well as nearly all North America. Why should it defeat itself in Central America?

**CITY OF RIVAS.**—A friend writes us from Rivas that the town is pricking up at present, and is now much more animated than it was some weeks since. Houses are being fitted up on the Plaza, and the alcaldes are busy having the weeds and underbrush cleared away. The deserted buildings are now filled up with smiling señoritas and crying muchachas. The American and native population enjoy good health, and to wind up with the rather elegant expression of our correspondent, the town is doubtably like it use to be.

## GRANADA IN THE EVENING.

The drum beats the call for the evening parade. The soldiers are now seen walking to and fro across the Plaza, in order to join their companies, and citizens begin to sally forth to witness the review.

It is now about half-past four P. M. The sun, descending in his course to the horizon, has lost his mid-day fervidness, and heavy clouds rolling up from the eastward interpose their grateful shade. The tops of Mount Momobacho are capped by a light vapor, upon the serrated edges of which silver fringes begin to appear. A refreshing breeze is blowing off the lake, bringing with it the odors of thousands of sweet smelling flowers and blossoms. During the short interval which intervenes before the parade the stillness is broken only by the notes of many gaily plumed birds in the contiguous groves, which carrol forth their songs of gladness. High in the pure depths of the atmosphere, birds of prey, on motionless wings, sweep in endless circles, and an occasional vulture alights upon some of the neighboring roofs, as if to contemplate, with the solemn air of the bird of Minerva, upon the actions which are about to transpire beneath.

The clock of the cathedral tells the fifth hour; the drum beats the "fall in" roll; in an instant there stands, on the side of the Plaza in which is situate the offices of the President of the Republic, a line of armed men. The square is now alive with people who come to witness the drill. The dark and haughty Spaniard mingles with the copper-colored, half-clad half-breeds, who look with wonder at the maneuvers of a modern military organization, and they, in their turn, make no distinction between themselves and the "palaces." Each person is anxious only to witness what is going on, and enjoy the beauties of the scene.

The band now strikes up some lively airs, suggestive to Americans of happy times and pleasant faces far away; an officer gives the words "Attention—battalion;" the officer in command speaks, and hundreds of men move as if their anatomical articulations depended entirely upon his words. The drill is ended; the orders are read, and the officers having saluted the commander, the parade is dismissed.

The spectators now gather into groups to discuss the news of the day, or sit beneath the extending roofs and beguile the time in social chat. Presently all eyes are turned towards one of the streets which converge in the Plaza, and voices exclaim "Is that not beautiful!" as some ladies in their flowing riding habits, accompanied by their male escorts, dash forward at tremendous speed and disappear again. Horsemen on their ambling animals now appear upon the Plaza, dressed in gay uniform, and pedestrians perambulate about in various directions.

The sun has now sunk beneath the earth, but his refracted rays reflected from the clouds render the entire view into one of surpassing beauty. The warmth of the coloring near the horizon is gradually subdued, until, at the zenith, touches and shades too delicate for description blend in the most pleasing harmony. Occasionally a pencil of light tipping the edges of the mountain gives to them the appearance of being enveloped in flames while, more frequently, floods of the richest and most gorgeous coloring is poured out upon the dark heavy clouds, transfixing the spectator with wonder at the beauty of the commingling of such strong light and shade. Gradually all things assume a more sombre hue, and night falling silently, hides from view everything except the brilliant stars.

**TEMPERANCE REGULATION.**—The town is now one of the most orderly places in the world. An order has been issued that no more liquor should be sold, and all the drinking establishments have been closed up. This is carrying out the Maine Liquor Law quite unexpectedly, and we are somewhat anxious to hear what the "reformers" down-east will say when they hear of the fact.

**LOUIS SCHLESSINGER.**—It is rumored that Mr. Schlessinger, after dodging about the country for three months, has at last "turned up" in Chenandega, and has been appointed to the command of a body of Indians pressed into service for rebellious purposes against this Republic. It is a pity the good natured Indians of Segovia should be forced to keep such bad company.

**RESIGNATIONS.**—First Lieutenant W. S. West, and Second Lieutenant J. W. Mountjoy resigned their offices on the 6th of July.

First Lieutenant Bradley, of the First Light Infantry, resigned on the 17th of July.

Surgeon Grant resigned on the 19th of July.

Second Lieutenant W. Clark resigned on the 21st of July.

## PEEPS ABOUT TOWN.

BY TITAS BRICKS:

Granada is a beautiful city, and so situated that, look from whatever point you may, a view is obtained. Granada is an epitome of all nature. In its center is a vast prairie inhabited by various and alarmingly savage animals, whose hideous noises make night tremendous. Standing in the middle of this vast plain and casting the eye as far as you can throw it, you behold (if your eye has not been injured by the throw) immense piles of what we once mud and straw rising heavenward to the stupendous height of, at least, twelve feet six inches, terminating in various "conic sections," which are so amusingly described by a remarkably witty writer called Euclid—to whom, for the particulars upon "sections," the reader is respectfully referred. Between the prairie and the upper end of the town the traveller may be gratified by the sight of innumerable falls, (especially if he should have the happiness of travelling it after dark,) many of which will certainly astonish if they do not alarm him. On the right hand side as you go up, the streets end in a hole in the ground; on the left hand side as you come down, they terminate "no whar." Those who take the left hand road are supposed never to stop. It is thought by an iquarians that Rivas took this road, and as he is likely to terminate "no whar," it is called the Rivas Road. But upon this point the ancients and moderns are divided; the latter contending that he is likely to come to an end before he expects it. Toward the lower end of the city the principal streets run (very fast) nearly cheek-by-jowl, until they push their extremities under the waters of that first cousin of the Pacific Ocean called Lake Nicaragua.

Notwithstanding the many beauties of the place and the attractions of its gay saloons, its places of amusement, its public gardens, its refreshing fountains, its public galleries, where the genius of men has infused into the shapeless paints and the dull inanimate marble everything in life except the breath itself! Notwithstanding all this, and the attractions of the beautiful faces which are daily to be seen upon the avenues and circumjacent groves, I became wearied of Granada, and longed for the atmosphere of the country, where I might be cheered by the warbling of the birds, and the humming of the bees, and the voices of the rivulets, as they lisp their little songs to the lilies and ferns, while meandering ceaselessly through the meadows.

Having jumped on the back of the road that runs to the lake I soon arrived there; and with my other shirt tied neatly up in a handkerchief, I awaited the coming of the party with whom I had volunteered to cross.

What an institution is a bungo! It carries a man back five thousand years, while it carries him forward fifty miles. Who can sit in one without thinking of the time when Adam "paddled his own canoe" to "the other side of Jordan," with Mrs. Adam by his side, and the chubby little Cain and Abel on her knees!

Our bungo proved herself a first rate sailor. The distance to the point at which we were driving was thirty-eight miles, and we reached it in the unprecedentedly short time of seven days thirteen hours and twenty-seven minutes. The commander—a jolly dog—who is somewhat addicted to lying (in the guard house) says his bark was on the sea thirteen seconds less than the above time; but as he was only "half seas over" until we had gone the entire distance, his statement must be taken with a few grains of allowance, two scruples of conscience, and four very heavy drachms of brandy—in a horn—before it can be relied upon.

The wind during the first three days blew a gale from the N. N. S. by N. On the morning of the fourth day we bore up against a stiff breeze, and made several degrees of dead reckoning N. S. N. by S. By struggling manfully against the adverse winds, and undergoing the utmost privations (being allowed only a small keg of liquor per day for ten men), our efforts were at length crowned with success, and we succeeded beyond our hopes, in being drifted back to the spot from which we started.

Having refilled our casks, and taken in a few tortillas and other little luxuries, we lost no time in committing ourselves again to the miseries of the deep. Started with a fair wind, and reached the middle of the lake in gallant style. We now began to chop in the "Trough of the Sea"—the name of our bungo—and found, by an examination of the log (kept for kindling purposes), that we had succeeded in knocking off two knots an hour. The breeze increased to a gale—the gale to a hurricane. The Trough of the Sea dove into the waters like a duck; all hands in danger of be-

ing drowned—except me, for, somehow, I'm always dry—succeeded at last in reaching shore by all hands blowing up the captain—thus keeping ourselves afloat.

