

EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL 1.

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El Nicaraguense.

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JOHN TABOR, Proprietor.

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

MANOVILL'S HOTEL.

NEAR THE PLAZA OF ST. SEBASTIAN

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

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

The Bar will be supplied with LIQUORS and CIGARS.

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

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.

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

Dr. Augustus Post

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

MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY

Office and residence on the southwest corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convent.
Granada, June 7, 1856.

Script Lost!

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against purchasing Script No. 5 and two Land Warrants, No. 4 and No. 64; and also six 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.

OFFICIAL.

No. 25.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,
Ministry of Relations and Government,
Granada, August 4, 1856.

To the Prefect of the Department of

The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree:

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its inhabitants.

Observing that Mr. Thomas Manning, Vice-Consul of H. B. M., has been unduly interfering in the interior affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, in virtue of his authority,

DECREES:

Article 1. That the exequatur, granted to Mr. Thomas Manning as Vice-Consul for H. B. M. in Nicaragua, be withdrawn.

Art. 2. Communicated to whom it may concern.

Given in Granada, this fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

WM. WALKER.

By superior order this is communicated to you for your intelligence and proper action.

FERRER, Minister of State.

No. 26.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,
Ministry of Relations and Government,
Granada, August 4, 1856.

To the Prefect of the Department of

The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate, through the Minister of Hacienda, the following decree.

It being necessary to establish the rate of interest on money, per annum, it is

DECREE:

Article 1. The legal rate of interest on money shall be seven per cent per annum.

Art. 2. Consequently, all debts contracted by or with the Government of the Republic shall not be charged a higher rate of interest than that established by law in Article 1.

Art. 3. Communicated to whom it may concern. Given in Granada, this fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

WM. WALKER.

By superior order this is communicated to you, for your intelligence and proper action, in expectation of the corresponding acknowledgement.

FERRER, Minister of State.

No. 27.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,
Ministry of Relations and Government,
Granada, August 4, 1856.

To the Prefect of the Department of

The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate, through the Minister of War, the following decree:

WM. WALKER, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, to its inhabitants:

Having taken into consideration that the States of Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica are now allied in hostilities against the existing Government of the Republic of Nicaragua,

IT IS DECREED:

Article 1. Declared blockaded all the ports of Central America on the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, with the exception of the inter-oceanic transit route via San Juan del Norte, and San Juan del Sur.

Art. 2. In virtue of which the Naval forces of the Republic of Nicaragua shall carry into effect this disposition in exact conformity with the rules and regulations of the Navy.

Art. 3. Communicated to whom it may concern. Given in Granada, this, fourth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

WILLIAM WALKER.

By superior order this is communicated to you, for your intelligence and proper action in expectation of the corresponding acknowledgement.

FERRER, Minister of State.

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.

TOPOGRAPHICAL

AND

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTICES

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LEON.

BY M. SOUENSTEAN.

To His Excellency William Walker, President of the Republic.

I beg herewith to submit to the President of the Republic of Nicaragua an account of my travels in the Department of Leon, as, also, a geological description of the same, as per contract entered into on the 1st of May last.

The account contains, together with the description of the country and different places, a report of the various minerals found in the said Department.

I shall commence with the capitol, and will, from that point, mark out the directions to the different parts of the Department.

By the new constitution the Department of Leon is divided into two districts—the district bearing the same name, and the District of Chinandega.

Leon, the former capitol of the State of Nicaragua and the residence of the bishop, had, when it was most flourishing, as stated by historical accounts, a population of about 60,000 inhabitants, which, at present, however, does not exceed 15,000. The city was founded by Francisco de Cordoba, in the year 1523, and was built with its streets running in the direction of the four winds; in the year 1680, however, it was taken by English pirates and destroyed. It is more than probable that the ancient city of Leon was situated on the shores of the Lake of Managua, where the remnants of a former town may still be seen, and after its destruction was rebuilt on its present site. Though the year is not known, it is certain that the city was soon rebuilt by the Spaniards, and then gradually obtained that grandeur and magnificence which it retained until the year 1828, when civil wars caused its rapid decline, and destroyed its former splendor.

The houses in the city are constructed on the ancient Spanish style—being built of a kind of dried brick, the walls, generally, having a thickness of from three to four feet, and a height from eighteen to thirty feet—the roofs being covered with tiles. The houses, however, outside the city, and which are inhabited by Lelinos and Indians, are built of reed, the roofs being covered with palm leaves.

The churches, of which Leon contains sixteen, are tolerably well conserved. The cathedral, built in massive Renaissance style, from the year 1735 to 1745, is of considerable dimensions: the walls are about eight feet in thickness, made of rows of brick filled up with lime and sand mixed together, the whole being covered with the same substance mixed up with milk, which forms an excellent glazing; the roof, which is built of the same material, has several round archways, from the top of which one has a beautiful view of the surrounding country and the long ridge of volcanoes which run from E. S. E. to W. N. W., as well as to the west at the near coast of the Pacific. This church is at present as it has been in former times—a citadel.

Leon is situated in the middle of the fertile plain between the seven volcanoes and the Pacific Ocean, nearly at equal distances from the Lake of Managua and the port of Realejo; and though located neither on lake or river, it is supplied the whole year through with good water by the wells and by the springs of the two deep ravines which surround the city, leaving only an open space whence it is easily accessible at N. N. E.

In general, the country surrounding Leon is one of the most favorable points for agriculture and industry in the whole State, and it would certainly be one of the wealthiest places in the Republic if it were inhabited by an industrious and active population.

The Department of Leon forms the western part of the State of Nicaragua; the largest part of it is situated in a fertile plain, with open and easy communication in all directions, and peopled with numerous active and intelligent Indians, who are a fine set of men, with great bodily strength, and by their activity provide the whole population of the State with food and everything the rich soil produces.

A nearly straight line of volcanoes which runs from east to west through the lower end of the Department, divides it into two large plains, which, from the Lake of Managua, extend themselves—one on the north side to the Conchagua Bay (the level ground being only interrupted by the extinct volcano of San Nicolas, behind which, at a distance of about one and a half leagues, the promontories of the mountains of New Segovia begin); the other on the south side to the port of Realejo, being only interrupted by a low, oblong ridge of mountains, which, running along the coast of the Pacific, extend themselves to a distance of about half a league at W. S. W. from Leon, and only appear again in the same direction from the town of El Viejo with the old volcano of Cosiquina.

The Department of Leon has water vertexes of first second and third order. Those of first order are found in a north-eastern direction from the volcano of Las Pilas, in the promontories at N. W. from the Lake of Managua; moreover, on a lower continuation of the volcano of Orotu, running in a south-eastern direction to the village of Pueblo Nuevo; and, finally, in the mountains near Achupa from S. E. to N. W. These water vertexes bring their waters by means of rivers, brooks, lakes and creeks, as well to the Pacific as to the Atlantic oceans.

From Leon lead cart roads to all the different parts of the Department; and I shall commence with a description of the various rivers, brooks, rivers and brooks which will be found in starting from Leon in a western direction. The road leads at first northwards over the ravine which surrounds Leon on that side, and which has been made passable, and then in a curved line, after crossing the river Guesalquak, to the village bearing the same name. Guesalquak is situated in a beautiful plain, at a distance of about two leagues from Leon; has one church, and about 250 inhabitants. Another road, only passable for horses or mules, much nearer but much more difficult, crosses the before-mentioned ravine and river at very abrupt places, runs about two leagues without touching Guesalquak, and joins the cart road between that place and Posoltega. This place is five leagues distant from Leon; has one church and 450 inhabitants. Near midway of the road last mentioned is a cross path which leads in a northern direction to some springs which form a small lake. These springs are situated on the south side of the base of the volcano El Viejo. To the north and south of Posoltega run some creeks, which carry their waters to the Estero del Polvon. About two leagues farther is Chichigalpa, a village with two churches and about 900 inhabitants, some of whom have large plantations. Near the village are several springs which flow into the Estero Polvon. At a distance of four leagues from Chichigalpa is Chinandega, a town with four churches and a population of about 8000 inhabitants; it is situated in a large plain, on the left bank of the river bearing the same name. A large part of the surrounding country is well cultivated, and presents a pleasing aspect. The Chinandega river has its sources on the south and south-west basis of the volcano Viejo, and flows into the Bay of Realejo. Chinandega is the largest commercial town in the western part of Nicaragua, and is only at a distance of three and a half leagues from the port of Realejo on the Pacific coast; a tolerably good cart road leads to the town of Realejo, about two leagues distant, to which place the goods arriving at the port are brought in boats up the Estero Realejo.

Realejo, as before mentioned, about two leagues distant from Chinandega, with one church and about 500 inhabitants, is almost in decay, and no vestiges of its former splendor are to be perceived.

The port of Realejo is a very safe harbor, capable of anchoring vessels of large burthen, having a depth of water from twenty-five to thirty feet, and protected by the two islands which enclose it, leaving two good entrances from west and south, each a quarter of a mile wide. Ebb and tide vary about twelve feet, and it is, consequently, very easy to ship at the rise of the water cargoes of merchandise from the port up the Estero to the town of Realejo, and thence in carts to Chinandega and the capital of the Department.

The ancient fort built by the Spaniards is entirely destroyed; however, in the course of the present year Gen. William Walker ordered new fortifications to be erected on the island of Cordon, which will be able to repel any hostile attack which may be made in that quarter.

With little work and trifling expense the port of Realejo could be made one of the best anchoring places on the whole west coast of Central America—the only ports which might be placed in the same category being the larger but less-protected bays of Conchagua and Nicoya. This part will be of incalculable advantage to the future development of commerce in Nicaragua.

The largest river which carries its waters to the Bay of Realejo is the Guesalquak river (also called Rio Telica), flowing into the Estero de Doña Paula. This river could easily be made navigable to a distance of four or five miles from its mouth for vessels drawing from eight to ten feet, and could be connected by a railroad about four leagues in length with the city of Leon. This project being executed, the largest town in Nicaragua would be in immediate connection with the Pacific Ocean. About a league distant from Chinandega to the N. W. is the town of El Viejo, with two churches and about 3800 inhabitants. One of these churches, which is still very well conserved, was built at the earliest period of the Spanish conquest. El Viejo is situated between two rivulets, the eastern called Rio Chiquito, the western Rio Pueblo, which, uniting themselves below the town, bear the name of Rio el Viejo; this river continues its course in a south-western direction to the Pacific Ocean—not flowing, however, as indicated in several maps, into the Bay of Realejo.

From El Viejo leads a cart road in nearly a northern direction to the landing place about five

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE

ARMY REGISTER.

Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.
First Lieutenant B. W. Sammis, First Rifles, is promoted Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain.

John Fleming, Voltigeurs, appointed Second Lieutenant.

Sergeant D. A. Lawton promoted Second Lieutenant in Rifle Battalion.

Second Lieutenant W. H. Lyons promoted Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

Second Lieutenant A. B. Watson promoted Captain and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

Second Lieutenant John H. Griffin promoted First Lieutenant in Co. E, First Light Infantry.

W. H. Toler to be Second Lieutenant in Co. E, First Light Infantry Battalion.

H. C. Wall promoted Second Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

J. S. West promoted First Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

First Lieutenant Chas. A. Gore promoted Captain Co. B, First Rifle Battalion.

Sergeant W. H. Buttrick, promoted First Lieutenant, and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

THE FUNDAMENTAL LAW.

With the establishments of Courts of Law, the question arises, what rule of action will the judges adopt in rendering their decisions? What is the fundamental or paramount law of the land, and what the statutory? If this Republic has any Constitution now we are greatly mistaken. The revolution of 1854, by which Chamorro obtained the Presidency, destroyed the Constitution of 1838; and the revolution of 1855 obliterated the power of 1854. The Treaty of October 23, 1855, lays down certain rules for the government of the army and the disposition of the supreme power; while, at the same time, it distinctly adopts certain articles of the Constitution of 1838 as the rule of civil authority. These certain articles, specially named by chapter, presents, in general terms, the rights and duties of the State; who are citizens, and their rights and duties; and two articles about the manner of determining the law. This is the whole basis upon which we can predicate a primary or original law, to which the decisions of the legal tribunals must conform. Aside from this, and until the Constituent Assembly is convened to frame a new Constitution, we believe there is no law to guide the judges but the common rules of justice, observable alike in all countries.

It needs no argument in this day to establish the fact that a government resulting from a revolution is as good, during the term of its existence, as one that has endured for years. It may not be as stable, it may not be as acceptable, it may not be as reliable as an older state; but while it exercises authority it is an established government, and, therefore, presumed to represent the people of which it is composed, and who are really the state. Its subjects may doubt its validity, and even oppose its authority; but other sovereignties have no legal right to discuss or doubt of its legitimacy. To allow foreign states to enquire into the method by which it obtained, or the tenure by which it exercises dominion, would set an example that might prove troublesome to the strongest powers in Europe. To avoid this difficulty and to prevent external aggressions, it has lately been asserted as a part of the international law which would hereafter govern the United States, that a government *de facto* ought to be recognized as a government *de jure*. And there is no doubt that when this principle comes to be thoroughly discussed and understood, it will be accepted by the other powerful nations of Europe and the world, just as the principle that "free ships make free goods" is making converts on the other side of the Atlantic. There can be no other rule of action more safe than this, that while the power of a state is quietly lodged in certain hands the people subscribe to the authority thus vested, whether it was obtained by merit or by force. It is plainly evident that any other course would involve strangers in an everlasting difficulty to determine who or what was the legal government of a country. A revolution cannot result without the will of the people, and when it succeeds, we may safely presume the majority of the people favored it. The many revolutions which occurred in France between 1847 and 1849, and the validity recognized in each succeeding form of government, established the right of a nation to revolutionize without hindrance by strangers; and the responsibility afterwards assumed

by the Emperor, of the liabilities of the Presidency, the extension, and, lastly, the imperial authority, is an example that the people are all the time the same, amenable for their obligations.

