

## El Nicaraguense.

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JOHN TABOR, Proprietor.

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

### Deserters.

REWARD of Thirty Dollars each will be paid for the apprehension and delivery (to any officer of the Army) of the following named DESERTERS.

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 reveal; is stoop shouldered, knock-kneed, has long heels, and is very communicative.
- D. LATHROP, Lieut. First Rifles,  
Post Adjutant.

### Deserters.

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

1. Corporal H. J. Dalton—Aged 20 years, 5 9 inches high, black hair, blue eyes, fair complexion. Occupation—Doctor.
  2. Nicholas Canfield—Aged 20 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, auburn hair, hazel eyes, ruddy complexion. Occupation—Laborer.
  3. H. Crillon—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.

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.

### 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.

### 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.

## OFFICIAL. Plan of Colonization OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LEON.

### Canal and Railroad Project in Nicaragua,

For establishing an Internal and Transit Communication.

BY MAX SONNENSTERN.

If I have been able to give a true description of the Department of Leon, in so far as it may be done in so short a sketch, I think that some remarks regarding a plan of colonization, and the means of establishing a communication will not be inopportune.

The healthiest, most fertile, and best adapted portion of the country for colonization belonging to the Government, is situated in the large plain between the lake of Managua and the city of Leon. The fertility of the soil, the purity of the air, the numerous springs which supply an abundance of good water, with the Lake of Managua only three leagues distant, and the abundance of timber and useful trees which are here found, all combine to make this tract of land one of the most desirable for colonization; moreover with the establishment of the interior communication of the State, this tract would be situated near to the principal road. Nature rewards here so munificently and the soil is so easily cultivated, that but little care and labor are required to transform this part of the country into a luxuriant garden. The work required to cultivate the soil, cannot be compared to the rich rewards it yields, and a colony on a large or small scale, with proper and judicious management, cannot fail of success. In regard to the climate I can conscientiously assert, that colonists coming from a temperate zone, who take the necessary precautions and choose the right localities, can cultivate their fields without in the least endangering their health. One has only to think of the hardships the settlers in the far west and north of the United States have to undergo, the risks they run, and how scantily (at least in proportion) nature recompenses them for their labor, to be struck by the immense advantages Nicaragua affords to Colonists.

On the tract of land pointed out, grow all plants peculiar to a hot climate, as, Indian corn, plantains, rice, all farinaceous bulbous plants, potatoes, yams, beans, peas, also the coffee tree, the cocoa tree, tobacco, cotton, sugar cane, the indigo plant, the vanilla, the pita (whereof a kind of hemp is prepared), oranges, lemons, tamarinds, mangoes, zapotes, granates, and many other kinds of stone and kernel fruits, as well as vegetables of different classes. Even the much esteemed cochineal can here be cultivated with much success. All these products can easily be obtained by energetic and industrious men, and there is no place with which so easily can be established a communication. Looking at this beautiful plain, which extends itself lengthwise from the lake of Managua to a distance of one and a half leagues from Leon, and in its breadth from the bases of the volcanoes Agusco and Las Pilas, to the Pacific coast, one will be astonished at seeing such a tract of land uncultivated. Active and energetic men only are required to render this section of the country as it were a beautiful garden, in which the principal products of the country will be raised in abundance. Considering how easily all these products may be sent as well to the Atlantic, as the Pacific ocean, it is evident that a colonist even in a short time can realize a fine profit; and as at the same time a prosperous future will open to him, he will prove to the Government of this country and to its inhabitants, that a country can only be flourishing, when by industry and energy all its resources are opened, and that the first and principle resource of this country as well as of every other, is agriculture. In order to obtain for the many different products of Nicaragua their full value so as to make them practically advantageous for the country, a regular communication is wanted to further and facilitate the traffic, as well in the country as with the two oceans. None of the states of Central America are so favorably situated as Nicaragua; its geographical position between the Atlantic and Pacific presenting everything necessary for the development and progress of agriculture and commerce.