The coast upon which we landed was an extremely hospitable one, but there were no inhabitants. Every person retired to the mountains of the interior at our approach. The few, however, that remained received us with open arms and fixed bayonets—a courtesy which we were not slow in returning, as we fixed our bayonets in pieces of beef which, we were creditably informed, had been jerked immense distances; and by a flank movement, which speaks volumes for the strategic ability of our commander, we succeeded in capturing various feathered bipeds, which suffered death according to the honors of war by being shot. The fatigue of the attack was so great that many complained of being unable to continue, but our captain, who is as fertile in expedients as he is brave in the field, ordered copious draughts of coffee to be administered. This for a while caused us to renew the attack; but the opposition continuing to bring in fresh supplies, we were obliged to withdraw. And now a great misfortune befel us. The captain, whose loyalty had hitherto never been suspected, went over boldly and openly to our enemies. This, however, proved afterward but a *ruse de guerre*; for having endeavored to bring them to terms, he was heard giving them a command to "Charge." He then returned to his old companions. It is supposed that the enemy did charge, as, before we left, we could see them counting up the cost of something on their fingers. I hope these people will learn after a while that Americans cannot afford to fight for nothing and feed themselves.

For seventeen days we wandered about in the wilderness. Our days were spent in the patriotic endeavor to empty our casks—our nights in defending ourselves against the attacks of musquitoes, which grow here to an enormous size. In one of those night encounters I happened to be separated from my companions. Early in the day I was placed in charge of the kegs, and nobly did they do their duty. Even in my misfortune they did not abandon me, for now I found one of them by my side, administering to me all the consolation and comfort my precarious position would admit.

Those who have studied natural history know, as well as I do, that the female musquitoes only have stings. The night was so intensely dark that I could distinguish nothing, but I knew by the strangeness of the sensation I felt that one of those was around. I appealed once more to the keg to deaden my feelings, but the sensation increased. I rolled myself up in my blanket, but this didn't save me, as I was immediately unrolled. Having no other alternative I belowed forth for assistance. Fortune favors the brave: the captain and his party arrived and rescued me. As soon as I was in safety I began to relate my adventure with the musquito, but the captain interrupted me by saying—"We saw her, Bricks; she is of the Carib tribe."

As I didn't desire to be made a standing joke, I returned the next day to Granada.

**SOCIAL REUNIONS.**—On the Saturday evening after the ceremony of resuming diplomatic relations, a number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the house of Col. Wheeler, and enjoyed themselves in the old-fashioned nearty style peculiar to Americans. Singing, dancing and reciting were the order of the day, or rather night, for the 'wee, sma' hours' stole upon them ere they were aware of their approach. So pleasant was this impromptu soiree that those engaged were determined to repeat it; and the Colonel stated that he would give a little affair of this kind every Thursday night. On Thursday last, accordingly, another joyous party assembled at the Minister's, no less than nine American ladies being present, and enjoyed themselves in a pleasant, rational manner. No invitations are given to these reunions, but it is understood that all the Colonel's friends are expected to be present—dropping in and out as time and inclination suits. This divests them of all formality and stiffness, and throws about them an air of lightness and ease, which much enhances their pleasure. We hope to see this example of Col. Wheeler's followed by other ladies and gentlemen, as nothing tends more to knit the two races together than these little social gatherings, where all meet and pass the time in innocent mirth and gaiety. The native ladies have not mustered very strong as yet, but we trust they will lay aside their shyness and assist in making the time pass pleasantly.

**APPOINTMENT.**—Mr. C. C. Nukerck has been appointed Collector of Customs at the port of San Juan del Sur.

NICARAGUA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Accessory Transit Company.

RELATIONS BETWEEN NICARAGUA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Letter from Mr. Richmond, Under-Secretary of State, to Mr. Wheeler, U. S. Minister.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

GRANADA, July 22, 1856.

The undersigned Under-Secretary of State for the Republic of Nicaragua, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Despatch No. 26, from the Honorable Mr. Wheeler, Minister of the United States of America.

Enclosed herewith the Minister of the United States will please find the discharges asked for.

In relation to the proceedings had with the late Accessory Transit Company, the undersigned is instructed to reply that the President is pleased to have this opportunity of explaining the facts and circumstances which led to the recent action of this Government. It is satisfactory to be able to correct the misrepresentations of interested parties, who, as appears from some documents accompanying the message of the President of the United States sent into Congress on the 1th of May last, have not scrupled, for their own unworthy purposes, to attempt to deceive the Hon. Secretary of State and other persons connected with the United States Government.

When the history of the late company is fairly placed before the President of the United States, the undersigned feels assured that he will not fail to perceive the spirit of equity and justice which has controlled the conduct of the Government of Nicaragua. It is hardly necessary to remind the Honorable Minister of the United States of the fact that the late Accessory Transit Company was chartered "with the sole object of facilitating the construction of the maritime canal," in accordance with the contract entered into on the 27th of August 1849 between the Supreme Director of the State of Nicaragua and the "American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company."

The undersigned begs to call the attention of the Honorable Minister of the United States to the peculiar phraseology of the charter by which its "sole object" is determined; because if the Accessory Transit Company have failed to use the charter for the "sole object" of the grant, then it is manifest that the privileges therein contained are forfeited. The American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company was chartered for several purposes. It obtained the privilege of building a ship canal across the territory of this Republic on certain terms and conditions; but if it found the ship canal impracticable, it might fulfil the contract by constructing a railroad, or rail and carriage road and water communication between the two oceans.

The Accessory Transit Company differed from the Ship Canal Company in having one object, and that object was to facilitate the construction of the ship canal. The President of the late Accessory Company, in a letter to the Hon. Mr. Marcy, dated March 26th 1854, declares that "a ship canal of the requisite depth was found to be impracticable." If this assertion of the company's president be correct, it is clear that the "sole object" of the charter cannot be attained, and, therefore, that all privileges granted under it are forfeited by acknowledged inability to perform the conditions of the grant. But as if further to justify the course the Government has pursued, the president of the company says in the same letter:

"The Accessory Transit Company is an association composed of American citizens, whose principal business is that of common carriers of passengers and freight from New York to California. For convenience of transit across the Isthmus, the company found it necessary to obtain a charter and acts of incorporation from the State of Nicaragua."

If the "principal business" of the company was as thus stated—and there can be no doubt of the fact—the privileges of the charter were diverted from the "sole object" of the grant to another and entirely different purpose. It is an unhappy admission for the Accessory Company to say that it obtained its charter merely "for convenience of transit across the Isthmus." The Republic had no such objects when it granted the act of incorporation. This perversion of the privileges of the company to a purpose almost purely selfish and but little connected with the interests of the Republic, would of itself be sufficient ground for annulling the charter.

Thus it is clear, from the admissions of the company itself, that the revocation of the Accessory Transit charter was an act of strict justice. But there were also other and equally powerful reasons for the revocation of the principal contract to which that of the 14th of August 1851 was a mere adjunct—the charter of the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company.

By the sixth article of the last named charter it is stipulated that the State shall "receive ten per cent. of the net profits, without any deduction of interest, of any route which the company may establish between the two oceans, whether it be by railroad or carriage road, or by any other means of communication, during twelve years herein granted for the construction of said canal."

The report of the commissioners appointed under decree of this Government, dated 15th February 1855—a copy of which report, marked A, is herewith enclosed—fully shows the indebtedness which has occurred under the above-cited article. Notwithstanding the large amount due the Republic, the company not only persisted in its refusal to come to an accounting with the Government, but, as the testimony before the commission fully establishes, it maintained a system of deep and

deliberate fraud for the purpose of eluding the payment of its just liabilities. The testimony of the agents of the company shows that their books were kept in such a way as to prevent the State from arriving at a correct knowledge of the net profits and with a view of making the gains of the company appear less than they really were.

But it may be urged that although the company was deeply indebted to the Government and was fraudulently endeavoring to deprive the State of its just rights, still the controversy was to be settled by reference to five commissioners chosen under the thirty-third article of the charter.

For some time past the State has been endeavoring to settle with the company by means of commissioners. The Government of Estrada, in June 1855, appointed Messrs. Tejada and Lacayo to visit New York for the purpose of a settlement; and in the month of July the Government of Castellon appointed General—then Colonel—William Walker with similar objects. At the same time the Government of Leon notified the agents of the company that it would consider any settlement made with Messrs. Tejada and Lacayo as null and void.