It is a well known principle of international law that a treaty of peace destroys all the causes out of which a war originated. That is: by signing a peace, one or the other party yields certain points, or a compromise is made, in which the aggravating cause of hostilities is satisfactorily modified or adjusted, and a tacit understanding is had, that no revival of the grievance will ever be made to shake the permanence of the agreement. Thus, after a struggle, and when the olive branch is extended, both parties advance to the council as if to commence *de novo*. Neither government can know where the conference will end, or what alterations it may suggest. Had Napoleon treated before the defection of Marmont, it is very probable he would have been left upon the throne of France; but he waited until the road was open to Paris, and then a complete change in the dynasty of his kingdom occurred. The small fact of the treason of Marmont changed an empire of thirty millions. This is a patent illustration of the importance minute circumstances may have upon matters of the highest magnitude. In this example, the treaty obliterated everything, and set up an entirely new order of affairs, but without altering the responsibility of the people for the giant revolutions, which were supposed to have been carried on with their full consent.

We may argue, too, that a revolution in an established state must be more favorably received and more quickly acknowledged than one in a new country. For instance, the revolution in Nicaragua has greater claims to a prompt recognition than had the revolution in Texas; because, this Republic has an extensive commerce already established with the world, and, consequently, the obstinacy of foreign governments will only detract so much from their own wealth and commercial importance. Texas had no commerce, and was, therefore, unimportant; she had no representation of European wealth, and, therefore, European governments did not require to be represented in her cities. In Nicaragua it is very evident a great difference exists. We have here the traders from all the great states in Europe, and if their sovereigns refuse to recognize our nationality, how is the rights of these strangers to be protected. Suppose to-day a wrong was committed against an English or French merchant in San Juan del Sur, of whom would the aggrieved party complain, and to whom would the agents of his sovereign appeal for redress? The President of Nicaragua is evidently the only power capable of redressing that wrong, and an application to any other source would be the gravest nonsense. In fact, so important do these commercial questions become, that we have no hesitation in saying they will force from the maritime nations of Europe a speedy recognition of our independence. In any other event the United States must obtain a great advantage; and we cannot imagine the English people will submit to see another step taken in advance of them by their great rival on this side of the water.

We have treated thus largely on this foreign question, to apply the force of their acknowledgment to the proposition that any recognition of the Republic would be tantamount to an endorsement of the Treaty of October, 1855. The revolution of 1854 having abolished the Constitution of 1838, and the Constitution of 1854 never having been officially adopted, we are thus left without any organic law. In fact, the whole action of this government for the past twelve months has been founded on the right of revolution, or in other words, the product of the pacification of October, 1855. Certain actions of the Provisional government had no authority in any Constitution ever framed in this Republic, but resulted simply and solely from the power of a treaty of peace to abolish old grievances and establish new regulations. The Constitution of 1838 was not acceptable to a large portion of the people, and therefore two revolts occurred; the Constitution of 1854 was not accepted by another portion of the people, and therefore a third revolt. It is evident, then, under the principle of international law stated above, that the treaty of October 23, 1855, was but a compromise between the ultra democratic sentiment of 1838, and the ultra aristocratic feature of 1854. This compromise consequently set aside both Constitutions, and left the country free to form a new organic law. The cause of the quarrel was abolished by the treaty of peace, and any attempt to revive the Constitution of 1838 would be just and sufficient justification for renewed revolt on the part of the aristocratic element of the State.

The treaty of October, 1855, moreover, expressly stipulates what articles of the Constitution of 1838, shall be considered as law; chapters second, third, and fourth, and sections two, and three, of the General Dispositions are directly referred to by name, and therefore these parts alone were adopted.

If it had been the intention of the revolution to assert the whole Constitution, no such specifications would have been named; and therefore, on the republican principle that all powers not especially delegated to the supreme authority are reserved to the people, we assert that the right to act on, and establish a fundamental law is yet vested in the people, and until they, in their sovereign capacity demand a Convention and a Constitution, this Republic is without any other law than that vested in President Walker, by his election under the provisions of the treaty of October 23, 1855.

GOVERNMENT AGENTS.

Public feeling is considerably stirred against the late Vice Consul of Great Britain, residing at Leon, for the part he has thought proper to act in the reasonable conduct of Rivas and his associates. Mr. Manning's private opinions have been accepted as the reflected sentiments of his sovereign; and Great Britain, under this implication, has been convicted of double dealing. Lord Clarendon expressly denied any intention to interfere in the Central American affairs; Mr. Manning has controverted that assertion by throwing the weight of his personal and official influence in favor of a faction arrayed in arms against the legitimate authority of the Republic of Nicaragua. Thus, we have avowals controverted by actions. The question then arises, which are we to accept, the declaration of Lord Clarendon, a minister of England, or the actions of Mr. Manning, an unimportant appointee of the English Consul in Guatemala. Moreover, Mr. Manning's letter is merely a private correspondence, and containing his opinions confidentially expressed. We are thus in the face of the whole difficulty; and it seems almost if the "wish was father to the thought" in him who could identify or hold the British nation responsible for the lunacies of a man who happened to be born in Kent. It is true a national agent holds a position of great delicacy, and frequently it has happened that great peoples have involved themselves in disastrous wars, for the faults committed by unfit or culpable representatives. But in the present advanced state of the nations, it is to be hoped the last battle has been fought to sustain personal importance, rather than national happiness and prosperity.

Under the laws regulating national intervention, the Republic of Nicaragua cannot in the smallest degree hold the kingdom of Great Britain responsible for the private conduct of Mr. Manning. The individual alone is responsible, and the only manner left for Nicaragua to manifest her displeasure, has been that adopted by President Walker in the withdrawal of his exequatur. In another part of our paper will be found the Decree to this effect.

However, as the matter will probably be submitted to the English Government, and there taken into consideration, we cannot predetermine what the actual result will certainly be. It appears but just to hold England innocent in the matter, and therefore on all reasonable grounds, we may confidently conclude she will reprimand her Consul for his course. This will justify this government, and there the matter will rest. And we have a peculiar right to this judgment, from the fact that Mr. Manning has not only violated the laws of Nicaragua by corresponding with her enemies, but he has also violated the spirit of the laws of England, which deny to her commercial agents the privilege of engaging in commercial matters. The United States allows to her Consuls certain fees, which constitute their reward; England gives to her Consuls fixed salaries, which makes them national servants, above the chance of bias from interest in local traffic. It is probable Mr. Manning will be the first official bearer of his dismissal to England, and as he will probably color it in some degree to render explanation necessary, we are probably thus placed in the most likely attitude to commence diplomatic relations with that Kingdom.

There is a rumor in Rome that in the month of June next the Emperor and Empress of Austria will visit the Holy City, to take part in the grand fete in honor of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception.

ASSIGNED TO DUTY.—Second Lieutenant Stackhouse, unattached, has been assigned to Co. A, Second Light Infantry.

PAPER MAKING.

On the 22d of March we published an article, on the subject of making paper from the Banana tree. Since that time considerable attention has been attracted to the subject; and the idea that a hacienda now valuable for its product of bananas, can be rendered trebly valuable for its banana trees, is one not likely to rest without an experiment. After the banana is pulled, the trunk of the tree can be cut and gathered, and from the best authority we may safely assert that it will yield five pounds of paper. This is double what the fruit will yield, and as a matter of course the field is enhanced in value three times what it was worth when the sale of the fruit alone was effected. We have been shown samples of the banana tree worked up into a kind of cloth, with a fibre as delicate as silk. The people of this State use it for making a long ornamental tender, which they beautify with silver tubes and a flint and steel, with which they can originate a fire wherever they go. In a report made many years ago by a distinguished French explorer in Guinea, the same idea was advanced, and the following receipt given for making paper from the trunk of the banana tree. Cut the trunk of the tree into three pieces, which press with a mill those used in crushing sugar cane. When the juice is extracted put the fibrous matter in kettles filled with water mixed with a little soda and lime. Then wash it clean of any gum, with warm water, and the material is ready.

So simple a receipt, says a savant, will produce a substitute for rags, and relieve the world from the fear that the supply of paper is about either to fall short of the demand, or rise in price to such a height that the poor will be cut off from their cheap reading. From our own observation in the matter we have but little doubt the experiment when tried, will fully sustain the assertion of the French experimenter. In California it is generally acceded that good paper may be fabricated from a weed known as the tula; and if that should really prove true, we have a double faith in the banana tree.

While on the subject it may not be out of place to insert the following curious paper translated from an essay written by another Frenchman, and read before the Academy of Natural Sciences in Paris.

By a coincidence which seems to us a very striking one, it is also with the use of a vegetable that the art of paper making begins. *The Papyrus* of Egypt from which we have the word paper, was a kind of rush that grew on the shores of the Nile, and the use of which became universal among the ancient and civilized nations, because of all the substances upon which the ancients wrote, there is none that offers so many advantages as the paper made of Papyrus, either in regard to fineness or the facility of fabrication.

The Papyrus is not the only plant which has been employed by the early manufacturers of paper. They used the pellicles of the leaves, the leaves themselves, the barks interior and exterior, or *liber* of the trees. From these uses are derived the different expressions of *biblos, liber, folium, filura*, etc.

The inhabitants of the island of Ceylon wrote once upon leaves of the Calipot tree. The natives of the Haldive islands wrote also upon the leaves of a tree called Hacaraguean, three feet long, and half a foot wide. In different countries of the East Indies, the leaves of the Hasca or Banana tree were used for writing before the trading nations of Europe had showed them the use of paper.

The Siamese make of the bark of a tree called Pliokkloo, two kinds of paper, the one black, the other white, both roughly made, but which they fold as a book, almost in the same manner that their fans are folded.

The people who live beyond the Ganges make their paper of the bark of several trees.

But if we want to meet a perfect analogy between a fabrication already known and this of which we are speaking now, we will mention the admirable products of China and Japan. Of all the people of the earth, that amongst whom the art of making a paper of paste has been known and practiced most anciently is the Chinese. They have of immemorial time very beautiful paper, the great size of which the industry of the most skillful European workmen has been able to equal only very recently. The best paper of China has also the advantage of being softer and smoother than that of Europe. We know several kinds of paper made in China; they all show a great art, a great dexterity, and are perfectly fit for the printing of letters, stamps, geographical maps and lithography, and they soon assume the tint of the marks and cuts although very thin.

The vegetables which the Chinese use for their paste are principally the Chu or Kr-Chu tree and the bamboo. The bamboo is a kind of cane or reed hollow and divided by knots, but much harder than any other kind of reed. The best paper, that which is principally used, is extracted from the tree called Ku-Chu, which according to our conviction is a kind of Banana-tree, without doubt the same which is called by the botanists, *Husa Sinensis, Banana tree of China*.

BY TITAS BRICKS.

I wonder whether there are people in Granada who never heard of such a thing as the nineteenth century. If there are, they are certainly not the readers of "El Nicaraguense"; for those who read that paper, carefully, become so inconveniently full of knowledge they find it necessary to drink orange leaf tea, occasionally, to sweat it out. I am at a great loss to account for how the writer of the following letter learned my name; he certainly never could have read it in print. I received it while I was assisting the captain in the good work of temperance—endeavoring to keep two men sober by stealing their bottle of "aguadiente" and drinking it ourselves—and therefore feel it my duty as a Christian to forgive him:

Grain a day Joolie 32th Eighteen56.

Mr. tightTas breeks Esq.
dear sir—I hav herd your Nam takd off verrey mutch off lait and shud Lik to maik youre akwantance. i heer youre A verrey gud fello but i Must KonFes i dont mutch lik youre nam, it is too short too be Gintele, but as that iz Knot your favort iTT will be overlucked. if you can stagger down too mii cuarters oN wensda Knight, and cant get Inn eesely put youre bak agin the Wal and hollo and I'll com and Take you inn and weel have a goode time. yours truele,
LoOse A.LittleEbit.

My first impulse after reading Mr. Littlebit's letter was to consign it to the flames, but upon sober second thought, and a confidential consultation with the Captain, I concluded it was better to give it to the world, in order to exhibit the annoyances to which public characters like myself are subjected. Without condescending to criticise Mr Littlebits style I will just state, that, the name TITAS BRICKS is not only genteel, but indicative of genius. Who ever heard of your many named specimens of humanity, whose appellations, like the legs of a stool, serve only when sat upon? Who ever heard of Gustavus Adolphus Tittlebit, Frederick Augustus Witttlebit, or Alexander Bucephalus Getupandget? All the great men have had short names, without any suspicious middle letter about them. Look at Julius Ceasar, Napoleon Bonaparte, Oliver Cromwell, William Walker, George Washington, and last, though by no means least, Titas Bricks. Who would be mean enough to quote from Paradise Lost, if its author's name was John Jones Milton; or who would ever look at a star, or permit himself to be kept down by grativation if Newton's name happened to be Isaac Abraham Newton. Under such circumstances every particle of matter would be excused for flying off, indignantly, in a straight line. Or, who would stoop to recognise myself if I were unfortunately called Titas A. Brick. Echo answers—no one. I shall not go to Mr. Littlebit's "cuarters"—not if I know myself.

Thought I'd take a trip into the country to examine its institutions on the spot. Divided myself on the back of an animal, of the genius mule, whose trot was so hard that the Captain—who smokes like a steamboat—used it semi-occasionally in connexion with a piece of steel for lighting his cigar. Arrived in the beautiful and thriving village of Dienteagua, situated 6 months and 4 days east longitude west from Greenwich, and only 2 minutes and 40 seconds North latitude from Granada, if you happen to have a fast horse. Rode into the Plaza in grand style—made a flying leap over the Alcalde—pulled out my revolver, and offered to fight any man in the village. Found no man to accept my challenge, and was obliged to treat the entire population as the only means by which I could repress my military ardor. Drank with everything in town that walked on two legs, and in my enthusiasm made a discovery which cannot fail to immortalize me, and have my name handed down to the remotest generations that have yet been born, viz.: that to gain the respect of the inhabitants of any place, it is necessary to lose all self-respect. Thought I had established my popularity, and was about to return—heard some person say—"When he's sober he is a first rate fellow, but when drunk a madman." Knew it had no reference to me—took passage on my return in the same vessel, which now leaked awfully—tied my halter to the tail of the animal which the Captain rode—water increased—stripped off and worked manfully at the pumps—succeeded by great exertions in keeping her afloat, and was at length towed in as gallant a style as the darkness would permit into the Plaza of Granada.