Reflecting to what length science has advanced, and how machinery has been developed and perfected, it would be absurd to speak of the impossibility of uniting by means of a canal the lake of Nicaragua, (having a surface of 4600 square miles and being 128 feet above the level of the Pacific,) with the Pacific ocean, as they are only separated by an Isthmus of 28000 feet in width, with mountains not higher than 600 feet. Just as well as this may be done, may the river San Juan, which is interrupted by rocks and sand-banks, and which has near to the Atlantic several outlets, be made navigable. A river which with its windings has scarcely a length of one hundred miles, and even which at those times of the year when the lake is

at its lowest stage, carries about 5,400,000 cubic feet of water per minute; can easily be made navigable for vessels of large burthen; but considering the outlay such a canal would require, it remains very doubtful if it would ever pay a fair profit upon the capital invested. Another and more feasible plan which presents itself, is that of transporting vessels from one ocean to the other by means of a Railroad running from San Juan del Norte to the port of Realejo. The investment of capital in this gigantic enterprise would, I conceive, be highly profitable. The railroad can be built through the State of Nicaragua in its entire length without requiring the expense and labor of tunneling or other costly earthworks; besides there is to be found timber sufficient for all purposes, as well as coal mines situated but a short distance from the probable route. Many other valuable details might be entered into, but the above will be sufficient to show at once to capitalists the immense profits which might be derived from this great enterprise; and should a company be formed for the purpose, I should be happy to submit to them a more distinct plan.

To find out exactly the greater and smaller obstacles which present themselves in the construction of a canal from one ocean to another, the ground must be carefully surveyed, and measurements of all kinds taken, so that a well elaborated project may be presented, and then rigorously examined. This however, is not known to have been done, and consequently no decisive judgment can be formed on the matter, although much has been written, and in many maps projected canals marked out, the execution of which will never be thought of. This is especially the case with the work of Mr. C. G. Squier, who has made sketches of canals which are only based on his imagination. What utility is there in a person's making a map of a country, just to please his fancy for canal and railroad projects, and omit chains of hills and even mountains, which form the very obstacles to the execution of his cherished plans. Such visionary schemes—schemes which can never be executed, at least with the pretended insignificant expense, are of no value, and make not only the beginning but also the execution of a great enterprise difficult. In the following lines I shall speak of a "canal and railroad," as the means of establishing an intrinsic and transit communication, which in my humble opinion is the more feasible and easily executed plan, and which will contribute greatly to the interests of the inhabitants, and to the development of the resources of the State.

The first and principle duty of a State is to establish roads and communication, so as to render it possible for its inhabitants to transit easily, and cheaply produce from one part of the country to the other, by which means agriculture, commerce and industry will be promoted.

Nicaragua has one natural road running through the State in its entire length, this is the river San Juan, the Lake of Nicaragua, the Estero Panoloya, the Lake of Managua, and the large plain in the Department of Leon; the first four parts of the roads to be travelled by steam navigation, and the latter portion by railroad. By this main thoroughfare the Departments of Rivas, Granada and Leon would be connected, and the northern Department of Matagalpa and New Segovia could be put in connection by by-roads, made so as to be passable at any season of the year; one of these roads would lead from the Estero Panoloya to Matagalpa, the other from Leon through Sauce, in the direction of New Segovia. To begin with the principal line of communication, we will start from the Toro Rapids on the San Juan River, whence a steamer would be employed to run to the Lake of Nicaragua, through the Estero Panoloya to the Lake of Managua—a screw steamer being best adapted to this purpose. The river from this point to the Lake of Nicaragua, and the latter as well as the Lake of Managua, have a sufficient depth of water, and it is only necessary to establish landing places; on the Lake of Nicaragua might be selected San Miguelito, San Ubalto, and at the entrance of the Estero Panoloya, Los Cocos. The landing places at Granada and Virgin are nearly completed. The largest expense would be in rendering navigable the Estero Panoloya, which, however, present by no means insuperable difficulties. To verify this I shall explain more particularly. The Estero Panoloya is about three leagues in length, with a breadth of from 100 to 300 feet, and at a distance of more than two leagues from the Lake of Nicaragua has a depth varying from 5 to 15 feet; from this point the banks of the Estero gradually elevate themselves to a height of 35 feet.