Messrs. Tejada and Lacayo went to New York and presented their powers to the agents of the company. Their correspondence with the Government of Granada shows, however, that they found the company indisposed to settle. Colonel Walker, early in September last, presented his credentials to the agent in Virgin Bay, who informed him that he had sent a copy of the powers to the president in New York. No steps were, however, taken to arrange any settlement with the company at that time.

Soon after the late Provisional Government was organized in November last, the Minister of Hacienda sent a formal notice to the president of the company, peremptorily requiring him to appoint commissioners to settle the matters in controversy with the Government. To this the president replied in a letter, enclosing an opinion of the counsel of the company, copies of which are herewith enclosed, marked B and C.

It is impossible not to be struck with the evasive nature of the reply made to the Minister of Hacienda. It is stated that the matter had passed out of the hands of the company, inasmuch as they had appointed two commissioners to act in conjunction with two others appointed by Messrs. Tejada and Lacayo. Now it is clear these four had no power to act under the thirty-third article before a fifth was appointed; and the company has never asserted or pretended that a fifth was appointed before the powers of Tejada and Lacayo were formally revoked. Hence it was a mere subterfuge for the company to refuse to comply with the explicit demand of the Minister of Hacienda.

But the opinion of the counsel of the company and the action of the president based upon it were more than a subterfuge. They were a direct indignity to the Government of Leon, under whose auspices chiefly the late Provisional Government was formed; for they entirely ignored the protest made by the Director Castellon against the appointment of Tejada and Lacayo, and recognized these latter as the duly and only constituted agents of the Republic. As the Government formed under the treaty of 23d October 1855 was instituted for the purposes of peace between the old parties, it could not fail to be surprised and startled at the insolence of a corporation which attempted to reopen the old wounds by persisting in treating the Government of Estrada as the only legitimate one prior to the inauguration of President Rivas.

The tone of contempt for the will of the Republic of Nicaragua which pervades the letter of the counsel of the company, is a fair specimen of the manner in which this corporation has always treated the Government. The uniform policy of the company has been to encourage first one party and then another in the State, thus keeping the Republic always in turmoil and without authorities powerful enough to enforce its claims against its debtors. In the same spirit the counsel of the company, after the notification of the Minister of Hacienda, continued to threaten the Government that if the State would not settle on terms acceptable to them they would break up the transit and take their steamers from the lake and river. Under such circumstances and with such threats, nothing remained but to dissolve the company and place its property in the hands of a receiver for the payment of its just liabilities. This was done by decree, dated 18th of February 1856.

In dissolving the company the State was careful not to take any unfair advantage of the faithless and criminal acts of the company. A Board of Commissioners was appointed to take charge of the property seized, to cite the company through its agents to appear and answer to the charges made by the State, and to give these agents the privilege of cross-examining and producing witnesses, and of being heard by counsel in defence of the corporation. Provision was made for preventing any interruption in the transit, and as far as possible the interests of innocent parties were carefully secured.

Far from appearing before the Board of Commissioners to answer to the claims of the Government, the Accessory Transit Company has persisted in its old hostility to the establishment of peace and order on the Isthmus. Its officers and agents have constantly strove to depreciate the Government, misrepresenting its acts and calumniating its intentions. Herewith enclosed the Honorable Minister of the United States will please find a letter of instructions, marked D, written by the vice-president of the company to its agent at Punta Arenas, and plainly manifesting the spirit and designs of the corporation. This letter attempts to represent the officers and agents of this Government as engaged in piratical enterprises, and seeks to stimulate a British naval officer to interfere with the American flag, for the purpose of carrying out the views of a commercial company.

Whether judged by the strict letter of the law, the written charter, or by an enlarged equity

which leads a State to be lenient to a corporation it has created when it endeavors to comply with its engagements, the Accessory Transit Company deserved to be dissolved. And the undersigned is satisfied that the more thoroughly the matter is examined and the more fully the facts are known and investigated the more entirely will the Honorable Minister of the United States be convinced of the justice of the course pursued by this Republic.

The undersigned begs the Honorable Mr. Wheeler to receive the assurances of his high respect and distinguished consideration.

JOHN L. RICHMOND,

Under-Secretary of State for the Republic of Nicaragua.

To the Hon. John H. Wheeler, Minister of the United States near Nicaragua.

CALIFORNIA AFFAIRS.—Mob law reigns supreme in California. San Francisco is in the midst of a revolution such as none other but her own history parallels. The most deplorable state of anarchy rules the community; and where it will stop we are at a loss to determine. It appears that when James King of William, editor of the Bulletin, was killed, the mob commenced, and in a short time its members amounted to six thousand persons. These procured guns, swords, pistols and cannon, and after perfecting an organization, marched on the jail, and after taking Casey and Cora from the authorities, proceeded to lynch them.

They afterwards ordered a large number of persons to leave the State, giving but short notice of the fact. Afterwards the Governor issued his proclamation against the Vigilance Committee, and his authority was directly defied. The courts suspended all business, and the city merchants shut up their shops. There was a universal stagnation in private as well as public affairs.

One of the men notified to leave refused to comply, and a writ of habeas corpus was sued out to rescue him from the hands of the committee. The process could not be served because the man was concealed. Another failed to comply, and an attempt was made to arrest him in the presence of David S. Terry, Judge of the Supreme Court. Resistance was made, a fight ensued, and Judge Terry cut a man named Hopkins with his bowie knife. The Vigilance Committee became furious, arrested Judge Terry, and at last accounts he was being informally tried by the mob.

The Committee have fortified their place of meeting, and a certain number of members parade the city in military uniform every day. All the arms of the State had been captured, and though an attempt was being made by the authorities to re-establish law and order, it was yet far from successful, and the country seemed to be subjected to the will of an unlicensed mob. Where the difficulty would end, nothing in our advices affords us the least ground to conjecture. The State was in anarchy.

PAYING OFF.—Within the past two weeks, as fast as the different muster-rolls have been handed in, the Paymaster-General of the Army has been busily engaged in paying off the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Republic.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Col. John Allen, Second Rifle Battalion, has been granted leave of absence for sixty days, from the 16th of July. Lieut. W. Overton, Second Rifle Battalion, has been granted leave of absence for sixty days, from the 16th of July.

MILITARY CLASS.—The officers of the line stationed at this post formed a class for recitation and instruction in tactics, on the 28th of July. The commanding officer of the post supervises the course of instructions.

COURT—FIRST INSTANCE.—Judge Baseye has opened his court in the room formerly occupied by the Subsecretary of Hacienda, next door to the Custom House.

PORTRAIT OF A YANKEE.—In the very warmest corner—a seat most judiciously chosen—sat an old Yankee, with a long, sharp nose, and keen grey eyes, over which a pair of heavy eyebrows arched themselves ever and anon, as if they said, "Wael, I never—lu tell!" These, with a strip of yellow forehead, a bilious complexion, and a most unyielding head of hair, complete a face which would have been a letter of credit for its owner's "all-fired smartness," from Persia to the Pole; as for dress Joathan was rigged out in a coat that was built among the granite hills of cold New Hampshire, or nowhere—a swallow tailed thing, with huge pockets, and bright brass buttons; to this add a generous allowance of shirt-collar, a free and easy neck-kerchief, a pair of striped breeches, whose legs were a world too short for his long shanks, and an unpolished sample of eastern-made boots, and we flatter ourselves that you have a tolerably correct likeness of an unmitigated Yankee as ever whittled a stick, or talked about "hum" as connected with the land of wooden nutmegs.

Notice.

ALL persons having demands against, or debted to, the Estate of J. A. RUGGLES, deceased, will call at the office of Wines & Co. settlement of the same.

Also, all persons having Goods of any description will call, prove property and take them away. By order, W. M. K. ROGERS, Administrator.

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT of the Republic of Nicaragua, to encourage the immigration of persons of thrift and industry to become settlers and inhabitants within its territorial limits, and 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, to be named by the President, and immediate possession given.

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

Art. 3. A right to occupy and improve shall be issued to applicants, and at the expiration of 12 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 disperse seeds, plants, &c., and to keep the registry books of the Department.

Done in Granada, the 23d of November, 1856. PATRICIO RIVAS, President of the Republic.