Called immediately upon Mrs. Bricks—that is to be—who now looked blacker and more beautiful than ever, but with a heart more cruel than the Fisher-man who tried to compress the heads of a whole battalion into one small hat, she fled at my approach. The Captain, who can never see

things in their proper light, suggested that the absence of my clothing—which were still on the back of my mule—might be the cause. The woman whose love is confined to what may be done up in a little linen is not worthy the affection of Bricks. I therefore proclaimed her an enemy to the country, her estate forfeited, and ordered that this decree should go into effect immediately. The Captain and myself went to work, accordingly, and took possession.

We found in the house, just two pieces of cotton; an old arm chair which was broken and rotten; one bedstead, two chests, and a piece of old hat. Says the Captain, says he—"Bricks you're partial to that." A toothbrush, a spoon, a small piece of candle, and a large coffee-pot *minus* both spout and handle; two pieces tortilla, and a half-dozen eggs, and a bench without either back, bottom or legs, some nice cigarettes, and a chicken or two—which we quickly made into an excellent stew. Here the Captain mysteriously took me aside, and showed me where lay a small piece of old hide—which seemed a long time to've been lying around loose, and as the Captain said, spoiling through mere lack of use. *No quiere*, said I, and we both turned away—the Captain said nothing, I had nothing to say. We found after that some few beans in a sack, which, by a very great effort, I got on my back. Here the Captain, whose candle burnt low in the socket, picked up a few trinkets which he put in his pocket; and we both started home laden down with our plunder, causing all whom we met to stare at us with wonder, and it rained as if heaven were all rent asunder, and so dark we could neither see hither nor yonder, and we stumbled and tumbled both over and under, while the lightning did lighten, and the thunder did thunder.

OFFICIAL.

DECREES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,
Ministry of Hacienda,

Granada, July 31, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree:

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its inhabitants.

Having taken into consideration the anterior dispositions which regulate the tariffs of the maritime Custom Houses, and finding that they do not produce the desired results, not only in the benefits derived from them by commerce, but also in their influence upon the public treasury, in virtue of the authority vested in me do

DECREE:

ARTICLE 1. Declared open ports of the Republic of Nicaragua, for importation, exportation and coasting trade, on the Pacific coast the cities of Realejo, and San Juan del Sur, and on the Atlantic coast San Juan del Norte; the registers of the Southern ports shall be kept at the Custom Houses there established, and that of San Juan del Norte shall be kept at the Custom House established in this city of Granada, by whom an inspector shall be appointed for Castillo Viejo, who shall take account of all packages or merchandise arriving at or passing through that place, taking note of all consignees, marks and numbers, and forwarding said notes and accounts semi-weekly to the Custom Houses at Granada. He shall also be particularly careful to keep account of all collectors to whom merchandise may be forwarded. Merchandise destined for the district of Rivas shall be examined at Castillo by the inspector who shall require of the importer payment of the duties or security for the same. The examination in Castillo of goods destined for Chontales is dispensed with for the present.

IMPORTATIONS.

Art. 2. All foreign merchandise imported into the ports of the Republic (with the exception of such as may be hereinafter designated, shall pay a duty of twenty per cent upon the manufacturer-price or their cost in the markets from whence they proceed, discounting all expenses of cooperation, packing, freights, insurances, commissions, &c., so that the duty shall be paid without any discount.

Art. 3. All spirituous liquors of good quality, without regard to the place from whence imported, shall pay one dollar per gallon, of twenty-four degrees, and all liquors which exceed this strength shall pay, in proportion to the augmentation, the duties which correspond to them.

Art. 4. All ordinary liquors, without regard to the place from whence imported, shall pay three dollars per gallon, of twenty-four degrees, and all which exceed this strength shall pay, in proportion to the augmentation, the duties which correspond to them. Alcohol shall pay four dollars per gallon.

Art. 5. All wines, without regard to the place from whence imported, sweet liquors, beers, etc., are included in the valuation of twenty per cent., established in Art. 2, upon the same basis and conditions as therein named.

Art. 6. All leaf tobacco, without regard to the place from whence imported, shall pay seventy-five cents per pound.

Art. 7. All chewing tobacco shall pay fifty per cent. upon its original cost.

Art. 8. All manufactured tobacco, without regard to the place from whence imported, shall pay one dollar per pound.

Art. 9. All snuffs, without regard to the place

from whence imported, shall pay fifty cents per pound.

Art. 10. All gunpowder, projectiles and equipments of war, imported for mercantile purposes, are subjected to a duty of twenty per cent. upon the same basis and conditions established in Art. 2 of this decree; but at the present time all combustibles, armaments, projectiles and equipments of war may be introduced into the Republic, subject to the immediate inspection of the Government, in the understanding that merchants may sell to private individuals with the express permission of the local authority: this class of military equipments shall be understood to consist of gunpowder, lead—in bars or manufactured—muskets, rifles, pistols, revolvers, swords, tools for the manufacture of arms, etc. Gunpowder shall remain in the depots established by the Government, but always subject to the inspection and responsibility of the collector, and registered by him in order to avoid all accidents or explosions, and also for the payment of storage, which shall be the same as that imposed upon all other articles deposited in the Custom House.

FREE OF DUTY.

Art. 11. All flours, meats, pork, lard, crackers, potatoes and all kinds of agriculture hardware, machinery for the improvement of the industry of the Republic, printed books, bells and church organs, stoves, pitch and tar, imported by the owners of vessels for the express purpose of using them on their own ships; baggage and furniture belonging to families or emigrants established in the Republic, provided they are destined for their own personal use; seeds, plants, flocks, cattle and all other animals destined to improve the breeds of the Republic.

Art. 12. The amount of duties shall be paid in the Custom Houses of the Republic, in dollars of one hundred cents; but admitting the coins which at the present time are received at this valuation, in the offices of the Government and in commercial transactions.

Art. 13. The payment of duties shall be made in cash when the amount does not exceed three hundred dollars; in ten days when the amount reaches six hundred dollars; in thirty days when it amounts to one thousand dollars; and in from thirty to sixty days payable by instalments when the amount exceeds one thousand dollars, dating from the day when the register was made.

Art. 14. The collectors of the Custom Houses of the Republic shall exact satisfactory security from merchants for the payment of duties, and for the additional security of the Government.

Art. 15. There shall be depots established in the Custom Houses of the Republic for depositing the merchandise consumed by the same, or such goods as pass in transit to another State, and the merchants who enter their goods in the Custom Houses of the Republic, may do so in small lots, or quantities at their own convenience; and upon payment at the expiration of one month, of the customary dues at one per cent. for the following five months, and two per cent. on all goods deposited for twelve months, chargeable upon the original amount of the invoice, without additional expenses; it is understood that for the first month's storage, no charge shall be made. Goods in transit to another State, shall pay one per cent. for six months, and two per cent. for twelve months, upon the original amount of the invoice.

Art. 16. To liquidate the securities given by merchants who conduct their goods in transit, said securities shall be contracted in such manner as not to prejudice the revenue of the Government, and at the same time at an equitable rate for the merchant, according to the distance of the State for which said goods are intended. The liquidation shall be made upon presentation by the merchant of a return permit, signed by the consignee, by whom the goods are directed; certified also by the Consul of this Republic, and if there be none, by the Consul of some friendly nation, or in default of this, by two merchants of known probability.

Art. 17. The spirituous liquors, of which mention has been made in Articles 3 and 4, both fine and ordinary, which were ordered previous to the publication of this tariff, shall pay one dollar and twenty-five cents per gallon without classification of any kind, being the duty payable when said liquors were ordered, providing, always, that the merchant takes oath of the truth of what he manifests.

Art. 18. The payment of the duties on invoices ordered before the authorization of this tariff shall be in conformity with what has already been set forth in Art. 2, in reference to the cargoes which are ordered subsequent to the publication of this decree.

Art. 19. All merchants shall present to the collectors the original invoices sworn to by the forwarders of the goods, certified by the consul of the Republic, or if there be none, by the consul of some friendly nation, or in default of this, by two merchants. And that the dispositions of this article may have their proper effect, four months are allowed for all invoices coming from America, and six months for all invoices coming from Europe, fixed from the date of the publication of this decree.

Art. 20. In all cases of doubt which may arise in the custom houses between the collectors and the merchants, it is ordered, as a general rule, that all differences shall be settled according to justice—conciliating equitably the interests of the Government and of commerce; and for their settlement, three merchants, including the importer, shall be associated with the collector. When the difficulty arises from damages received by merchandise, two impartial merchants shall be associated with the collector, and under oath shall appraise said damages, so that upon the real value of said goods the duties may be collected.

Art. 21. The collectors and their subordinates or employees are strictly forbidden to show or communicate to any person the invoice of any im-

porting merchant, except in the cases already provided for in Art. 20 of this decree.

Art. 22. The merchant who shall defraud the revenues of the Government, upon proof of his dishonesty, shall be punished in proportion to the extent of the fraud, by confiscation, fine, or imprisonment.

Art. 23. The Administrators of the Custom Houses of the Republic, or, in default of them, the commanders of posts or frontiers where merchandise may pass in transit from one State to another, are obliged, under their own responsibility, to demand the custom house permit given by the collector of the customs from whence the goods were forwarded, and which, in all cases, must be presented, ascertaining whether the permit and goods correspond, and also entering in a book the name of the merchant, the number of packages, marks, numbers and destination, at the same time giving immediate notice to the collector who furnished the permit, so as to avoid all frauds and have the assurance that the goods are forwarded in accordance to their place of destination; and also notifying that said goods bear the custom house stamp.

Art. 24. The collectors of every custom house are authorized to open any number of packages which they may judge proper in every invoice.

Art. 5. The principal sums of all invoices shall be reduced to dollars of one hundred cents, in all cases where this currency has not been expressed.

Art. 26. All previous laws and dispositions regulating the administration of the maritime custom houses of the Republic are abrogated.

Art. 27. The Minister of Hacienda, General Manuel Carrascosa, is charged with the fulfilment of this decree and its publication and communication to whom it may concern.

Given in Granada, July 21, 1856.

WM. WALKER.

By superior order this is communicated to you, for your intelligence and proper action, in the expectation of the corresponding acknowledgement.
CARRASCOSA.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,
Ministry of Relations and Government,
Granada, August 6, 1856.

To the Right Hon. Earl of Clarendon, Sec. of Relations of H. B. M.

By order of my Government I inform your Lordship that Mr. Thomas Manning, an English subject, Vice Consul for your Nation, resident in Nicaragua in the city of Leon, has officiously interfered in the internal affairs of this Republic, as is proven in a letter existing in the archives of this Government, a copy of which is enclosed.

This is sufficient grounds for the withdrawal of the exequatur attached to his diploma, which your Lordship will perceive has seen effects in accordance with the decree, an authorized copy of which accompanies this.

I refer your Lordship to this event for the information of Her Majesty's Government, improving this opportunity to present to your Lordship the assurances of my most distinguished respect and consideration.
Your Obedient Servant,
FERMIN FERRER, Minister of State.

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.

1. Musician N. H. Nichols, of Co. E, First Rifles—Aged 23 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, stout built, hair black, eyes black; is a Frenchman, and drums very badly; speaks Spanish well.

2. Private Augustus Nicols, of Co. D, First Rifles—Aged 5 years, 5 feet 10 inches in height, hair black, eyes black, complexion very dark, stout built; speaks Spanish fluently; is a Frenchman by birth, and formerly belonged to Corral's army.

3. Private Jules Richard, of Co. E, Second Light Infantry—Aged about 30 years, five feet 6 inches in height, hair light, eyes light, stout built; speaks very little English; speaks Spanish fluently; is a Frenchman.

4. Deserted from Managua, July 26th, Private Madison Graham (commonly called "Pike")—Aged 23 years, 5 feet 10 inches in height, eyes light; has a very awkward gait, and his eyes revolve; is stoop shouldered, knock-kneed, has long heels, and is very communicative.
D. LATHROP, Lieut. First Rifles,
Post Adjutant.

Administrators' Sale.

WILL be sold, upon the 14th of this month, at Public Auction, a large assortment of handsome Furniture, Bedding, etc. Also, an Invoice of Camp Stoves; some very fine Saddle Horses, with Saddles, Bridles, etc., etc.

Catalogues and terms of sale furnished the day before, at the Office of Wines & Co.
Granada, August 8, 1856.

Script Lost.

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against trading for five certain pieces of Military Script each calling for fifty dollars, made out in my name, and which I have never disposed of. This Script was given to James Hughes for safe keeping, but who now refuses to give them up. The public is cautioned against trading for the same, as they have never been endorsed by me.
JEREMIAH SULLIVAN.

Granada, August 9, 1856.

THE MAILS
FOR THE ATLANTIC STATES
WILL CLOSE THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock.
Granada, August 9, 1856.

leagues distant, called Tempisque, which consists of one hacienda, situated on the left bank of the Estero Real. A second road leads in nearly a western direction to hacienda Pacascola, about six leagues distant, also situated on the Estero Real. From each of these places one may embark, going down the Estero Real to Conchagua Bay, or crossing it, continue their journey in a northern direction to Somotillo. In this part of the Department are no other roads than those which lead from one hacienda to another, except a cart road which leads from Chichigalpa in an eastern direction on one side of the ridge of volcanoes to Telica; to this road also lead cart roads from Posoltega and Guesalquak. There is also another road, only passable for mules, which, after crossing the Estero Real at a place where it bears the name of Rio Grande, leads from Chichigalpa, between the volcano El Viejo and Santa Clara, to the villages Somotillo, Villa Nueva and Achuapa. It is, however, a severe task to travel here in the rainy season—the bad state of the roads and the high stage of the water in the Estero Real rendering it almost an impossibility. Under all circumstances I would recommend to travellers to take guides from one place to the other, as well as to provide themselves with provisions and fire-arms—the latter being occasionally required as protection against the numerous tigers which infest this portion of the country, also as a means of supplying themselves with fresh meat, as in this wilderness no hacienda is to be met with. The road which leads from Leon in a south-western direction to the Pacific is seldom frequented except by the people living on the surrounding haciendas, and at several periods of the year by a part of the inhabitants of Leon, who travel to the shores of the Pacific to celebrate their certain festivities.