From the cataract, which is 700 feet in length, and which commences about 200 feet from the spot where the Estero Panoloya takes its water from the Lake of Managua, still continue to a distance of 1500 feet further, larger and smaller rocks, of which it will be necessary to clear the stream by blasting. According to the above the level of the Lake of Nicaragua is scarcely 2400 feet distant from the Lake of Managua, situated 28 feet higher, and communication interrupted only by the cataract and other rocks mentioned, which, being of a sand and limestone (limestone breccio) formation might easily be blown up. In order to make the Estero navigable, it is necessary, after blasting the 700 feet of rock above

mentioned, to build at this place a double flood gate of 22 feet in depth, so as to keep the water constantly at a level with the eastern shores of the Lake of Managua. A second double flood gate of 8 feet depth would be required when the Estero Panoloya leaves its high banks and begins again to flow through level ground. The expense attendant upon making the Estero navigable could by no means be compared to the profit which would accrue to the country and its inhabitants, and it is to be hoped that this work may be executed as soon as possible.

Steamers drawing from 4 to 5 feet water could easily traverse the Lake of Managua, and the villages located near the shores might communicate with the steamers by small boats. The chief object is a suitable landing place on the south-west coast of the Lake of Managua, in connection with a railroad across the plain, through Leon to the port of Realejo. The most suitable place is in the vicinity of the ruins of the ancient city of Leon. From this point the railroad could be built through the large plain, with but little elevation, and without any heavy expense for earth-works, such as would attend the construction of a road from the point where the bongos now land, and from whence a cart-road leads to Pueblo Nuevo, as here the ground for about two leagues consists of deep ravines and steep hills.

On the plains the railroads would have twice to cross the cart-road leading from Pueblo Nuevo to the city of Leon, and would run to the northern side of the city of Leon; from there it would branch off again in a northerly direction, and run in a curved line to the north-west, touching the villages of Posoltega and Chichigalpa and the south end of Chinandega; and thence again in a southern direction to the town and port of Realejo. Also, in the course of time, a branch railroad could be built from Chinandega, through El Viejo, to the great Conchucha Bay, which is the common port of Nicaragua, San Salvador and Honduras. All neighboring States would be brought in close connection by this way of communication.

With the establishment of a regular steam communication from San Juan del Norte up the river, through the Lake of Nicaragua and the Estero Panaloya to the Lake of Managua, and a railroad from the south-western side of the last mentioned lake through Leon to the port of Realejo and the Conchucha Bay, the so long and ardently desired connection of both oceans would thus be realized, even should the formerly proposed canal, as well as railroad, remain unexecuted.

It only requires a glance at the map of the province of the importance such a communication would be to the intercourse and commerce of nations.

This route, running, as it were, through a paradise from one ocean to another, the beauty of whose scenery is unsurpassed, with a constantly mild climate, a never-clouded sky, evergreen woods and brilliant flowers, will ever be the highway of commerce and civilization.

If, perhaps, at the present time the Government of the Republic should not be in possession of the requisite funds to undertake this important work, I cannot for a moment doubt that a company could be found by citizens of this State, aided by foreign capitalists, to invest their money in this evidently advantageous enterprise—an enterprise which, based as it is upon the advancement of civilization in Central America, will attain to a degree of success undreamt of.

Nicaragua, with the abundance of her minerals, precious stones, dyeing woods, mahogany, drugs, and its fertile soil in general, will and must take her position among the most civilized countries of the New World.

Should I have succeeded, by the preceding report, in engaging the attention of his Excellency the President, by a kind perusal of it, I shall feel myself highly honored.

I remain, with profound respect, your Excellency's most obedient servant,  
MAX SONNENSTERN.  
Granada, July 30, 1856.

YANKEE DOODLE.—At the Fourth of July dinner in Boston the following toast was offered:

"Yankee Doodle—The tune to which our fathers marched to victory. May their sons, as they commemorate Yankee Doodle-doo, never forget what Yankee Doodle did."

CONUNDRUMS.—Some impudent rascal had the boldness to slip the following conundrums through a crack in our door. We publish them to show the extent to which we can carry our forbearance.

Who are Patricio Rivas and his associates like the rebellious men of Boston? Because, by adding T to their reason they are guilty of treason.

What four letters of the alphabet would you use in addressing a very restless man? U B E Z (you be easy).

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, August 16.

## ARMY REGISTER.

### Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

Major L. McIntosh promoted Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Light Infantry Battalion.

Captain Henry Dusenbury promoted Major of the Second Light Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Ed. C. Hart promoted First Lieutenant of Ordnance.