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

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

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

MANOVILLE'S HOTEL, NEAR THE PLAZA OF ST. SEBASTIAN.

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

The Table will be supplied with the best and choicest market of Granada afforded. The Bar will be supplied with LIQUORS and CIGARS.

Rooms and Bedding superior. Granada, June 11th, 1856.

Dr. Augustus Post

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

Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetrics. Office and residence on the southeast corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convent. Granada, June 7, 1856.

Script Lost!

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against purchasing Script No. 6 and two Land Warrants, No. 1 and No. 64; and also Promissory Notes, bearing the signature of William Walker, drawn on account of building the wharf at Granada. The above were lost from my pocket in the water off the Granada dock. CHARLES PARTRIDGE. Granada, July 26, 1856.

Pistol Lost!

A GOOD REWARD will be paid to any person who will return to this office a TEXAS LIVE SHOOTER, formerly belonging to Col. Sanders, which was lost on Thursday. The Pistol is an old one and much valued, and the finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it. Granada, June 28, 1856.

Notice.

Any person who can give us any information concerning JOHN W. KISCAIRD, 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.

## Melange.

While the world has been congratulating France upon her late military and diplomatic victories, and the proud position she has achieved among the European family of nations, the French people have been suffering much privation through the effect of inundations. So great have been the losses, it has been found necessary to raise subscriptions that food might be bought for the people. Meetings have been called in England to raise subscriptions that food might be bought for the relief of the sufferers. The London Times in appealing to the liberality of the people thus describes the extent, and ravages of the flood—

The extent of the calamity which has fallen upon the poor peasants and artisans of France, in consequence of these frightful inundations, can scarcely be exaggerated. Whole districts of most important towns have been submerged. Clay built villages have literally melted away before the action of the floods. Life, we fear, has been sacrificed in large proportion and in the most distressing manner. Let the imagination of the most imaginative person run riot as it will, and it will scarcely arrive at a faithful picture of the scene.

It must be remembered that vast tracts of country lately smiling with rich crops and the future harvest of the year are now, or were two or three days ago, mere lakes. The wretched husbandman with their shivering families, have been driven to the high grounds to escape from imminent death. Nor is the desolation confined to the rural districts. We do not remember to have read of affliction carried to a more extreme point than in the case of those poor artisans of Lyons who could not be driven from the neighborhood of their submerged houses, but who would sit on patiently and uncomplaining until the waters subsided, than they might reach their looms—the instruments which were to gain bread for their wives and little ones. This is no sentimental or lack-lustrious woe, but grief such as tugs at the heartstrings of strong and honest men, and which all men with human sympathies must desire to relieve.

The Emperor passed through all the places most visited by the inundation, and appeared greatly moved by the desolating spectacle. His majesty did not anywhere alight, and in many places passed through very deep and rapid currents. The difficulties and even dangers of the route did not seem, however, to have entered his mind.

At every step the Imperial cortege was met by poor persons driven from their homes by the floods, and who pressed forward to implore relief. General Niel who rode by the side of his Majesty, had a bag filled with gold, which was liberally distributed. Everywhere during the passage of the Emperor, the cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive notre sauveur!" were raised with the greatest enthusiasm.

Near the Pont du Concert, on the left bank, a poor woman approached in front of the rest, crying, "Vive l'Empereur!" when the Emperor gave her several pieces of gold, saying, "Here, my poor woman, is something for you to buy bread with." The cries and acclamations raised by the people expresses but very feebly the deep feeling of gratitude and admiration excited in the breasts of the inhabitants of Lyons, at the goodness of heart which dictated to his Majesty the noble idea of visiting this afflicted city. The Emperor has given M. Vaisse a sum of 100,000 f. from his privy purse, to be distributed among the poor families who have suffered the most by the inundation, and has also sent a sum of 25,000 f. to the Prefect of the Seine for the sufferers in that department.

If this generation is remarkable for one thing more than another, it is for filibustering, which, in times when people were more concise in their methods of expression was called progress. In the course of a few years it will be designated as the inevitable and unavoidable tendency of a

race to expansion. But it makes the greatest difference in the world whether it was my ox that gored your bull, or your bull gored my ox. The English have been holding up their hands in dismay at the audacity of William Walker and a few Americans coming to settle in this country, but if Walker and his companions were Englishmen they would have the undivided support of all England for doing that for which they now so persistently oppose him.

The British East India Company has just voted Lord Dalhousie, late Governor General of India, a pension of \$25,000 a year, as a mark of its appreciation of his services during his administration, by which four kingdoms, besides lesser territories were added to the Company's possessions, and an annual tribute of twenty-two millions was imposed upon the inhabitants. The English journals, speaking of this matter, attempt to gloss this act of filibustering by showing that misrule and revolution had ruined the country, and that to save it, it was necessary to appropriate it. "A wrong was done, but a great benefit was conferred." After the avowal of this doctrine as political morality, we expect, says the Baltimore Sun, that the British journals will begin to praise Walker. His conduct is certainly more justifiable than Dalhousie's, for Walker was invited into Nicaragua by the people, and he assists them to maintain their own Government, whereas the rulers of the Punjab, Pego, Nagpore and Oude had to be conquered before their territory was seized upon.

While the English are crying out about the unexampled extent of their political liberality, it has been lately shown that one out of every thirty-eight Englishmen over twenty-one years of age have not the franchise extended to them, and, therefore cannot vote. At a late election in Edinburgh, which has a male population of 161,000 there were only 4215 votes cast, 1068 votes more than were cast in Granada at the last election which resulted in the selection of William Walker. But we cannot expect the English to come up to our standard, for they have not yet got out of their rudimentary state, if the doctrine is true, that man has progressed by degrees from a tadpole, they have not yet given up wearing tails. According to late English papers there exists at Middleborough on Tues a boy with a real tail which is six inches in length. The question is now—are the English progressing or are they falling back to their original state? Without giving our opinion at present, we will allow each reader of *El Nicaraguense* to decide for himself. Although in a matter of law the English can beat the State of Maine, or even Connecticut, as there is a law upon their statute books, to this day, forbidding the sale of any articles on Sunday except milk and mackerels.

If the Americans persevere they will, in the course of time be able to do much for their old mother England. The last effort at assistance was sending one of Hoe's celebrated six cylinder printing presses—with experienced workmen to superintend it—from New York by the Ericsson, on the 10th inst. It is to be used for printing Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper in London. This is a large first-class weekly journal, having a circulation of 140,000 copies. "The time was," says an American paper, "when we used to import our printing presses from London, but the tables have turned in our favor, and we are paying back our debt with compound interest."

Teaching the English printing is a lesson in peace, whether they are willing to receive instruction in the art of war is a matter of conjecture; but Brother Jona-

than is beginning to make rapid strides in the improvement of arms.

The war department at Washington has been manufacturing, at the different armories, a rifle musket far superior to any of the small arms now in use. The barrel of this new weapon is but 40 inches in length, with a calibre of 0.48 of an inch, and has three decreasing grooves cut it, with sights graduated from 100 to 1000 yards. The locks are adapted to the use of Maynard's patent primers, which are regarded as greatly superior to the old percussion priming. The ball, on the Minié plan, weighs 497 grains. The new piece is one quarter of a pound lighter than the old one, and requires but one half the charge.

## Events of One Year.

History, like the harvest field, has its full and lean years, rich, and teeming with events, or meager, dry and fruitless. With the first battle of Rivas, June 29th, 1855, opened one of the richest twelve months of the world's chronicle. By a singular interchaining of human will with favoring events, the intelligence and energy of the sovereign people of the world, has been established as the guiding and civilising power in Central America. Henceforth Nicaragua is the leading power of Democracy in Central America, and the remaining States must, of necessity adopt her colonial and civic policy, or fall perforce into the subordinate and dependant rank.

The general course of the events of the past year was not unforeseen by those few Americans who had resided long enough in Central America to acquire a knowledge of the people and the country. Knowing the wants and deficiencies of the poorer class of natives, and the general distrust of each other, which inspired the ruling class with despotic and revolutionary principles—the problem of establishing a peaceful, permanent and progressive government, which should give safety and happiness to the people, was by no means difficult of solution. Many adventurous Americans had already traversed the interior of Honduras and Nicaragua, and communicated among themselves these prophetic anticipations. As early as the winter of 1849-'50, the writer remembers to have heard a singularly accurate prediction of what has since taken place, from the lips of the accomplished author of "Walkna," Mr. E. G. Squier, American Charge to Nicaragua. From his writings, and, far more from his brilliant conversation, we may date the rise of Central American colonization. To give form and power to the movement, a leader was required with will to dare, and fortitude to endure; with force to inspire confidence and control the fiery elements necessary to the first onset of adventure.