From Leon leads a cart road northwards to the village Telica, about two leagues distant, which contains one church and about 500 inhabitants, most of whom live in cottages. On the east side of the village flows the Rio Telica (also called the Guesalquak river), which has its sources on the volcanoes Felica and Orotu.

The road from Leon to the village called Zapata, about nine leagues distant, passes Telica at a distance of one league eastwards, winds itself through between the volcanoes Orotu and Las Pilas and leads them to the north-west. The road from Leon to the Department of New Segovia runs past the village Sauce in nearly a north-eastern direction. Another cart road leads eastward to the hacienda of Santa Anna, and thence to the north over a swampy plain, crossing the river Sinagappa, after passing the Rio Achuapa and the Rio Grande in an eastern direction from the northern shores of the Lake of Managua to the hacienda of St. Antonio. In the same direction, but further distant from the lake, leads a mule path, passable in the rainy season when the lower cart road as well as the road from Zapata to Sauce are quite impracticable. The road from the hacienda of St. Antonio passes on the eastern shores of the Lake of Managua over a large marshy plain, and leads, after crossing the Estero Panoloya, to Tipitapa. Zapata is situated in a fertile plain at a distance of two leagues in nearly a southern direction from the volcano of Orotu, and about one league south-west from the extinct volcano of San Nicolas; the inhabitants, consisting of three hundred and fifty souls, live by agriculture, and are very active and industrious. From Zapata cart roads lead to the hacienda of Santa Anna, to the Rio Grande which flows into the Lake of Managua, to the haciendas which are situated in the direction of the Estero Real, and to Sauce. Midway of the road branches another one leading to Villa Nueva and Somotillo. The three latter roads, however, are not passable in the rainy season, when the communication between the last mentioned places and Zapata is carried on by mules over somewhat nearer but much more dangerous roads. Taking the cart road which leads to Sauce, the traveller has only to pass over low hills and several rivulets which flow into the Estero Real; taking the mule path, he has, at a distance of four leagues south-west from Sauce, to cross a ridge of high mountains, as well as the Rio Tecomapa and the Rio del Sauce—each of these rivers being sometimes in the rainy season almost impassable. Being obliged to wait on the left bank of the Tecomapa, the fall of the water is rendered particularly disagreeable from the fact of their being no house at a distance of six leagues. The hills and mountains of this Department are continuations of the more regulated mountain ridges of the Department of New Segovia, and are of a wild and irregular formation—the rivers and brooks having to wind themselves around them for great distances, to continue their course to the Estero Real, through which they are conducted to the Pacific Ocean.

Sauce, in a straight line, nine leagues distant, and in a N. N. E. direction from Zapata, is situated in a large plain which is only interrupted by a few small hills; on the east side it is surrounded by a high ridge of mountains, which, coming from the south, runs in a curved line from east to north. Sauce has two churches and 1200 inhabitants, the latter bestowing but little attention upon agriculture.

The mountains of this part of the country contain some minerals, concerning which I shall speak more explicitly in that section of my report treating of the geological formation of the Department of Leon. From Sauce mule paths lead through the mountains to the E. N. and N. W. The road to Achuapa, which is six leagues distant, leads northward, crosses the Rio Grande, and then runs on its right bank, recrossing, however, several times, an arm of the said river before it reaches Achuapa. This place, in the extreme north of the Department of Leon, has from 90 to 100 inhabitants, and is situated in a small plain, which, however, at north-east and west, is surrounded by higher mountains. In this place is a water vertex of second order—one running to

the south into the Rio Grande, the other westwards, and then in a curved line to the north-west into the river Oula Laka, also called Rio Grande, which flows near San Juan de la Meria.

From Achuapa mule paths of a bad order lead to the surrounding places: one leads over a high mountain ridge in a N. N. E. direction to the village of San Juan de la Meria, four leagues distant; another leads in a north-western direction to the Villa Nueva, distant six leagues. This latter road is difficult to travel in the dry season, and, consequently, must be almost impassable in the rainy season. The roads to Somotillo and Villa Nueva from Zapata and Sauce are much better than those leading to these places from Achuapa and Chichigalpa. The road leading from Zapata to Sauce is only passable for carts in the dry season.

Somotillo, situated in the north-western part of the Department of Leon, has one church and about 1000 inhabitants. At a distance of four leagues north-east from this place, and nine leagues in a north-western direction from Sauce is Villa Nueva; it contains one church and a population of 600 inhabitants. Only a small proportion of this part of the Department is cultivated, the greatest part being a complete wilderness. On some places the attention of its occupants is bestowed upon cattle-raising, which, however, is rude and primitive. It will take some years before the northern and north-western portion of this Department will be open to commerce, and before agriculture will be carried on with success.

The eastern portion of the Department of Leon, situated between the Lake of Managua and the capital of the State, consists of a fine tract of land, with several haciendas belonging to the Government. Nearly the whole of it is a level, fertile and tillable tract of ground, which, together with its easy communication, make it one of the most advantageously located portions of the State of Nicaragua.

Through the whole length of this tract of land passes an old cart road which leads to the western shores of the Lake of Managua, and passes near the spot where it is supposed was the site of the ancient city of Leon. Here are still to be seen vestiges of the former existence of human dwellings, as shown by the strong brick-built foundation walls as well as the sunken archways and other portions of sunken edifices which extend themselves into the lake. The country from this point is a circumference of one and a half leagues in a S. S. E. and S. W. direction, presents a wild aspect—the ground seeming in some places to be torn to pieces and thrown up again in the greatest disorder; however, to the north and north-west, at a distance of one and a half or two leagues from this spot, the country presents a fine level appearance and no traces of a revolution of the earth, which some historians state might have taken place after the foundation of the ancient Leon, are to be found. It is, therefore, very probable that the ancient city of Leon, having been destroyed by pirates in the year 1680, soon after the then important town of Realejo, the inhabitants of both these towns settled in the fertile plain where at present Leon stands, and thus founded this fine city. At the present time are to be seen the foundation walls of the ancient town of Realejo, even running, in several places, across the streets of the present town of that name. None of the edifices of Realejo, nor of any town or village in the Department of Leon, can be traced back by their structure to the earlier times of the Spanish conquest except the old church at El Viejo.

Thomas Gage, who travelled through Nicaragua as early as the year 1636, gives the following account of his travels:

“From Realejo to the town of Granada the road is very fine and plain, and as a superfluity of fruits and other provisions are to be found in this country, it may justly be called the paradise of America. Between Realejo and Granada lies the city of Leon, situated near a volcano or burning mountain, the top of which formerly opened, caused much mischief in the surrounding country. Since that time, however, it has never burned, so that it has almost ceased to be remembered by the inhabitants. The city of Leon is very well built, as the inhabitants are fonder of fine houses and country amusements (finding in the country all provisions in abundance), than of accumulating riches. They like to have fine gardens; to keep parrots and singing birds; to live in fine houses, and to lead a tranquil and idle life. They care but little about commerce, although they live so near the sea. The road from Leon to Granada is over level ground, and travellers are agreeably refreshed by the cool, bracing air of the lake: neither do they have to suffer from thirst, as they can always obtain a drink of good, cool water. And so I arrived happily at Granada, hoping I would only have to travel again on land after I would have arrived at Dover in England.”

This account proves conclusively that the city of Leon was founded in the year 1523, on the shores of the Lake of Managua.

There is still an old Indian path which leads along the southern shores of the lake from Managua to Leon, and which, being much nearer than the cart road, is generally travelled by the natives. Several leagues westwards from the Lake of Managua at the south-east side of the base of the volcano Las Pilas and north-east from the small volcano of Ajusco, is a small but deep lake which contains a sulphureous water, this lake is remarkable for having an outlet into the Lake of Managua, which is not the case with any of the other small lakes—as, for instance, the Laqana, near Managua, the lake near Masaya, and the small one between that place and Granada. At a distance of one and a half leagues, in a S. S. W. direction, are the five springs which carry their waters to the two ravines near Leon. I shall speak more especially concerning this portion of the country in my plan of colonization.

The road which runs from Leon in a south-east-

ern direction, leads to the village of Pueblo Nuevo, about eight leagues distant, which has one church and 700 inhabitants. The country near Pueblo Nuevo is in some places well cultivated, and the inhabitants have but little trouble in disposing of their produce, as this place is situated on the travelled road between Granada and Leon. From Pueblo Nuevo a cart road leads to the Lake of Managua; a mule path to the ruins of ancient Leon; another cart road to the small Bay of Tamarinda, and the high road or Camino Real in an eastern direction to the village of Nagarote, five leagues distant, and containing one church and 600 inhabitants. Nagarote is situated on the eastern extremity of the Department of Leon, and is one league south from the Lake of Managua, to which leads a foot path, and four leagues north from the coast of the Pacific Ocean.

I have now given a description of the towns and villages which compose the Department of Leon, as well as indicated their ways of communication as accurately as under present circumstances is possible. I shall now proceed to give an account of the condition of the soil, as well as to speak of the minerals and different kinds of stones it contains; and shall commence with the eastern portion of the Department.

The surface of the land consists generally of black earth mixed with sand alternately, from one inch to one and a half feet in depth. Beneath this soil, which has in some places an extraordinary productiveness, is a bed of white sand and calcareous earth, alternating with red and white sandstone rock. In several places lava is to be seen; and only towards the Pacific do beds of granite and hard slate stone appear.

In the valleys between the lower mountains often black moor-land and red slate-earth is found; the same may be said of the lower portions and valleys of the volcanic mountains, from the Momotombito to the El Viejo. The whole tract of land from the eastern to the western end of the Department of Leon, and from the coast of the Pacific to a distance of three leagues northwards from the ridge of volcanoes, have in common the same species of earth and stones. The drinking water is generally found in springs, which in some places—as, for instance, at Leon, southwards from the volcano Ajusco, and farther up to the volcano El Viejo, not only come out of the bases of the mountains, but are seen to flow out of the earth in complete plains. Generally, however, good drinking water is only found at a depth of from 30 to 200 feet. Several hot and cold mineral springs are found on the base of the volcano Las Pilas, which contain salt and sulphur.

The subterranean fire which burns beneath the volcanoes, is, with the exception of the Momotombito, not yet extinct; this is not only to be perceived by the columns of smoke which are constantly rising from the volcano Momotombito and Santa Clara, but also on the bases and sides of the other volcanoes, by sulphureous vapors, and by the evolution of burning gas, visible at night. Nearly all the volcanoes are grown over with shrubs and brushwood, the only exceptions being the Momotombito and Santa Clara, the stones of whose sunken craters seem to be covered with sulphur and gas.

In this part of the Department the following kinds of earth are found: black earth, white and red clay-earth, calcareous and sand-earth, and moor-ground; also, lava dissolved by the operation of the air, which consists of the above mentioned different kinds of earth. Of stones are found: the granite, the hard black slate, the lime and sand stone, some fragments of white quartz, and pieces of lava.

Of water is found fine drinking water, as well as cold and warm salt, and sulphureous water.

The northern portion of the Department of Leon, from the Estero Real—that is to say, from west to east, to the line where the Department of New Segovia begins, consists of hills and mountains interrupted by deep valleys, with but very little level ground. This part of the Department is quite different from that before described. In regard to the surfaces of the ground, nearly everywhere black earth and yellow clay predominate; however, in the shelvings of the valleys generally, black potter's clay mixed with a marshy soil is found, which possesses but little productive power. There is also met with calcareous and sand earth, but this is generally only on the hills and mountains.

Of the different kinds of stone found in this Department, the granite, alternately with the red and white sandstone, forms the principal chains of mountains. Layers of quartz—generally in sand and calcareous earth—are found about Sauce, and thence in a northern direction up to New Segovia.

Besides the above mentioned kinds of stone, blue and black slates are found; moreover, between the eastern and north-eastern influxes of the Estero Real, run, from south to north, veins of red and white marble, from 4' to 6' wide. The minerals found in the Department of Leon are insignificant, however worth mentioning. In the mountains eastwards from Sauce is a vein which contains from two and a quarter to two and a half per cent. of silver; it is, however, difficult to separate it from the hard white quartz rock which encloses it. In the mountains near Achuapa are some veins running from south to east which contain from thirty-four to thirty-five per cent. of lead, with very little silver. No one, however, will think of working these mines before the rich gold and silver mines of Chontales, Matagalpa and New Segovia will have been exhausted; and ere this can happen some centuries may elapse.

Of the many different trees found in the Department of Leon, and chiefly northwards of the volcanoes and their projections, which deserve to be mentioned, are, the mahogany, the cedar, the ceiba, the encina blanca (or white oak), the quibra hacha (hymenia), the guanacaste (lignum vitae), the zapote chico, and the mesquitil (acacia arabica). Among the valuable dyeing woods we may find the Brazil wood on the shores of the

Lake of Managua, the campeachy wood, the arafan tree (carthamus tinctoria), the palo amarilla or fustic, and the indigo plant. There are also to be found the ebamo verde (chlor. oxylum), the cuapimal, which furnishes an oederiferous resin, the samuchi, and the bejuco amarillo, which is of great value to tanners and leather dressers. Of great importance are the medicinal plants, which are generally found near the shores of the sea, as the sarsaparilla, the aloe, the copaiva, the ipecacuanah, the Peruvian balm, and many others which are at present only used by the natives. Also worthy of mention are the vanilla and the ginger plant, which grow near the shores of the Lake, as well as on the Pacific coast. Of the many different fruits, are oranges, lemons, zapotes, tamarindas, anonas, pine apples, besides the production of Indian corn, wheat, rice, barley, cocoa, coffee, sugar-cane, &c.

If I have succeeded in imparting a correct idea of the localities of the country in general, its minerals, trees and plants, and other produces which are found in the Department of Leon, my purpose will have been obtained. I can at least affirm that in my report I have adhered strictly to the truth. Those portions which cannot be understood clearly by the description I will endeavor to make plain by the map, which will soon be finished.

I remain, most respectfully, your Excellency's obedient servant,

MAX. SOUNENSTEIN.

Granada, July 30, 1856.

“BROTHER JONATHAN.”—The origin of this term, as applied to the United States, is as follows. When General Washington, after being appointed commander of the army of the revolutionary war, went to Massachusetts to organize it, he found a great want of ammunition and other means for its defence; and on one occasion it seemed that no means could be devised for the necessary safety. Jonathan Trumbull, the elder, was then governor of the State of Connecticut; and the General, placing the greatest reliance on his Excellency's judgment, remarked, “We must consult Brother Jonathan on the subject.” The General did so, and the Governor was successful in supplying many of the wants of the army; and, thenceforth, when difficulties arose, and the army was spread over the country, it became a by-phrase, “We must consult Brother Jonathan,” and the name has now become a designation for the whole country, as John Bull has for England.

A friend of ours had a dispute with his wife last week on the subject of decorating the walls of the apartments into which he had just moved. The wife wanted the walls to be papered—the husband insisted that they should be painted.

“Surely,” exclaimed the wife, after a long squabble, “you know that paper looks the handsomest.”

“Yes, but I am opposed to capital punishment.”

“What has that to do with our walls?” asked the surprised wife.

“A great deal,” was the husband's reply: “it would transgress my principles most woefully to have paper hangers here.”

The wife concluded that it would be politic to have the walls painted.

CURIOUS SUPERSTITIONS.—In Malta, whenever a violent storm occurs, the bishop commands all the church bells to be rung for the purpose of calming it. In the interior of France the bells are rung during a storm for the purpose of averting danger from the crops. Herodotus tells us that the Thracians, more bold, used to menace the thunder-cloud with arrows, and combated even the dread artillery of heaven.

During the year 1854, 861 works in the Russian language, and 351 in foreign languages, were printed in Russia, besides 2940 scientific and literary treatises in the different periodicals. The number of authors was 1239; that of printing offices (for works in the Russian language) 85, of which 45 were at work in St. Petersburg, 16 in Moscow, and the remainder in various other parts of the empire.

The Empress Eugenie is likely to remain an invalid for life. Her feet are paralyzed, and though the physicians hold out the hope that a few days may restore her to her former health, her recovery is very problematical.

TWO SHARPS.—An old man picked up a half dollar in the street. “Old man, that's mine,” said a keen looking rascal, “so hand it over.” “Did yours have a hole in it?” asked the old man. “Yes,” replied the other, smartly. “Then it is not thine,” mildly replied the old man; “thee must learn to be a little sharper next time, my boy.”

An Irishman trying to put out a gas burner with his fingers, cried out “Och, murder, the devil a wicks in it.”

Notice.

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

Any information may be left at Wines & Co.

Pistol Lost!

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

Granada, June 28, 1856.

The Nicaraguan Navy!

Capture of a Squadron of Bungoes!!

Señor Salizar and other Prisoners!!!

The events of the past week appear a convincing evidence that, a special Providence guides and directs the Americans in their efforts to restore peace, and secure tranquility to the natives of this beautiful but unhappy country. The fitting out of a vessel to cruise upon the Pacific, at this particular juncture, and the directing of the current of events so as to deliver into the hands of the Americans the man, who above all others, was the instigator of the late treasonable defection among those whose first duty it was to protect the State, and prove true in their allegiance to the people, points out as plainly a particular intervention of Providence in favor of the Americans, as did the pillar of fire by which the children of Israel were guided in their journeyings to the land of Promise.

That our readers may have a full understanding of the voyage, we here insert a condensed account copied by Commodore DeBrisset, from his log book. The descriptions are so graphic, and there is such a freshness in the style as to make it difficult to improve.

MONDAY, July 27, 1856.—At 3 P.M., Schooner Granada, Lieut. Faysoux, sailed from San Juan del Sur—being the first vessel that ever went to sea as an armed Government vessel—the commencement of the Nicaraguan navy.

The following are the names and rank of those on board:

J. DeBrisset, Commodore,	
Cal. J. Faysoux, 1st Lieutenant Commanding,	
Peter Swenson 2nd	"
James Van Slaycke, 3d	"
H. T. Hewet, Carpenter, Geo. Smith,	Seaman
Thos. Hanson, Seaman, Dennis Kean,	"
Edwd. McCarty,	Wm. Anderson
Jas. Sturch,	Dal. McGinnis
Thos. Cieare,	Thos. R. Snyder
Thos. Burdy,	Theodore Lane
James Raggs,	R. J. Downen
Wm. Montgomery	Magee
Jos. Lowell	"

Making 21 in all on board—God speed.

TUESDAY, July 22, 1856.—Running down the coast towards Fonseca.

WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1856.—Opened the boxes of packed ammunition—found it unfit for use. Made 80 round for the guns—at 3 P.M. were away for Tigre Island, about twelve miles distant.

THURSDAY, July 24, 1856.—Cruising in the Gulf. At 2 P.M., saw a number of small craft in shore to eastward—gave chase. At 3 P.M. a brig about 4 miles to windward, showing Chilean colors. At 4.30 captured the sloop Mana (French papers) no cargo or passengers. At 6 a heavy squall from South—double reefed the sails, and began to work off the shore.

FRIDAY, July 25.—At 5 A.M. made all sail and ran up the Gulf for a brig seen at anchor—proved to be the Cynosure of San Francisco. From her we learned that the Brig Sarah, Capt. McFarlane, and Schooner Emeline of San F. were lying at Tigre Island; she also reported that, on the 22nd a Chilean Brig with eight Bungoes passed up to Tempeque with troops. At 6 P.M. anchored in three fathoms of water—men at quarters in each watch.

SUNDAY, July 27, 1856.—At daylight saw a Bungo in shore, distant about five miles. Sent the boat with Lieut. Swenson and four men. At 7 A.M. sent a small canoe and three men with Lieut. Van Slaycke, in chase of another Bungo about three miles distant. At 9 A.M. a breeze sprung up—got under weigh, picked up the canoe with a Bungo in possession. At 10, reached the boat with her prize. At 10-30, took another Bungo with

5 hogs	3 bags beans,
1 bag corn,	5 bbls plantains,
9 hides,	2 demijohns lard,
4 boxes soap.	

This being a large new Bungo, put her crew in the other; (destroyed her,) she had also some letters by which we learn that the Brig with the troops is called the Churu.

At 1 P.M. took another Bungo with

22 bags corn,	2 cerroons beans,
1 bale grass,	10 hides;

and also letters confirming the news of the Brig. At 3 P.M. blowing hard—close reefed and beat up to the anchorage; made Tigre Island, let go the large anchor and twenty-five fathoms of chain in three fathoms water.

MONDAY, July 28, 1856.—At 7 A.M. took a raft of cedar consisting of fifteen logs belonging to Messrs. Hoyt & Ames; let it go after taking the water they had. At 11 A.M. I took the boat and pulled for a launch about eight miles to the eastward. Chased her on shore, the crew escaping; took her alongside, put the 2nd Lieut. and three men in her with orders to chase to the N., I chasing in our own boat to the W. At 3-30 captured a launch with Sr. Salizar, as passenger, 6 cerroons of cacao, 3 saddles and bridles, 1 sword, also some letters and papers, and \$319 in cash.

The weather looking bad, ran down to pick up

the 2nd Lieut. At 4 P.M. seeing the 2nd Lieut. nearing a large Bungo, sent Lieut. Swenson, and six men to his assistance—it proved to be the Ames, with men to look after the raft; brought her alongside and put all the prisoners on her, except Señor Salizar, as she was large and new. At 6, blowing a gale from E. SE. anchored in three and a half fathoms of water.

TUESDAY, July 29, 1856.—Beat out of the gulf bound for San Juan del Sur—crew cleaning and repairing sails.

WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1856.—Beat down the coast, the current very strong, setting to the N.; weather bad.

THURSDAY, July 31, 1856.—Blowing hard with a rough head sea. At 1 P.M. carried away the port after shroud. At 2 P.M. fore peak halyard block parted; refitted another, and set the sail; after part of the day moderate.

FRIDAY, August 1, 1856.—Moderate breezes; working down the coast to the S.; at sunset San Juan bore E. SE. twelve miles distant; midnight calm, tide setting us to the southward.

SATURDAY, August 2, 1856.—At daylight San Juan bore N. by W. eight miles distant. Worked in and came to an anchor at 8 A.M.

The capture of Salizar was of but secondary importance when we consider the expose of the plans, the utter poverty and hopelessness of the rebels, the amount of information as well as the names of parties engaged in the treason, and implicated by their own signatures to letters now in the possession of Gen. Walker.

Among the many valuable documents found upon the person of Sr. Salizar, was a letter from the British Consul at Leon, to Florentine Souci at San Miguel, San Salvador. This is another evidence of the double dealing of British agents relative to the affairs of this country.

What, we would ask, in the name of philanthropy and our common humanity does Great Britain expect to gain by permitting her agents to encourage the half-civilized natives of this country to butcher each other; or by what species of sophistry does she expect to justify or excuse herself before the tribunal of Christendom, for sending to one part of the world agents who stir up strife and cause the ignorant natives to outrage human nature, while she sends missionaries of peace with the bible in one hand, and flannel shirts in the other, that both the moral and physical condition of the heathen may be improved.

To those who do not understand the Red Flannel Christianity of England, we respectfully submit the following letter of Mr. Manning, her agent at Leon, of which we give a hurried translation:

LEON, July 24th, 1856,

DEAR FRIEND:—I am here, without knowing where to go, since Walker will not give us a passport to pass through Granada. I understand that that man is furious with me, attributing to me the change. It is certain that all his acts are rapid; and we have not passed here without great apprehensions that he will make an attack on Leon. He came as far as Managua, and all we know is, that he returned to Granada. If this man receives forces and money, I assure you that, in that case, it will not be so easy to drive him out of the State, for as the forces come from the other States in handfuls of men, nothing is accomplished; and the expenses and sacrifices are made in vain. I am much afflicted to think that, under these circumstances no more activity is used in so serious an affair. At the present there are 500 men from San Salvador, 500 from Guatemala, and 800 belonging to this place, and according to my judgment double that number is required. I am hurrying to provide in every possible manner for my departure, and if I can get on board one of the ships of war which is on the coast, I will take passage in it to San Juan, or to Panama.

In the politics of the country, I understand that the Democrats have gained much favor and strength. On this footing I go contented, since Estrada and his companions are ruined as having cut a ridiculous figure at Somobillo.

Powers have gone from here appointing Mr. Tresarry, to represent Nicaragua, near United States of America, since Padre Viljil has returned home. We do not know the motive of his return, for between this and Granada there is no communication. Altogether affairs are wretched in Nicaragua, and very distressing, and if I remain here much longer, I shall not have a shirt which I can put on. Already you can suppose how much I have suffered by these convulsions.

It is known that a certain Fabens, has sailed to Boston with the gold quartz, and that with one Mr. Heiss, he has bought the mines from Padre Sosa.

You need not be afraid but I will do all I can for your interest in this affair, with all earnestness; and you should write to Davis, in Boston, via. Omoa, in this particular, inquiring whether the ore which Fabens & Heiss took, were from the mines of Bestanieri. I shall write myself to Zapata, in Laboca, on this same subject. The troops here are altogether naked. If you have any Mantle drill that you can sell at 12½ cents per yard, I will take ten bales. Don't forget my request in favor of my political son—Mr. George Bower—to have him appointed to represent San Salvador in Liverpool.

I am your obedient servant,

T. MANNING.

MR. FLORENTINE SOUCI, San Miguel, San Salvador.

Here we have a full expose of the condition of

the rebels. According to the statement of one well acquainted with their affairs, they have not half the men necessary for any effective movement, and live in a continual dread of Gen. Walker's army. The rebel troops are altogether naked, and it may also be presumed that, where such poverty exists, hunger and disease will shortly disseminate them faster, and as effectually as any army that could be brought against them. But the letter itself is so explicit as to require from us no elucidation.

It is somewhat unfortunate for Mr. Manning, and we pity him, that he should be drifting so rapidly into the condition of the Leonese soldiery as to have the prospect of being in a short time, shirtless. But the poor man's affliction is divided between his shirtlessness in prospective, and the lack of energy in the party in whose fortunes he seems so deeply interested. The anticipated loss of a few shirts has almost bewildered him, and he lives in great apprehension that General Walker may attack Leon, and perhaps take those as part of the plunder. Upon this point, however, we can assure him he may rest easy, as we believe the General's wardrobe is complete, and the soldiers of the Nicaragua army have lately had a full supply of linen.

Mr. Manning's letter may be construed as the expression of a mere private individual to a friend, but this will be done only, by persons interested in such a construction. His office of British Consul will be connected by the people of this country with every thing he says on questions relative to state policy; and thus by his embracing the views of a party, it is apt to appear as if the whole moral force of England were thrown in its favor. In this particular Mr. Manning has gone beyond the line of his duty, or else there is no weight to be attached to the words of Lord Clarendon, when he said in the House of Lords, that, the British Government intended to allow the Central American question to solve itself. He has by his imprudence, forfeited the confidence of the legitimate government, and can therefore no longer claim the protection of the State.

DESERTERS.

We last week made a few remarks upon the prospects of those who desert the American ranks, for the ranks of the enemy, and the justness of what we said is made apparent by the events which we chronicle in this issue. The number that has already left is scarcely worth a passing notice, and we would not again revert to the subject, were it not to commiserate the poor fellows whom we at one time recognised as countrymen, and who, relying upon the rotten promises of the Leonese rebels, deserted their posts for the sake of trifling temporary benefits. When they reach Leon, instead of the riches which they were no doubt, told existed there, they will find little else than a horde of semi-barbarians, half clad, and quarreling among themselves for the possession of the few catables they can with much difficulty obtain.

Read Manning's letter carefully, in another column, and learn the condition of things in Leon. But this falls far short of the actuality; for it cannot be supposed that a person of Manning's experience would show to an Ally, the worst condition of an affair in which he hoped to interest him. It is to be presumed, on the contrary, that he would exhibit things in their brightest colors in order to effect his purposes, which were to obtain both men and money to drive that audacious man out of the country.