On the 4th of July, 1855, in the little town of El Kusio, deep in the obscure interior of Eastern Honduras, three men were celebrating the anniversary of democratic freedom, and drank a hopeful safe arrival to Col. William Walker with his few gallant friends from California. The first battle of Rivas had been fought, but these three men—Bruno Natzmer, Henry Greer, and Byron Cole—had not heard of that glorious event! They sent eight leagues for a bottle of *aguardiente* to adorn their festivity with the presence and inspiration of the jolly god. Col. Walker had arrived while they drank to the hope of his safe arrival. Two of these gentlemen hold important offices under the Government of Nicaragua, after being, from the first, among

the most active and useful agents of the revolution. Col. Natzmer entered the ranks of the liberators as a private soldier, and rose rapidly to his present high reputation. Col. Cole, the first agent of William Walker in Nicaragua, rendered a series of important services in a civil and diplomatic capacity.

We have heard of libations poured out to propitiate the favor of the gods; but that far-travelled "bottle of *aguardiente*" bore all the glories both of anticipation and success.

AN AMERICAN HOTEL IN LONDON.—The British Parliament has passed a bill incorporating a Hotel Company with a capital of \$4,850,000. It is to be on Trafalgar Square, to be called the Imperial Hotel, and will be the largest and most splendid hotel in the world. The new hotel in Paris, on the American plan, is succeeding beyond all expectation. That cost \$5,000,000.

TESTING HER PHILANTHOPY.—The negro Sarah, of Staunton, Virginia, has gone to Washington City, with the permission of her master, F. Scheffer, on a visit to Harriet Beecher Stowe, who is there, for the purpose of soliciting the aid of that lady to raise funds to purchase herself.

COXS.—Why is the letter U the gayest in the alphabet? Because it is always in fun. Yes, but why is it the most unfortunate in the alphabet? Because it is always in trouble and difficulty. Which is the best way to make a coat last? Why make the vest and trousers first.

An Irish attorney, who died poor, was hurried by a shilling subscription. Some one asked Curran for his shilling. "For what?" he exclaimed. "To bury an attorney." "Here take this pound note and bury twenty of them at a shilling a head."

THE GREAT WEST.—The steam navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries consist of 787 boats, of an aggregate tonnage of 180,064; being an increase of twenty per cent in boats, and forty per cent in tonnage, over 1855.

Scolding is the pepper of matrimony, and the ladies are the papper boxes. So says an old foggy bachelor. We would give his name, but we are afraid lest the peace of his neighborhood might be disturbed by the noise of a broom handle.

If you would learn to bow, watch a meek man when he talks to a gentleman of wealth. A narrow-minded southerner more stand upright in the presence of a money-bag than he can throw a somerset over the moon.

"The proper study of mankind is man," says Pope—but the popular study is how to make money out of him.

EXCEPTIONAL FILIBUSTERISM.—The London Daily News affects surprise that the Americans should cite English annexation in India in defence of their own annexation propensities. The News very coolly calls Indian annexation an exceptional case, which strangers do not understand. The East India Company's history and policy are, certainly, exceptional, but strangers can study and judge of them, nevertheless. No other country in the world beside England has chartered a company for filibustering purposes. In this respect English filibusterism in the East Indies is most markedly exceptional. Never has filibusterism been systematically conducted on so large a scale as in India, and in this respect, also, it may be called exceptional.

British India is *imperium in imperio*, and its political relation to England is exceptional. The United States extends its constitutional rights and privileges to all new acquisitions, while England, claiming to be a constitutional country, conquers or annexes only to enslave or plunder. Our extension of territory is an extension of free institutions; of political and social liberties; of enterprise and free thought; but English annexation in the East is merely the policy of aggrandizement. We do not justify our annexation by England's rapacity, but we say she is too great a thief to be a proper school of our conduct.—*The York Sun*.

Moaning.—"What shall I do, Caroline? I'm worried almost to death. I shan't be able to get into cloths this season, for doctor says husband can't live long."

Caroline, (a maiden of uncertain age)—"I like those men: there's no depending on them."

# Parte Española.

Sábado, Agosto 9 de 1856.

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## DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES.

### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

Granada, Julio 22 de 1856.

Señor.

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

#### EL GOBIERNO.

En uso de sus facultades  
ACUERDA.

1.º El día primero de cada mes remitirán todos los Administradores y Receptores al Subsecretario de Hacienda, un estado de ingresos, egresos y existencias acompañando todos los documentos que les sirvan de comprobantes con anotación de las partidas que sean de egresos extraordinarios.

2.º El Subsecretario de Hacienda formará un estado general con el que dará cuenta al Ministerio de Hacienda el día doce de cada mes.

3.º La Tesorería general tomará razón de los estados en el libro de conocimientos; á cuyo efecto el Subsecretario de Hacienda después de formar el estado general, le pasará los estados particulares para que se archiven en aquella Oficina.

4.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponda.—Granada, Julio 22 de 1856.—Guillermo Walker.

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

De V. atento servidor.—Carrascosa.

### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.

Granada, Julio 29 de 1856.

Señor.

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

#### EL GOBIERNO.

A consecuencia del decreto emitido con fecha 21 del corriente

#### ACUERDA:

1.º Nómbrase Juez de 1.ª instancia del departamento Meridional al Señor Santiago Jackson.

2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponda.—Granada, Julio 23 de 1856.—Guillermo Walker.

Y de suprema orden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos.

De V. atento servidor

FERRER.

### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

El Presidente de la República á todos á quienes la presente viere, salud.

Sabed vosotros: que la República de Nicaragua en virtud del decreto emitido el día 22 del mes de Julio del año de 1856, queda autorizada por una ley solemne, archivada en el libro de decretos públicos en la página 17, la negociación de un empréstito público hasta en la cantidad de dos millones de pesos, y desde luego ha contratado, vendido, señala, cede y ajusta á

de la Ciudad y Estado de Nueva York en los Estados Unidos de América como apoderados, y á sus sucesores en dicho encargo y confianza toda aquella parte de los terrenos públicos de Nicaragua, situada en la Provincia de Matagalpa, y delineada, á saber: Principiando con el ángulo noroeste de un punto situado en la latitud 14.º al norte y longitud 84.º al Oeste del Meridiano de Greenwich, de allí atravesando hacia al Sur un grado á latitud 13.º al Norte en el mismo Meridiano de longitud, de allí atravesando al Oeste un grado á la longitud 85.º Oeste del mismo Meridiano y en el mismo paralelo de latitud, de allí atravesando al Norte un grado en el mismo Meridiano de longitud á la latitud 14.º al Norte, de

alli atravesando al Este, un grado en el mismo paralelo de latitud hasta llegar al punto donde se principió. Comprende un grado cuadrado, ó dos millones, trescientos cuatro mil acres de terreno, incluidas todas las minas, privilegios minerales, maderas de tinta, maderas de construcción y cualquier otros productos de la naturaleza, y para tenerlo el mismo en fianza y como apoderados en la manera y términos y para los objetos y usos que en adelante se explicarán.

Se tendrá dicha propiedad por garantía y seguridad en favor de los suscritores del empréstito nicaraguense en los términos que expresa el decreto de 22 del mes de Julio de 1856, y será una fianza distinta y separada para garantizar los bonos emitidos en virtud de la autorización de dicho decreto.

El Gobierno de Nicaragua no podrá enagenar, contratar, vender ó ceder títulos ni hacer venta alguna de dicho terreno ó alguna parte de él, hasta la última liquidación de los bonos referidos, á no ser del modo que adelante se explicará.

Dichos bonos serán fechados en Granada á 1.º de Octubre de 1856, y tendrán veinte años de plazo, contados desde el día primero de Enero del año de 1857, y serán pagados con su interés en la Ciudad de Nueva York. Dicho interés se cargará desde el 1.º de Enero de 1858 á razón de siete por ciento cada año, y tendrán agogados cupones de interés semi anuales: el primero de los cuales concluirá su plazo el día 1.º de Julio del año de 1858, y será pagadero en el lugar que mas adelante será señalado, en la Ciudad de Nueva York.

Dichos bonos serán firmados por el Presidente de la República de Nicaragua, por el Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito público y por el Tesorero general; y á mas serán referendados, para la mútua proteccion del Gobierno de Nicaragua y tenedores de los bonos, por los apoderados, ó por lo ménos por uno de ellos; pero estos, debo entenderse que no incurrirán en responsabilidad personal alguna. El Sr. Appleton Oak Smith es el agente autorizado competentemente por el Gobierno de Nicaragua, quien también referendará dichos bonos á favor del Gobierno de Nicaragua, y será responsable de su exacto cumplimiento.

Los valores á la par de todo el empréstito efectuado con la garantía de dichos terrenos, serán por dos millones de pesos, por cuyo total está convenido el Gobierno de Nicaragua á que todo el crédito de la República quede afecto también á la responsabilidad y empeño, mientras se verifica el pago.

Cualquier tenedor de dichos bonos puede en todo tiempo, antes del vencimiento del plazo de los bonos, comprar al Gobierno de Nicaragua alguna cantidad del terreno perteneciente á dicho territorio, pudiendo ser electo por el mismo, quedando sujeto á la aprobación del Gobierno, y previo avalúo, dando lo equivalente á la par de los bonos tenidos por él, á razón de un peso por cada acre: debiendo el Gobierno en este caso estender el título de propiedad á favor del comprador de dicho terreno con las formalidades acostumbradas, y amortizando los bonos á razón de un peso por cada acre.

Si al vencimiento del plazo de dicho empréstito, el Gobierno de Nicaragua no se halla en actitud de pagarlo, los tenedores de los bonos, pueden por convenio entre sí, dividir entre ellos mismos dichos terrenos, devolviendo en consecuencia al Gobierno de Nicaragua para su amortización, dichos bonos, y recibiendo los respectivos títulos de propiedad, conforme á la division hecha entre ellos, quedándoles el derecho de formar una compañía para el mejoramiento de dicha propiedad; y como ya se ha dicho devolviendo al Gobierno todos los bonos pendientes, y recibiendo un título que comprenda toda el área de dicha propiedad.

El Gobierno de Nicaragua concederá á los compradores una cédula, título liberal, bajo la cual podrán actuar á los apoderados pueden vender toda dicha propiedad ó aquellas partes repre-

sentadas por el valor de los bonos pendientes despues de un aviso de seis meses publicando en el periódico del país, como tambien en los de Nueva York, Nueva Orleans y Boston en los EE. UU., Londres en Inglaterra, y Paris en Francia: el producto de dicha venta será dividido en prorrato entre dichos tenedores de bonos siempre que este producto no exceda á la suma devengada sobre los mismos bonos, en cuyo caso el residuo será devuelto al Gobierno de Nicaragua. En el evento de que dichos productos no sean suficientes para el pago de los bonos pendientes, los apoderados darán un certificado á este efecto y con las debidas pruebas los tenedores de dichos bonos podrán hacer un reclamo contra el Gobierno de Nicaragua por cualquier saldo no liquidado.

Los tenedores de bonos están autorizados para hacer cualquier vacante que pueda ocurrir entre los apoderados ocasionada por la muerte, renuncia de encargo ó de otro modo que pueda ocurrir; pero el número de los apoderados en ningún caso ni evento pasará del número de tres, y todo mero nombramiento quedará precisamente sujeto á la aprobación del Presidente de la República de Nicaragua.

El Gobierno de Nicaragua queda obligado al cumplimiento de todas las condiciones y premisas precedentes, y de autorizar competentemente á los apoderados y sus sucesores de todos los poderes ya explicados; quedando convenido que los tenedores de los bonos tendrán el derecho de votar en todas las materias relativas á los apoderados y á las condiciones de este empréstito en la proporción de un voto por cada mil pesos; entendiéndose este valor á la par de dichos bonos. Mas es condicion de este instrumento y escritura condicional, que si el Gobierno de Nicaragua paga exactamente ó hace pagar todos dichos bonos con el interés respectivo ya explicado, y conforme al contenido y á la fecha de su vencimiento de plazo, entónces esta escritura condicional será nula y de ningún valor, y en caso contrario queda con toda su plena fuerza y efecto.

Este instrumento se estenderá por triplicado, un ejemplar se depositará en los archivos públicos del Gobierno de Nicaragua, otro será confiado al Ministro de Nicaragua en Washington, y el último será entregado á los apoderados y á favor de los tenedores de bonos.

Dado en Granada, capital de la República de Nicaragua, el día veintidos del mes de Julio del año de mil ochocientos cincuenta y seis.

Firmado.—Guillermo Walker.—Presidente de la República de Nicaragua.

M. Carrascosa.—Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público.

En fe de lo cual firma el infrascripto Secretario de Estado, autorizándolo con el gran sello de la República.

(Firmado).—Fermín Ferrer.—Secretario de Estado.

El brazo de la ley acaba de descargar su golpe severo sobre cuatro desgraciados, que desviados de la senda del deber, y olvidados á un tiempo del amor natural al suelo que los sustentaba, infringieron de una manera grave y altamente criminal las disposiciones vigentes hoy, por el estado anormal de la República. Incautos y mal aconsejados, víctimas de la maldad y depravacion de otros hombres ambisiosos que siempre tuvieron la maligna complacencia de caer en la trampa de la discordia en su desventurada patria, como lo prueban las negras páginas de la historia de Nicaragua, Felipe Perez, Domingo Antonio Berroteran, Moises Avendaño y Desiderio Calvo dejaron de existir en Masaya el día 30 del pasado, siendo el castigo á que se hicieron acreedores por el plenamente provado delito que cometieron.—No es la justicia, no, una Deidad sañuda y devorante, avára de sangre, ni de espansiones de culpas; pero hay ciertos crímenes que alejan la piedad, y hasta hacen odiosos á sus perpetradores; y la sociedad reclama tupeñosamente que no queden impunes los delitos que la afectan, y mucho ménos si son de naturaleza tal, que si se

repetieran, causarían incalculables males, solo por miserables aspiraciones de álbis mezquinas y de mala ley.—Habiendo sabido las autoridades de Masaya, que los cuatro individuos expresados empleaban dinero y eficacia en seducir á los soldados de aquella guarnicion á que desertaran, tomaron medidas oportunas y conducentes al esclarecimiento de los hechos, y su resultado produjo, á no dejar duda, la certidumbre de que aquellos desgraciados mantenian estrechas relaciones con el ex presidente Rivas, con Chamorro y otros insurrectos de Leon, enemigos de la tranquilidad pública y revolucionarios por costumbre.