Apart from the inhumanity of taking up arms against their brethren, Americans can not be guilty of a greater piece of folly than by selling their services at any price to those Leonese rebels. If they were successful they would entertain such a hatred for Americans, as would entirely cut them off from all places of honor, and trust; or perhaps, intoxicated with their good fortune they would murder every American when they were no longer in need of their services. As their declared object now is to exterminate the Americans in Central America, the presumption is that when there was no counterbalancing power to stop their excesses, the Americans who were in their power would hold no enviable position. As things stand however, the unfortunate men who were weak enough to be induced to put themselves in the power of their enemies can hope for no better life than that led by the savages amongst whom they have cast their lot. They must expect to suffer extreme privations; to be half clad, and only half fed, and with the brand of Cain upon their foreheads be hunted like wanderers, and vagabonds over the entire Continent.

THE PROFESSION OF ARMS.

The profession of arms has been from the earliest times, in all ages and places, one of the most honorable of all the professions. In many countries it holds to this day the very first rank; and the higher the degree of civilization, the greater has been its advancement, and the greater the number engaged in it. From the crudest beginnings it has gradually progressed until it has attained the dignity of a science. It is the science, *par excellence*, in which both the mind and body of men are exercised to their fullest capacity. In other professions either the mind or the body is over-worked and abused to the neglect of the other, thus developing a man, as it were, one-sidedly; but in the profession of arms every faculty of the mind, as well as every muscle and fiber in the body is exercised and developed to its fullest extent; and thus the following out of the profession may bring the mental and physical powers of man to their highest development.

Some of the most celebrated states of antiquity were of opinion that the profession of arms, only, was worthy the attention of free men, and left everything else to the care of slaves; and so high was the repute of the profession, that it was emblematic of Justice itself; hence, an appeal to arms was usually resorted to in the settlement of questions, whether social, religious or political.

In both ancient and modern times the highest offices and rewards which states can bestow have been conferred upon those who have excelled in the profession of arms; and deservedly so, as he who excels in this profession must not only have the most absolute power over himself, but must also possess, in no small degree, the faculties which enable him to govern and control others.

The mind of a man who makes arms a profession is led on into the deepest channels of thought. He is thus enabled to plan, and originate the broadest combinations, and executive abilities joined to the most unceasing energy and restless activity, are requisite for the carrying out of his conceptions.

The humblest individual engaged in a profession so noble and ennobling should feel a pride which ought to keep him above anything low or mean. A profession in which there are so many opportunities of displaying to their utmost all the talents given us by nature, should be studied assiduously by those anxious to leave a name and an example to posterity. It is scarcely possible that their labors can miss a proper reward. How much more manly and noble, how much more worthy the great end for which men are placed here, is a devotion to a profession which carries with it such honors, in all countries, than the mere idling away a life-time in the indulgence of the appetites. As there is no "royal road to knowledge," the path is as open to the humblest as to the greatest.

Notice.

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

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

Deserters.

A 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. Grillou—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.

Deserters.

A 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 A, Rangers.

1. Private — Nash—Aged (about) 26 years, 6 feet 1 inch high, sandy hair and whiskers, the British coat of arms in India ink on his left arm, usually smiled when speaking, and weighed about 185 pounds.
 2. Private Bickford—Aged about 23 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, Auburn hair, had an anchor in India ink on left hand below the thumb, and weighed about 160 pounds.
- L. NORVELL WALKER,
Captain Company A, Rangers,
Managua, Na., August 3, 1856.

Execution of Mariano Salizar.

As soon as Salizar reached the city he was lodged in the guard house, and all the attention and respect was shown him which his unfortunate condition would allow. From the time of his capture in his lañ-h until his arrival in Granada, he received all the care and respect compatible with his circumstances. There was no restraint placed upon his actions; and in order to relieve the tedium of the voyage, as well as to keep his spirits from drooping, Commodore De Brissot treated him more like a companion than a prisoner upon whose shoulders rested the great responsibilities of treason. Salizar expressed himself grateful for the courtesies which had been extended to him.

Shortly after his arrival in this place he had an interview with Gen. Walker, which lasted but a few minutes; when it was ended he returned to his place of confinement, and was made aware that 5 o'clock P. M. of the same day had been determined upon for his execution. He appeared to be prepared for the announcement, as, from the moment he was taken, he was well aware of the usual penalty attached to the crimes of which he had been guilty. His interview with General Walker took place about 8 o'clock A. M. During the remainder of the day he was attended faithfully by Padre Vijil and other Fathers of the church, and devoted himself, without interruption, to making his peace with an offended Deity, and standing in the presence of the august majesty of the King of kings.

Throughout the afternoon he prayed earnestly in front of an image of Christ on the cross. As his final hour approached the holy sacrament was administered to him, and his spiritual advisers exhorted him to keep his mind fixed steadily upon his Redeemer. His devotions were not disturbed until the officer upon whom devolved the duty of his execution entered the apartment in which he was confined to inquire whether he would prefer a standing or sitting posture in front of the soldiers who were to fire upon him. He preferred sitting; and the same chair in which General Corral was executed was placed upon the spot selected for the occasion—the precise place on which Gen. Corral suffered death.

When the evening dress parade concluded, a file of twelve men were detached to execute the decree of justice, while the main body of the troops stationed in the city formed three sides of a square in front of the wall against which the prisoner's chair was placed; the detachment of twelve standing about fifteen paces distant from the wall.

The prisoner having announced that he was ready, he was escorted to the place of his execution by a guard of four men and the venerable Padre Vijil, who ceased not in his pious exhortations.

Salizar was dressed in a blue cloth jacket and coarse dark linen trowsers—presenting much the appearance of a sailor. He walked from the guard house in his stockings, and carried in front of him a crucifix, upon which he looked with much earnestness, and to which he addressed his prayers.

Having taken his seat the Padre joined him in a short prayer, after which the persons assembled around were asked if they forgave him for the many wrongs he had perpetrated toward their city and their government; being answered in the affirmative, he tied the handkerchief about his eyes himself, and while calling upon

Jesus to forgive him, the word was given, the soldiers fired, and the soul of Salizar took flight into the spirit world.

In appearance Salizar was about a medium height. He wore a heavy black beard, without a mustache. His hair was slightly inclined to curl, and the conformation of his face indicated a slight mixture of negro blood. He was said to have possessed more activity than any of his political associates, and this, with considerable intelligence and an ambition which was boundless, always placed him at the head of his party.

The same faculties which, if guided by honor, honesty and a love for his country, would have raised him to a high position in the State, were, by their misuse, the cause of his death; for to his ambition and disposition for intrigue, with an inordinate avarice, may be attributed the late defection of Rivas, and equal unstable associates. If Salizar had risked his life for the good of his country—even though mistaken in his views—we would accord to him the praises due a patriot; but from the fact that he put his mortal existence in jeopardy, and promoted a civil war, thus imperilling the lives of many others for the sake of effecting the sale of some Brazilian dyewood, to which he had a doubtful claim—we cannot extend to him any sympathy. In our opinion, the man who values himself so little, and sets so low an estimate on the prosperity of his native country as to throw both in the balance against a few dollars, is not worthy the privilege of living.

Salizar, by a species of mercantile maneuvering, which is called, through courtesy, financiering, got possession of about twenty thousand dollars worth of Brazil wood, which he endeavored to sell to the Government at an enormous profit. General Walker was adverse to its purchase, and Salizar did not effect its sale. This disappointment excited an intense hatred in him to General Walker, and he went to work in the endeavor to effect his overthrow. By his promises (for he is said to have been quite wealthy,) and his untrifling energy he worked upon the mind of Rivas and his associates, until he persuaded them to form another government. As soon as this was done the inevitable Brazil wood again turned up, and that Rivas might obtain a little money for his present most pressing necessities, it was bought, on time, for sixty thousand dollars, and sold immediately after for twenty thousand dollars. Thus Salizar at length accomplished his great purpose—selling his Brazil wood for three times what it was worth—Rivas being obliged to buy, although he knew he would be compelled to sell it the next day for one-third the amount he had promised to pay for it. From the present condition of the Leonese troops, it is safe to presume that the twenty thousand dollars have been expended, and that Salizar was out upon another speculation.

Salizar had been for a long time aspiring to the presidency of this State, and adopting the hitherto usual custom of presidential aspirants, endeavored to keep up a perpetual animosity between the factions by which it has been unfortunately distracted. His patriotism was bounded by his personal ambition; to effect his purposes he would make any sacrifice. It was a favorite expression with him that he hoped he might be permitted to live to see the day when the city of Granada would be razed to the ground, and a tree planted in the Plaza, upon which would be carved the inscription, "Here stood Granada."

Being fully aware of the sentiments he entertained toward them during his life, the people of Granada, instead of regretting his death, evinced much gratification that the inveterate enemy of their city ended his days, prematurely, in the place he had so long and earnestly labored to ruin.

Arrival of the Steamer.



The La Virgin arrived at the wharf last evening, bringing the mails by the Daniel Webster from New Orleans, with dates up to the 23d of July.

The news is of the stales; character imaginable. Politics has absorbed all attention in the States.

Mr. Phillip R. Toohy, one of the unfortunate prisoners wounded and taken at Santa Rosa, has arrived in New Orleans, and is lecturing and writing in favor of this Republic.

The political contest is going forward with great vigor, all parties using their best endeavors.

The foreign news is embraced in two or three items. The English Government has not resented Mr. Crampton's dismissal, by giving Mr. Dallas his passports; but has quietly accepted the action of the American Government as one that did not require any suspension of diplomatic relations.

England has entered into a treaty with Honduras by which Ruatan is restored to the latter State.

It confidently stated that the proposal of a friendly settlement of Central American affairs is now in a fair way of accomplishment by the American and English Governments. Central America will probably accept the settlement—*if she likes it!*

HOME NEWS.

Brig-General Fry returned from San Juan del Norte on the steamer La Virgin, and will resume command of this Department. He gives us some interesting items concerning the British fleet now concentrated at San Juan del Norte. There are ten English vessels of war in that port, named and officered as follows:

Orion, 91 guns, Capt. Erskine; Imperieuse, 50 guns, Capt. Weston, C. B.; Arrogant, 47 guns, Capt. Lyster; Cossack, 20 guns, Capt. Colvin; Tartar, 20 guns, Capt. Dunlap; Archer, 16 guns, Capt. Heathcot; Pioneer, 6 guns, Capt. Meade; Intrepid, 6 guns, Capt. Wood; Victor, 6 guns, Capt. Dehossa; and Eurydice, 26 guns, Capt. Tarleton—making a total of ten vessels, carrying 288 guns, and manned by 2500 men.

Gen. Fry had several visits from the officers attached to the squadron, all of whom he remembers with pleasure. They are generally in favor of Gen. Walker. The above fleet, with the exception of the Eurydice, which has sailed for England, are newly arrived from Europe, and sailed from Portsmouth with the expectation of going to the Baltic; but peace being concluded, they were sent under sealed orders to "winter in the Gulf." It is thought, however, by the officers, that so soon as the admiral arrives, he will distribute the fleet throughout the West Indies, and thus relieve the squadron long stationed in those waters.

FROM COSTA RICA.

In coming up the river, Brig. Gen. Fry informs us that six Costa Ricans were taken prisoners at the mouth of the Serapiqui. They represent affairs with our neighbors as very deplorable, indeed. The army of the State had fallen off to five hundred men, and these being paid in script, were deserting every day. A general poverty prevailed, and instead of invading Nicaragua, the existing government would hardly be able to sustain itself much longer.

MINISTERIAL BALL.—Col. Wheeler gave another cotillon party at the U. States Legation on Thursday night. The assemblage of ladies and gentlemen passed the evening as happily as possible.

THUNDERBOLT.—Last evening about five o'clock, the room back of the Parochial Church occupied by the Quartermaster's mess, was struck by lightning, the explosion causing a terrible report.

RESIGNATION.—Second Lieutenant H. A. Hutchins, of the First Rifles, resigned his position in the army on the 6th of August.

Obituary.

Died at Managua, on the 4th inst., JOHN NUTALL, of Co. A, Ranger Battalion. Richmond (Virginia) papers please copy.

Parte Española.

Sábado, Agosto 9 de 1856.

SE PUBLICARA

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A LA JUVENTUD.

Dignos por mas de un título de ocupar un lugar en las columnas del *Vicraguense*, reproducimos á continuacion los párrafos de un artículo publicado hace algun tiempo en el "Eco de las Barricadas," periódico democrático que allá en mejores días, veia la luz pública en la coronada villa de Madrid. Demas creemos recomendarlo á vuestra juventud; ella mas que ninguna otra necesita tener presente hoy y no olvidar jamás las verdades y consejos que en sus cortas dicensiones encierra el escrito en cuestion, y esto es precisamente lo que nos ha inducido á darle publicidad. El artículo dice así:

"Si en tiempos normales la juventud puede entregarse á las alegrías y puerilidades de la edad mas ardiente é inquietada de la vida, no sucede lo mismo en esta época de crisis, en que la sociedad, que ha trepado lenta y trabajosamente por espacio de diez y ocho siglos á la cumbre de la civilizacion, se ve amenazada de rodar precipitadamente á los profundos abismos de la barbarie; si es posible detenerla en su caída, no son los blancos cabellos ni las fuerzas debilitadas por los años y los sufrimientos quien ha de hacerlo; se necesitan el esfuerzo heroico, la pujanza, la fé y entusiasmo, que solo la juventud es capaz de sentir.

Trabaja, estudia, piensa, discute. La humanidad que padece; la sociedad que sufre y espera; la civilizacion que se espanta del abismo que tiene que salvar para seguir su marcha providencial sobre la tierra, necesitan del esfuerzo de tu brazo, del encanto de tu palabra, de los milagros de tu ciencia.

Prueba que te calumnian cuando dicen que estás moral y físicamente degenerada, y que tienes el egoismo de la vejez, la indiferencia de la desesperacion y la incredulidad del cínico y del ateo. Y si, cuando llegue la hora en que la patria y la libertad, amenazadas por el elemento, aun vivo, de la Santa Alianza, necesitan el sacrificio de un Leonidas, ofréceles ciento; si él presenta una cicuta, alarguen cien Sócrates la mano para llevarla á la boca, encuentre cien Brutos cada César, y probarás que de enmedio de la debilidad brota la fuerza, del seno de la muerte sale la vida, del abismo de la duda, de la ignorancia y de la incredulidad, brotan la ciencia, la fé y la esperanza.