No satisfechos, sin embargo, aquellos Magistrados de los datos aunque bastante fidedignos, que habian adquirido acordaron nombrar un comité de averiguacion, cuya medida les honrará eternamente, para que por si mismos los individuos que lo componian, que todos eran jefes de graduacion, esclarecieran circunstanciadamente todos los puntos relativos al particular, no obstante ser suficiente en estado de sitio, así como en cualquier otra circunstancia, para aplicar la pena mas grave, la declaracion de dos reos tigos castotes. En efecto, eligieron entre otros muchos soldados, á quienes Felipe Perez y correos habian tratado de seducir, á Jaime Verner y á Santiago Saubwa que habian bien el castellano, para que afectado ser sensibles á las sugestiones de aquellos, concurren al punto que les habian designado, que era una casa destacada de la poblacion, en un lugar solo y sombrío, y de este modo convencieron bien el comité de la verdad del caso. Reunieronse pues, siendo muy puntuales á la cita los expresados Calvo y compañeros, y los Sres. del comité se acercaron sijiliosamente á las puertas de dicha casa desde donde pudieron ver lo que pasaba. Vieron que los cuatro acusados entregaron una cantidad de dinero á Jerner y á su compañero, encargándoles con mucha especialidad, que se presentaran á Chamorro en cuanto llegasen á Leon, y le dijeran de su parte (de los comitentes) que los mandarian todos los demas que lograsen atravesar, añadiendo uno de ellos, que estaria en Masaya hasta que pudiera ir para allá, y finalmente que vieran tambien á don Patricio Rivas á su llegada, y que en todas las casas que se hallan en el camino que deberian tomar les protejeran, porque tenian orden de hacerlo. Por último dieron algunos panes á los dos soldados, y manifestando temores de ser sorprendidos, trataban de concluir la conferencia y separarse, cuando los jefes del comité abrieron las puertas y sorprendieron á aquellos hombres, que llevaron su mala vida hasta querer evadirse por la fuerza. Cubiertas tantas y tan exquisitas formalidades para aplicarles el condigno castigo: convictos y confesos los reos, sin poder negar nada absolutamente, sufrieron la pena de muerte el día 30 como dijimos al principio, despues de haber recibido los auxilios de la religion; y hoy aquí la historia fiel del suceso que deploremos, porque nosotros odiarnos el delito y compadecemos al delincuente. ¡Ojalá sirva de ejemplo á ciertos espíritus atrabiliarios que desoyendo la voz dolorida de su patria, sumida por tanto tiempo en la anarquía, y presa de la hidra revolucionaria reclaman tranquilidad, paz y bienestar de todos sus hijos, ahora que por dicha, comienza para ella una nueva era de ilustracion y progreso, bajo las sabias y probestas manos del General Walker.—El voto de una inmensa mayoría de ciudadanos le ha colocado en la silla Presidencial de la República, y este suelo predilecto de la naturaleza se verá muy en breve colocado á la altura de civilizacion, agricultura, comercio y artes que le corresponde, si manos profanas no vienen á manchar con su impuro tacto la hermosa obra de regeneracion moral y material que se verifica y los buenos descan.—El carro del progreso no se detiene, cuando el Cielo benigno rije los destinos de una nacion. ¡Sufrid cuando mas algun retrazo!

Y vosotros, Nicaraguenses, que amais á vuestra patria, seguid todos la senda del deber, y unios todos, tambien, para arrancar de vuestro seno la ignorancia. ¡¡

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# DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES.

## REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.  
Y CREDITO PUBLICO.

Granada, Julio 22 de 1853.

Señor.

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

El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua

Considerando: 1.º que para la reorganización de la República en términos que puedan ser desarrollados todos los elementos de riqueza y progreso, es necesario que la Hacienda Pública tenga los fondos indispensables que den el lleno á sus erogaciones: 2.º que puede comprometer el crédito público con plena seguridad, de que sus grandes elementos de riqueza bajo una administración regular y equitativa son muy suficientes á salvar los compromisos que contraiga, en uso de sus facultades, ha tenido abien decretar y

### DECRETA.

Artículo 1.º Se contratará un empréstito de dos millones de pesos, garantizados con el crédito público del Gobierno de esta República; y sus terrenos del Departamento de Matagalpa bajo los términos y condiciones que en adelante se espresan.

Art. 2.º Dicho empréstito de dos millones de pesos serán representados por bonos de este Gobierno, firmados por el Presidente de la República, el Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público y el Tesorero general, serán fechadas en Granada á primero de Octubre de mil ochocientos cincuenta y seis y con el plazo de veinte años, contados desde el primero de Enero de mil ochocientos cincuenta y siete. El primer año correrá sin interés y desde el día primero de Enero de mil ochocientos cincuenta y ocho se les abonará el interés á razon de un siete por ciento anual. El interés y principal serán pagados en la Ciudad de Nueva-York de los EE. UU. de América.

Art. 3.º Todo el Crédito Público del Estado de Nicaragua queda empeñado al pago de los bonos que importen el empréstito, y para mayor seguridad del prestamista ó prestamistas, este Gobierno estenderá una escritura condicional traspasándola á tres apoderados responsables, que desde luego serán nombrados; todos los terrenos valdíos pertenecientes al Gobierno de Nicaragua que se hallan situados entre la latitud 13.º del Norte y la latitud 14.º al Norte y la longitud 84.º al Oeste y longitud 88.º al Oeste del Meridiano de Greenwich comprendiendo un grado cuadrado á dos millones trescientos cuatro mil acres de terreno. Dichos apoderados y sus sucesores tendrán los referidos terrenos en depósito y garantía á favor de los tenedores de bonos y la escritura condicional comprenderá todos los términos y condiciones de dicho empréstito.

Art. 4.º Los bonos serán refrendados por los apoderados de este Gobierno ó por lo ménos por uno de ellos, para la mútua seguridad de los tenedores de bonos y del Gobierno de Nicaragua.

Art. 5.º El Señor Appleton Oaksmith queda desde luego nombrado por este Gobierno, su comisionado especial con el preciso objeto de efectuar la negociación del empréstito de dos millones de pesos y para dar en todo el debido cumplimiento al presente decreto. Dicho Señor deberá refrendar los bonos á favor del Gobierno, quedando responsable de su exacta ejecución.

Art. 6.º La escritura condicional se estenderá por triplicada, y á cada ejemplar se le acompañará una copia de este decreto. Un ejemplar será depositado en los archivos de Hacienda de esta República, otro se depositará en el Señor Ministro de Nicaragua en Washington, y otro en los apoderados de los tenedores de bonos.

Art. 7.º El Señor Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público, Jeneral don Manuel Carrascosa, es encargado de que se publique, circule y se comuniquen á quienes corresponda el presente decreto.

Dado en Granada, á 22 de Julio de 1856—Guillermo Walker."

Y de órden supremo lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia, publicación y circulación en los pueblos de su mando; esperando recibo.—De V. atento servidor.

CARRASCOSA.

### - ESPAÑA Y MEJICO.

Por las correspondencias de Méjico y Europa insertas en el *Nueva York Herald* del 19 de Junio ppto. vemos el próximo rompimiento de una guerra entre las dos naciones que encabezan este artículo, y sobre los cuales nos ocurren algunas reflexiones que vamos á esplanar.

"Segun se ve por las correspondencias de Méjico, á que nos referimos la administración que existía en 1833 violentada por las circunstancias ó procediendo maliciosamente contra sus propios intereses en favor de España, reconoció las reclamaciones de algunos súbditos españoles, asentados á \$3 802,662; comprometiéndose á pagar un interés de un 3 por ciento anual con mas un 3 por ciento sobre la acumulación de estos mismos intereses, que serian capitalizados en caso de no ser satisfechos en su oportuno tiempo. Estos intereses no han sido satisfechos hasta hoy á causa de los continuos disturbios que se han sucedido desde aquella fecha y que han dejado exhaustas sus cajas. Mas á pesar de todos estos inconvenientes el Gobierno mejicano, ha llamado repetidas ocasiones al ministro español con el fin de arreglar estas dificultades, y este ha evadido el arreglo siempre que con tal objeto ha sido llamado, contestando que ningun arreglo podia efectuarse respecto de este asunto pues era una cosa concluida por medio de un tratado cuyo cumplimiento exigía terminantemente."

La administración actual, sin embargo de las dificultades é inconvenientes que aun está experimentando, ha tenido ocasion de penetrarse de la ilegalidad de algunos de aquellos créditos representados por un español nombrado Lorenzo Carrera, que solo era un agiotista que nada perdía con un mal resultado y por el contrario obtendría un gran beneficio caso de que aquellos fuesen favorables.

El tal Carrera tan luego como se penetró del éxito lisonjero de su pretension exigió de sus representados el pago convenido que redujo á efectivo y se retiró á España para ponerse á salvo antes que sus intrigas fuesen descubiertas. Este digno español, no habia aun satisfecho su perversidad y tan luego que el gobierno mejicano hizo patente su proceder y mala fé se presentó en Madrid sosteniendo los derechos de sus representados, que él llamaba propios, con informes capciosos y torpes intrigas que fueron creídas por el ministro que conocía del negocio; llegando á exasperar el orgullo de aquel gobierno hasta el estremo de tomar las escandalosas y violentas medidas que se han puesto en planta; enviando allí en clase de Ministro y Comisionado para este arreglo particularmente al Sr. Miguel de los Santos Alvarez con una escuadrilla, que segun las noticias de España recibidas en Halifax el 18 de Junio por el vapor América y publicadas en el periódico á que nos referimos, el 19, debe ser reforzada por una escuadra que desde España se dirijirá á Veracruz, compuesta de once fragatas de línea, tres fragatas comunes, dos corbetas y cuatro vapores que hacen un total de veinte buques.