¡Ay de tí, juventud, si no estás á la altura de tu destino!—¡La maldicion de cien generaciones, que por tu impotencia y tu egoismo llorarán en la miseria y en la opresion, pesará eternamente sobre tu memoria!

Para que tengas la conciencia de tu poder, mira á tu alrededor, y verás á estos partidos egoistas que se agitan con las convulsiones de la agonía, buscar tu ayuda, si bien con temor por lo que antes te despreciaron.

No transijas con ellos, ni por un dia de triunfo ó de halago vendas tu porvenir.

Abandona definitivamente esas viejas banderas, teñidas en la sangre de tus padres y en la tuya propia. Los viejos partidos cumplieron su mision; la tuya empieza, y es mas gloriosa y mas fecunda.

Tus padres derribaron á costa de sus creencias, de su sangre y sus tesoros las bases del antiguo edificio del privilegio y de la injusticia; y si él ha seguido sosteniéndose, no lo dudes, es porque la sociedad no habia producido arquitectos que levantaran el nuevo alcazar donde el reinado DEL PUEBLO PARA EL PUEBLO, de la LIBERTAD PARA LA FELICIDAD debia tener principio. Sé tú el arquitecto. Los restos de esta vie-

ja cárcel, donde todos somos alternativa- mente víctimas ó verdugos, caerán por sí mismos."

Hasta aquí *El Eco*, se dirigió mas particularmente á la juventud europea; y cumple á nuestro deber dirijirnos tambien en particular á la juventud de nuestro país. En las visperas como estamos amagados de una revolucion de los Estados vecinos, que dará por resultado la caída de todo despotismo, y el cambio completo de las instituciones caducas que han rejido en nuestro país; la juventud nicaraguense debe mas que nunca redoblar sus esfuerzos y unirse en un solo pensamiento, para cumplir con gloria la mision salvadora que la patria exige. No son los hombres abrumados por el peso de los años los que deben realizar y poner por ahora la grandiosa obra de vuestra rejeneracion política. No es la cabeza encanecida la que debe arder en entusiasmo, ni el brazo cansado por la edad el que se alzará mañana en el estruendo del combate. A los jóvenes está encomendada la empresa de salvacion, y son ellos los que deben ayudar á sus hermanos los norte-americanos á acometerla. De las filas han de salir los héroes que se distinguen en la lucha, los oradores que dominan en la tribuna, los filósofos que moralicen las costumbres, los sabios que ilustran la opinion. Ellos serán el firme apoyo de las instituciones democráticas, los defensores del principio republicano, la base en fin de la sociedad del porvenir. ¡Y ellos lo harán! Nosotros tenemos fe en vuestra juventud que nos ayudará presto; y no dudamos que sabrá cumplir su deber el dia de las pruebas que será glorioso y de vuestra salvacion.

De otro modo sería necesario renunciar para siempre á toda esperanza de libertad; sería preciso aceptar las cadenas por toda una eternidad; sería indispensable matar hasta la última chispa de aliento en el corazon! No: la juventud nicaraguense no es como suponen sus contrarios, incapaz es de pelear por su libertad; y ella probará en su dia, junto con sus hermanos los norte-americanos que hay muchos aun dignos de figurar como émulos de nuestro Jeneral Wm. Walker" en la historia de la humanidad.

DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA
MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.
Granada, Julio 23 de 1856.
Sr. Prefecto de este departamento.

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo siguiente:
EL GOBIERNO,
Eu uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:
1.º Nómbrase Gobernador de policía del distrito de Granada, al Sr. Capitán don Ignacio Palma, con el sueldo de lei.
2.º Sus atribuciones son las mismas que designa el decreto gubernativo de 28 de Abril de 1852 y demas disposiciones vigentes.
3.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponda.—Granada, Julio 23 de 1856.—Wm. Walker.

De suprema orden lo digo á V. para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en los pueblos de su mando; esperando que dé V. posesion al nombrado, prévoi el juramento de lei, y que me acusará el recibo que corresponde.
Soi de V. atento servidor.—Ferrer.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION DEL SUPREMO GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.
Granada, Agosto 1.º de 1856.
Sr. Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo siguiente:

EL GOBIERNO,
En vista de la renuncia que ha puesto el Sr. Ministro de Hacienda Jeneral don Manuel Carrascosa, y en uso de sus facultades que le competen
ACUERDA:
1.º El Sr. Ministro de Relaciones

Ldo. don Fermin Ferrer, reasumirá las carteras de Hacienda y Crédito público que han estado á cargo del Sr. Jeneral don Manuel Carrascosa.

2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponda.—Granada, Agosto 1.º de 1856.—Guillermo Walker.
Y lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia y efectos; esperando recibo.
De V. atento servidor.—Ferrer.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION DEL SUPREMO GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.
Granada, Agosto 4 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el decreto siguiente:
"El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.
Observando que el Sr. Tomas Manning Vice cónsul del Gobierno Británico, ha intervenido indebidamente en los asuntos interiores de la República de Nicaragua,

DECRETA:
Artículo 1.º Retírase el exequatur que habia obtenido en el título de Vice cónsul de S. M. B. en Nicaragua.
Art. 2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponda.—Dado en Granada, á 4 de Agosto de 1856.—Guillermo Walker."
Y de orden suprema lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos.
FERRER.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION DEL SUPREMO GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.
Granada, Agosto 4 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar por el Ministerio de Hacienda el decreto que sigue.
El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua, á sus habitantes,
Siendo necesario fijar el interés anual que debe causar la moneda en la República,

DECRETA.
Art. 1.º El interés legal del dinero será precisamente el siete por ciento anual.
Art. 2.º En consecuencia toda deuda que haya sido contraida con el Gobierno de la República, no llevará mas interés que el legal establecido en el artículo anterior.
Art. 3.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponda.—Dado en Granada, á 4 de Agosto de 1856.—Guillermo Walker."

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

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION DEL SUPREMO GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.
Granada, Agosto 4 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir por el Ministerio de la Guerra el decreto que sigue.
"Guillermo Walker, Presidente de la República de Nicaragua, á sus habitantes.
Considerando que los Estados de Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras y Costarica se han aliado con objeto de hostilizar la actual administracion de la República de Nicaragua,

DECRETA:
Artículo 1.º Decláranse en bloqueo todos los puertos de Centro-América ubicados en las aguas del mar Pacífico y del Atlántico, á excepcion de la via de tránsito interoceánica de San Juan del Norte á San Juan del Sur.
Art. 2.º En consecuencia la fuerza marítima de la República de Nicaragua hará efectiva esta disposicion, en un todo conforme á las leyes navales.
Art. 3.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponda.—Dado en Granada, á 4 de Agosto de 1856.—Guillermo Walker."

Al Sr. Ministro de la Guerra, Jeneral don Mateo Pineda.
Y de suprema orden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos, esperando recibo.—FERRER.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES DEL SUPREMO GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.
Granada, Agosto 5 de 1856.
Sr. Prefecto del departamento de

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

EL GOBIERNO,
Hallándose vacante el destino de Jefe de Seccion del Ministerio de Hacienda.
ACUERDA:

1.º Nómbrase Jefe de Seccion para el departamento de Hacienda al Señor don Manuel Fleury.
2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponda.—Granada, Agosto 5 de 1856.—Guillermo Walker."
Y de orden suprema lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos.
De V. atento servidor.—FERRER.

AVISO:
Inventario de las propiedades embargadas sujetas á confiscacion en virtud de los decretos de 22 de Abril de 1856, y 16 de Julio del mismo año, por el infraescrito cuerpo de comisionados.

- Lista de las Haciendas de cacao.*
En el Departamento Meridional.
- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| Pital. | Juan José Ruiz. |
| Paraizo. | Id id. |
| Palmar. | Pablo Torres. |
| Palmar. | J. Manuel Maleaño. |
| 3. Madriados ó Hacienditas, de F. Y. E. Carazo. | |
| Hacienda de Indalecio Maleaño. | |
| Rosario. | José Antonio López. |
| Candelaria. | Id id. |
| San Cayetano. | Salvador Sacaza. |
| En Potosí Hcda. | de Felipe Avilez. |
| David. | Bartolo Darce. |
| Viejo. | Clemente Santos. |
| Sapoá. | Flia. de los Salgueras |
| Hacienda de Felipe y Sinforos Saenz. | de los Cerdas. |
| 3 Haciendas de José Abarca. | |
| San Francisco. | J. de Jesus Arguello. |
| 2 Terceras partes de la Hcda. R. Caracas | |
| Pital. | Francisco Guerra. |
| Hacienda de Bicente Guerra. | |
| Sopilote. | Francisco Ugarte. |
| Hcda. de don Patricio Rivas y hijos. | |

- Haciendas de cacao en el Departamento de Granada.*
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Las Mercedes. | Los Chamorros. |
| Aguaria. | Id id. |
| Hcda. de Malaco. | Fulgencio Vega. |
| Id. Nicacio. | Nicacio del Castillo. |
| Id. Mombacho. | Fernando Sequeira. |
| Id. D. Vega. | Luis Montiel. |
| Id. Veinticuatro. | Narciso Espinoza. |
| Id. Chaguite de José María Estrada. | |

- Haciendas de Campo de Chontales y Segovia.*
- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| San Gerónimo. | Fulgencio Vega. |
| Jesus María. | de los Chamorros, |
| Santa Rosa. | Id id. |
| San César. | Lino César. |
| Una parte de San José y Animas, Salvador Sacaza | |
| Quimichapa. | Fernando Sequeira. |
| Guapinolapa. | Luis Montiel. |
| El Palacio. | Antonio Barbereno. |

- Haciendas de Campo del Departamento de Rivas.*
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Santa Fé. | J. Manuel Malcaño. |
| Jocote. | E. Carazo. |
| Cafetal. | Id id. |
| Depot cerca de San Juan del Sur. id. | |
| Depo., | En la Virgen. |
| Juan Davila. | J. Manuel Maleaño. |
| Las Lajas. | Rafael Paiz. |
| San Marcos. | Joaquin Bendaño. |
| Id, | José Antonio. |
| La Cruz. | José Antonio López. |
| San Francisco. | Montenegro. |
| Mercedes. | Ignocente Guéte. |
| Cevadilla. | Sandino. |
| Jesus María. | Indigo Estate J. Ruiz. |

- Casas en la ciudad de Rivas.*
- | | |
|---|--|
| N.º 1 Adobe grande de Juan J. Ruiz. | |
| N.º 2 Id. Clemente Santos. | |
| N.º 3 Esquinero José M. Maleaño. | |
| Id. 4 Medeana Francisco Guerra. | |
| Id. 5 El Meson en parte quemado Id. | |
| Id. 6 Mediana en la Esquina de la Plaza Rafael Paiz. | |
| Id. 7 Mediana adobe Pablo Torres. | |
| Id. 8 Meson de López J. Antonio Id. | |
| Id. 9 Mediana Esquinera de la Plaza, Rafael Paiz. | |
| Id. 10 Atras del n.º uno, medio concluido, Rafael Paiz. | |
| Id. 11 Esquina de la Plaza Mediana | |
- Casas en Granada.*
N.º 1 Grande Esquina de la Plaza de

- Alto de adobe y ladrillo F. Vega.
N.º 2 Mediana adobe Antonio Borbeno.
Id. 3 Adobegrande de los Chamorros.
Id. 4 Mediana adobe J. María Estrada.
Id. 5 Mediana adobe Nicacio Castillo.
Id. 6 Adobe grande Lino César.
Id. 7 Grande adobe Salvador Sacaza.
Id. 8 Adobe grande J. Arguello Arce.
Id. 6 id. Luis Montiel.
Id. 10 id. Narciso Espinoza

Todas las personas que tengan que reclamar algunas de las propiedades incluidas en el inventario de esta publicacion, están por ella misma, espresamente autorizadas para presentarse en Granada, con las pruebas competentes, ante el infraescrito cuerpo de comisionados y en su respectiva oficina, dentro del término de cuarenta dias contados desde la fecha, á fin de que presenten pruebas, si las tienen, en defensa de su causa, para que dichas propiedades no se vendan por cuenta de la República de Nicaragua.
W. K. RODGERS.
JOHN H. MARSHALL,
JOHN L. RICHMOND.

DISCURSO:

del Señor Ministro Americano.
Señor Presidente.
Me ordena el Presidente de los Estados Unidos decir á V. que estoy competentemente autorizado para establecer las relaciones diplomáticas con este Estado.
Califico esta determinacion del Presidente como precursora de la tranquilidad y yo sinceramente deseo que jamas ningun acontecimiento ocurra que pueda interrumpir la buena armonía y la amistad que debe siempre existir entre las Repúblicas hermanas.

Si el tránsito al travez de su hermoso Istmo es de una importancia vital para las naciones marítimas del mundo; cual no será su importancia para los EE. UU. desde la adquisicion de California y la colonizacion de nuestros territorios de Oreyon y de Washington en el Pacifico.
Es importante á las otras naciones, es indispensable á los EE. UU.; es un elemento material de integridad y de soberanía nacional. La prosperidad, la paz y la felicidad de su República son cosas que hablan al corazon de todo Americano.

Los elementos de energia y empresa han sido unidos á las propias ventajas de una posicion geográfica de un suelo rico y de un clima benigno; y no ha ocurrido ningun suseso de mas grande importancia desde que el intrépido Genover

A Castilla y á Leon
Un nuevo mundo dió Colon
que afecte mas seriamente la condicion política y el prospecto futuro de Nicaragua.
En ningun tiempo dejará esta hermosa region de ser un objeto de profundo interes al pueblo Americano.

El caracter confiado y la incontrastable energía de los ciudadanos Americanos han visto las ventajas que Dios y la naturaleza han derramado tan generosamente para hacer de su territorio el gran canino de las Naciones, y la puerta de oro del comercio; y el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos desea unirse amigablemente á V. con el fijo propósito de impedir que ningun poder extraño pueda atentar á retardar su progreso interviniendo de culquiera manera que sea.

La gran voz de las Naciones se ha hecho oír, sus palabras no pueden ser desatendidas.
Esté V. seguro Sr. Presidente que de mi parte haré todos los esfuerzos posibles para adelantar el bien estar de ambas Repúblicas y tambien para desempeñar tan importante mision de una manera agradable á V. y satisfactoria á mi Gobierno.
HE DICHO.

DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES.

MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA Y CREDITO PUBLICO DEL SUPREMO GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

Granada, Julio 31 de 1856.

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

El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

Habiendo tomado en consideracion las disposiciones anteriores que reglamentan el arancel de aduanas maritimas, y encontrando que no dán el lleno debido, tanto en beneficio del comercio como del erario público; en uso de sus facultades ha tenido á bien decretar y

DECRETA:

Art. 1.º Se declaran puertos habilitados de la República de Nicaragua para importacion, esportacion y cabotaje, en el mar pacifico el Realejo y San Juan del Sur, y en el Atlántico San Juan del Norte; el registro de los puertos del Sur, se verificará en las aduanas establecidas en ellos mismos, y el de San Juan del Norte en la aduana establecida en esta ciudad de Granada la cual tendrá un inspector en el Castillo Viejo, y este tomará razon de todo bulto ó mercadería que por allí pasen denominando consignatarios, marcas y números, el cual semanalmente dará cuenta á la aduana, y será activo para tomar conocimiento de los colectores á quienes hayan remitido las mercancías. Las que sean dirigidas al distrito de Rivas, deben tambien ser registradas en el Castillo por el inspector, y este obligará al introductor á que asegure el pago á su satisfacion. Se suprime por ahora el registro en el Castillo de las mercaderías que se dirijan á Chontales.

DE LAS IMPORTACIONES.

Art. 2.º Las mercancías extranjeras que se importen por los Puertos habilitados de la República, (con excepcion de las que se mencionan en artículos separados) pagarán por todo derecho un veinte por ciento sobre el valor que cuesten en fábrica ó en las plazas de donde procedan, descontándose todo gasto de embases, arpilladuras, fletes, seguros, comisiones ect. de manera que el derecho será pagado sin ningun descuento.

Art. 3.º Los licores espirituosos de buena calidad, de cualesquiera procedencia, pagarán un peso por galon, teniendo hasta veinticuatro grados, y los licores que excedan en fortaleza á esta graduacion, pagarán proporcionalmente á su aumento lo que corresponda.

Art. 4.º Los licores ordinarios de toda procedencia, pagarán tres pesos por galon con fuerza hasta veinticuatro grados, y los que excedan de esta graduacion pagarán lo que corresponda á su aumento. El alcohol pagará cuatro pesos de derecho por galon.

Art. 5.º Los vinos de toda procedencia, los rosolis, cerveza ect. quedan comprendidos en el aforo de veinte por ciento fijado en el artículo 2.º bajo las mismas bases que en él se espresan.

Art. 6.º El tabaco en rama de toda procedencia, pagará setenta y cinco centavos por libra.

Art. 7.º El tabaco andullo pagará cincuenta por ciento sobre su costo sin gastos.

Art. 8.º El tabaco labrado de toda procedencia pagará un peso por libra.

Art. 9.º El rapé de toda procedencia pagará cincuenta centavos por libra.

Art. 10. La pólvora, proyectiles y equipos de guerra, que importe el comercio por especulacion, estarán sujetos al veinte por ciento, bajo las bases que establece el artículo 2.º de este decreto, pero por ahora los combustibles, armamentos, proyectiles ó cualesquiera otro equipo de guerra, quedan al introducirse á la República bajo la inspeccion inmediata del Gobierno; entendiéndose que el comerciante podrá vender á particulares con orden expresa del

Gobernador local: se reconocerán por esta clase de equipos bajo la denominacion de pólvora, plomo en barra ó labrado, fusiles rifles, pistolas rívolvers, espadas, galápagos ect. La pólvora deberá quedar en los depósitos que establece el Gobierno, pero siempre bajo la inspeccion y responsabilidad del colector en su registro para evitar una explosion, y el pago de almacenaje de todos estos artículos será igual al de los demas depósitos de aduana.

SON LIBRES DE DERECHOS.

Art. 11. Las harinas, carnes, manteca de puerco, galletas, papas y toda clase de herramienta útil á la agricultura, máquinas que mejoren la industria de la República, libros impresos, campanas y órganos para Iglesias, estopa, breá y alquitran importados por los dueños de embarcaciones y con el preciso objeto de invertirlos en sus propios buques, equipajes, muebles de familia y personas inmigrantes ó establecidas en la República con tal que sean destinados á su propio uso; semillas, plantas, ganados, bestias y otros animales destinados á mejorar las razas.

Art. 12. Los importes de derechos serán pagados en las aduanas de la República en pesos de cien centavos, pero admitiendo las monedas que hoy se reciben por este valor en las oficinas del Gobierno y transacciones comerciales.

Art. 13. Los pagos de derecho deben hacerse al contado cuando no excedan aquellos en su importe de trescientos pesos, á diez dias cuando lleguen á seiscientos pesos; á treinta dias cuando lleguen á mil pesos; y de treinta á secenta dias, pagadero por mitades, cuando excedan de mil pesos, contando desde el dia que se efectue el registro.

Art. 14. Los colectores de las aduanas de la República, deberán exigir fianzas á su satisfacion de los comerciantes deudores para seguridad de las rentas.

Art. 15. En las aduanas de la República se establecerán depósitos para guardar las mercancías que se consuman en las mismas, ó las que pasen de tránsito á otro Estado, y los comerciantes que registren en las aduanas de la República sus mercancías, podrán hacerlo en partidas parciales, según puedan efectuarlo estando obligados á pagar por depósito lo acostumbrado, despues de cumplido un mes que las tengan en custodia; hasta los siguientes cinco meses, el uno por ciento y el dos por ciento los que las tengan en los depósitos doce meses, cobrados sobre importe de facturas sin gastos; se entiende que el primer mes no pagarán nada: las mercancías depositadas que pasen de tránsito á otro Estado, pagarán el uno por ciento por seis meses, y el dos por ciento por doce meses sobre importe de factura sin gastos.

Art. 16. Para liquidar las fianzas que den los comerciantes que dirijan sus mercancías en tránsito, se practicará de manera que no se perjudiquen las rentas, debiendo ser á la vez el plazo que al comerciante se le conceda equitativo, teniendo presente la distancia al Estado á donde fueren destinadas las mercancías. La liquidacion debe efectuarse presentando el comerciante al colector la tornaguia correspondiente, firmada por el consignatario á quien fueron dirigidas las mercancías; certificadas tambien por el Cónsul de esta República, si lo hubiere ó el de una Nacion amiga y en su defecto por dos comerciantes de prodidad.

Art. 17. Los licores espirituosos de que hacen mencion los artículos 3.º y 4.º finos y ordinarios que se hayan pedido con anterior fecha á la publicacion de este arancel, pagarán un peso veinticinco centavos el galon sin clasificacion ninguna que es el derecho que pagaban cuando se hizo el pedido, previo el juramento del comerciante de ser verdad lo que manifiesta.

Art. 18. El pago de derechos de las facturas pedidas antes de que rija este arancel, deberá ser guardando igualdad según lo prevenido en el artículo 2.º sobre los cargamentos que se pidan con posterior fecha á la publicacion de él.

Art. 19. Los comerciantes serán obligados á presentar á los colectores las

facturas orijinales juradas por los remitentes, certificadas por el Cónsul de la República si lo hubiere, ó el de una Nacion amiga, y en su defecto por dos comerciantes; y para que tengan su debido efecto las prevenciones del presente artículo se fijan cuatro meses para las facturas precedentes de América, y seis meses para las precedentes de Europa, fijados desde la fecha que se publique este decreto.

Art. 20. Para los casos de duda que se presenten en las aduanas entre colectores y comerciantes, se previene por regla general, que toda diferencia será transijida por el medio mas justo conciliándose equitativamente el interés de las rentas y el del comercio, y para definir las se asociarán tres comerciantes inclusive el introductor, al colector. Cuando el caso proceda de averías se asociarán al colector dos comerciantes imparciales quienes bajo juramento clasificarán el desmérito de la mercancía para que sobre el valor real que tuviese se cobren los derechos.

Art. 21. A los colectores y sus empleados subalternos les es prohibido revelar ó manifestar facturas á otra persona con perjuicio del comerciante introductor, y solo podrán efectuarlo en los casos prevenidos en el artículo 20, de esta ley.

Art. 22. El comerciante que defraudase la renta de la República, probada que sea su mala fé, será castigado con proporcion al fraude, con comiso, multa ó prision.

Art. 23. Los Administradores de las Aduanas de la República, y en su defecto los Comandantes de Puertos ó fronteras por donde pasen á otro Estado mercancías en tránsito, están obligados bajo su responsabilidad á pedir la guia que aquellos deben llevar del colector de la aduana, de donde procedan para recibirlas y asegurarse de estar conforme tomando razon en el libro respectivo, del nombre del Comerciante, número de bultos, márcas, números y destinos, debiendo tambien dar parte inmediatamente al colector que haya espedido las guías para evitar el fraude y quedar cierto de que ván conformes á sus destinos; advirtiéndole que todas estas mercancías deben ser marchamadas.

Art. 24. El Colector de cada una de las aduanas, queda facultado para abrir el número de bultos que juzgue conveniente, en cada factura.

Art. 25. Los importes principales de facturas se reducirán á pesos fuertes en aquellas que no vengán formadas en esa moneda.

Art. 26. Quedan derogadas todas las leyes y disposiciones anteriores, relativas á la administracion de las aduanas marítimas de la República.

Art. 27. El Sr. Ministro de Hacienda, Jeneral don Manuel Carrascosa es encargado del cumplimiento de este decreto, que se publicará y circulará á quienes corresponda.

Dado en Granada, á 21 de Julio de 1856.—Guillermo Walker.

De suprema orden lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia y demás efecto, esperando recibo su atento servid.— Carrascosa.

El Señor Prefecto del Departamento, en el acto de su recepcion, á los Honorables miembros del cuerpo municipal.

SEÑORES:

El S. P. E. de la República, por acuerdo del dia 14 del que rija, se ha dignado nombrarme Prefecto y Subdelegado de Hacienda del Departamento Oriental. Yo acepto el honor y las obligaciones anexas á dicho nombramiento, y sin otra pretension que promover el bien del pais hasta donde alcancen mis facultades, protesto que como no sea para contrariar en lo mas leve los sagrados deberes que pesan sobre mí, siempre me veré dispuesto en vuestro favor, como el que mas de los nicara-

guenses. A lo ménos puedo asegurarnos que en mí no hallaréis el funesto espíritu de partido que desgraciadamente domina á muchos de nuestros concidadanos. Justicia y solo justicia, será el principio y el fin de todos mis pasos para conservar, si es posible, libres de todo insulto las vidas, los derechos, los intereses y hasta el honor de todos y cada uno de los individuos del cuerpo social, ya grandes, ya pequeños, ya ricos, ya pobres, ya nacionales ya extranjeros. Y como la ignorancia y la ociosidad son las fuentes de donde brotan todos los vicios que corrompen y devoran las sociedades, promover la educacion pública y perseguir la vagancia y la ociosidad, tambien serán para mí objetos de la mas preferente atencion.

La sociedad Sres. es como una gran máquina en la cual juegan los grandes y los pequeños resortes. El pueblo no es ménos necesario al Gobierno que el Gobierno al pueblo; de consiguiente espero no olvidaréis jamás que el gobierno necesita de vuestras luces y cooperacion, en la grande obra de la regeneracion social que nos está encomendada; y como los cuerpos municipales son por su propia naturaleza, los representantes natos de los pueblos, y la base sólida de una buena organizacion social, á ellos toca desplegar la mas constante actividad para promover todo jénero de mejoras sociales.

Ciudadanos: por su situacion geográfica y por las ventajas incomparables de que la dotó Naturaleza, Nicaragua está llamada á ocupar una posicion brillante entre las naciones. No la dejemos pues abandonada al furor de sus enemigos, y á sus lamentables desgracias domésticas. Secundemos los esfuerzos de nuestro digno Presidente, el Ilustre Jeneral Walker, cuyas miras no son, ni pueden ser otras, que regenerar este infortunado pais. Asi unidos con ánimo infatigable para el bien comun, tendremos derecho á esperar el triunfo de la buena causa que hemos abrazado; y no se dirá jamás que los enemigos de Nicaragua son mas perseverantes que sus defensores.

¡Oh si lográsemos restablecer la paz, consolidar el órden de cosas presente, y afianzar para siempre la alianza entre las dos Repúblicas de Nicaragua y Norte América! Entónces y solo entónces podríamos atraer y fijar aquí, como en la tierra clásica de la libertad, á todos los emigrados de Europa y América, para poblar las desiertas márgenes del hermoso lago que fecunda y embellece estas dilatadas rejiones.—Entónces, y solo entónces veriamos florecer el cultivo en esos campos virgenes llenos de vigor y de lozanía que con admiracion contempla el viajero por todas partes; el comercio y la industria florecerian á la par, y trayendo en pos de si sus inagotables recursos, convertirian bien presto á Nicaragua en una mansion de delicias, haciendo desaparecer como por encanto, esos miseros escombros que por todas partes ha dejado la destructora mano de la guerra civil.

Conciudadanos; como amigo decidido del pueblo, y como ciudadano de Nicaragua, ¡Ojalá pudiese yo influir de algun modo en la felicidad del suelo hospitalario que tan favorablemente me ha acogido en su seno! Entónces veria satisfechos los votos mas fervientes de mi corazon, y tendria un derecho incontestable á vuestro aprecio y benevolencia.

En fin bendiga el Cielo nuestros esfuerzos, para que la hermosa Nicaragua se levante algun dia rica, poderosa y floreciente entre los pueblos de la América libre; y el nombre del Ilustre Jefe que hoy rige sus destinos, cubierto de una gloria inmarcesible, vaya de generacion en generacion hasta la mas remota posteridad. ¡Ciudadanos! viva el S. P. E.! vivá el cuerpo municipal! ¡Viva el pueblo Nicaraguense!—Granada, Julio 21 de 1856.

IMPRENTA LIBERAL. en la plaza frente á la casa de Gobierno.