Nada es mas justo que el que todo Gobierno ó individuo satisfaga sus compromisos con toda puntualidad, pero la rectitud de este principio no priva á nadie del derecho de reclamar contra un contrato solemnemente celebrado, en cualquier tiempo que advierta el dolo y mala fé con que se procedió al tiempo de su celebracion. Méjico se halla en este caso, llama al ministro para una nueva revision y arreglo de aquella deuda y este se niega dando por sola y única contestacion, como antes decimos, "que era una cosa concluida por medio de un tratado cuyo cumplimiento exigía terminantemente." Ahora bien, ¿si el representante de España concienzudamente conocía que eran justos y le-

gales los reclamos que habian dado lugar á aquel tratado? ¿Por qué pues se niega al nuevo exámen que, tan justamente pedía el gobierno mejicano? ¿Crée acaso aquel Sr. que su justicia pueda haberse desvirtuado con el tiempo que ha trascurrido y ahora se nulifique la duda? Nosotros en nuestro escaso entender creemos que Méjico está en su derecho al solicitar una nueva revision y que el Sr. Ministro está en el deber de oírle seguro de que estando prexistentes las justas causas y motivos que obligaron á aquel gobierno al reconocimiento de la deuda en aquella fecha, tambien obligará á este hoy á reconocerla.

El Sr. Santos Alvarez llegó á Méjico, se presentó solicitando ser admitido como tal representante y el gobierno mejicano con sobrada justicia le ha contestado terminantemente que no podia oírle interin no hiciese retirar la flotilla que se hallaba en Veracruz, pues este modo de proceder insultaba altamente su dignidad y este Sr. se evade alegando que su mision es diplomática y de un carácter conciliador, y que la escuadrilla aquella esta estacionada allí por disposicion del Capitan General de la Isla de Cuba, por lo cual nada puede hacer respecto á que se retire.

Esta contestacion no pasa de ser una leve disculpa con que se quiere hacer ver que el envío de aquellas fuerzas no tiene conexon con la mision del Sr. Santos Alvarez; pues en el mismo periódico á que nos contraem s se encuentra un artículo traducido de la Gaceta de Madrid del 24 de Mayo que dice: "que desde el principio de este asunto el gobierno español habia observado deseos de violar el tratado por parte de Méjico, y que no sufriria este insulto con impunidad; y en consecuencia se habia dado órdenes al Capitan General de Cuba para que enviase á Veracruz todos los buques de guerra que estuviesen disponibles en el puerto á fin de efectuar las órdenes que le fuesen comunicadas por su gobierno."

¿Y qué quiere decir todo esto? No lo sabemos. El Sr. Alvarez, llegó á la Habana en el vapor inglés en Mayo fué portador de la órden para que el Capitan General de Cuba enviase allí la parodia de escuadra que en fines del mismo mes salió de aquel puerto conduciéndolo á su bordo; se demora en la Habana hasta ponerse de acuerdo con el Capitan General; se presentó en Méjico despues de haber dejado la archi-escuadra en Veracruz; dijo al Gobierno que su mision era conciliadora y que nada tenia que ver con la escuadra, pues era cosa del Capitan General de Cuba y no la podia hacer retirar segun se le pedia; el 24 de Mayo publica la *Gaceta de Madrid* la órden para que el Capitan General de Cuba enviase allí las fuerzas navales y por último en 18 de Junio se da otra órden en Madrid para que la poca escuadrilla fuese reforzada por 20 buques mas (si los hai) y todo esto sin haber llegado á Madrid noticia de la mision del Sr. Alvarez pues su presencia en Méjico fué del 1.º al 3 de Junio.

Aunque ya en otras ocasiones hemos visto al Gobierno de Madrid descartarse del mismo modo que lo hace el Sr. Alvarez en esta ocasion con el Capitan General de Cuba cuando las cuestiones del *Block Warrior* y de *El Dorado*, no podemos claramente comprender este juego de cubiletes y solo á fuer de filibusteros viejos que tambien comprendemos algo la prestidigitacion alcanzamos que el gobierno español siempre arrogante y fuerte con el que cree débil, sin meterse en averiguaciones ha atropellado las fórmulas diplomáticas establecidas entre los gobiernos, negándose á oír las razones de su parte contraria privándoles hasta de sus propios derechos y haciendo alarde de sus propias fuerzas,

Pero tenga entendido que se las va haber con un enemigo poderoso para él, porque los mejicanos conservan una odiosidad implacable y justa contra los españoles individual y colectivamente. No se olvidan que cada vez que un mejicano recuerda los asesinatos cometidos contra sus antepasados, se volverá una hiena contra los verdugos de su patria, segun lo proba on cuando la expedicion del Jeneral Barradas á Tampico el año de 28 donde un puñado de mejica-

nos destruyeron los 8.000 hombres de que se componía y se perdió hasta la mayor parte de la escuadra que los condujo: esto es si no recuerdan lo que les pasó cuando la guerra de la Independencia. Méjico no podrá pasar nunca por el insulto que, España le ha hecho; ni esta tampoco podrá jamás vindicarse de su agreste proceder, porque no es ni puede ser una razon para conducirse de este modo por la falta de pago, cuando ella no se niega á él, sino que pide algunas aclaraciones ántes de proceder á hacerlo efectivo, sin que sea culpa de ello tal vez, la demora sino de no haberle querido oír el representante español.

Vuelva España la vista á su actual posicion y contemple el paso tan imprudente é indiscreto que ha dado y que la conduce al abismo: convenzase de que ya no existen los Cides, los Pelayos, los Pizarros ni los Corteses ni tantos otros que despues de haber llenado de gloria á su patria se les pagó con la mas negra ingratitud: déjese de sí España fué porque hoy no es capaz de entrar en una guerra ni aun con Faustino I.º y no se olvide que tiene que atender á las ambiciones de los mandarines en España, al mismo tiempo que no debe perder de vista el cáncer que en Cuba la está devorando y que de meterse en una guerra en estos momentos podria sucederle lo que al perro que teniendo la pulpa en la boca la tira para atender á una piedra que le arrojan y despues se encuentra sin nada.

Si acaso se ha lanzado continuando con las proezas que el ejército americano hizo en su última guerra con Méjico, por humanidad que tambien los filibusteros somos humanos, les aconsejamos que no se dejen correr alucinados por que no es lo mismo pelear con un hombre con quien solo se tiene una cuestion de momento; que con otro á quien se odia entrañablemente por causas tan justas y cuya odiosidad es heredada.

El Jeneral Concha tan luego como recibió la órden para el envío de fuerzas navales á Veracruz, procedió con la mayor violencia, no por so o obediencia al superior mandato, sino tambien porque esto alhagaba su orgullo altamente; enviando las corbetas Perla y Ferrolana y los vapores Isabel 2.ª y Colon, sin un solo hombre de desembarco y aun faltas sus tripulaciones, sin calcular que esto no hacia mas que ponerlo en ridículo á él y al gobierno que representa, porque en caso de que Méjico no admita al representante ¿qué podria hacer esta homeopática escuadrilla? Volverá á la Habana para llevar lo que se necesite para el bloqueo de los pequeños puertos de Méjico en el Atlántico; cuyo bloqueo seria insignificante porque ¿con qué buques bloquearian los puertos de la república mejicana en el Pacífico? Nosotros creemos que a España le convendria entrar en arreglos de cualquier modo que sea, porque en esta cuestion tiene todas las probabilidades de perder y ninguna para ganar: ó de lo contrario se caricaturará ella misma como ha hecho ya en otras ocasiones y nosotros le aconsejamos desde ahora para cuando llegue este caso que puede adoptar la de tres jabeques navegando en un mar de espanto encerrado en una concha de jicotea, porque esta es la que le viene de molde interin aprende á filibustear, pues le va á suceder precisamente lo que á todo el que se mete en lo que no entiende. Bien podia enviar al Jeneral Concha que es tan estudioso para que tomase algunas lecciones de filibusterismo con nosotros, que ya somos viejos practicones en el oficio.

El 29 del pasado se ha tomado el juramento de costumbre al Sr. Thomas Baseye, Juez de 1.ª instancia de este Departamento; lo que ponemos en conocimiento del público para su inteligencia, y efectos consiguientes.

IMPRENTA LIBERAL.

en la plaza frente á la casa de Gobierno.