### OUTRAGE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

For all that we know, Dr. Joseph Livingston, a citizen of the United States, and formerly consul of that Government at Leon, to-day is dead. From the correspondence between Mr. Manning, and the United States Minister published on the third page, it will be seen that when the traitorous faction at Leon heard of the capture of Mariano Salazar, they seized upon Dr. Livingston and threatened to shoot him if this Government executed Salazar. Mr. Manning thought this threat would be carried out. He knew how great the outrage would be considered, he knew how savage the act would be named, he knew the peril it attained the traitors with, and he hoped it might be prevented; but he knew the unreasonable and barbarous instincts of this people, how deeply they are capable of sinning, and how contemptible they can beg for forgiveness in the face of danger, and with this knowledge he had but little hope. For as well as he knew the native character, he also knew the stern unflinching nature of the President of Nicaragua, who although his own brother might stand in danger would not swerve the State one shade from its predetermined course. Knowing this, Mr. Manning knew there was no loophole through which Salazar could escape from the pathway of death, and he, therefore, feared for the life of Dr. Livingston.

Dr. Livingston has resided for a long time in Leon, has a family there, and but recently returned to that city from the United States. His life in that city had been a continued series of good and benevolent actions, rendered not alone to his own countrymen, but to the native population. As a foreigner, he was very popular in Leon, and so satisfied was he with his past life, so confident that he had done nothing to merit the enmity of any faction in the State—that when he passed through this city quite recently, although persistently advised not to proceed, he still trusted himself in the hands of the Leonese. But the services of a lifetime did not serve to save him. His charities afforded him no sanctuary. The protection of his Government did not shield him; but with a violent and unreasonable vengeance he was seized as an atonement for scenes in which he had no part.

The letter of Col. Wheeler will be read with pride by every American. It was written by the same man whose decisive despatch intimidated Mora. The power and chivalry of the American instinct runs through every line, and we vouch that the American Minister will not be slow to vindicate American rights when he is officially informed of the result.

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—Major D. N. Ingraham, Acting Surgeon General of the army, has been granted leave of absence for sixty days, and left this city for New York on the 9th inst.

Captain W. J. Merriman, of the First Rifles, has been granted leave of absence for sixty days, and will leave on the next steamer for the east.

Col. E. J. Sanders, has been granted leave of absence for sixty days, and will leave on the next steamer for San Francisco.

Col. Jas. A. Jacquess has been granted leave of absence to attend to the business of the Republic in New Orleans, and left this city yesterday for Virgin Bay, to take the transit steamer for San Juan del Norte.

**CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.**—By General Order No. 69, Chas. C. Venable, of the First Rifles, having been appointed to a civil office under the Government, is released from the Army of the Republic.

Mr. James Neal, also having received a civil appointment has been honorably released from the army.

**FIRST RIFLES FOR THIS GARRISON.**—By General Order No. 142, the First Rifles under Lieut. Col. Frank Anderson, has been commanded to garrison this post. Lieut. Col. Anderson will relieve Lieut. Col. McDonald in command of this garrison.

## FROM COSTA RICA.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Mr. Henry Gattel, at Rivas, giving information direct and reliable from Costa Rica. Don Carlos Arunda had returned to Rivas from Guanacaste, whither he went soon after the Costan Rican army left, and where he has been stopping ever since. Don Carlos says that all the stirring reports that have heretofore originated about the invasion of this country, are purely imaginary. To speak to a Costa Rican of a second invasion of Nicaragua is so much of an insult that the subject is never alluded to. Any actual attempt to get up an invasion, would probably result in a revolution against the home government.

The town of Guanacaste is reduced in population fully one-third. The cholera and dysentery have swept the people away by scores. The best idea that can be given of its prostration, is the fact that while the epidemic raged most powerfully, Gen. Cañas himself engaged in digging graves, and his adjutant acted as cartman.

Gen. Cañas has gone into the interior, leaving Guanacaste occupied by forty men, with a picket guard of fifteen or twenty men, both at Sapoa and Salinas. Two or three American deserters had passed through Guanacaste, but they were suffering from want of clothing and food, and the natives are frightened from rendering assistance by the chances of their being made to account to this Government for aiding such men to escape.

## GRANADA.

It is surprising with what rapidity Granada is assuming the air and appearance of an American city. But one short year ago there were but very few white persons living here, but now nearly every face seen in the streets is white. Were it not that the Indians from the country bring in daily their commodities for the market, we would scarcely be conscious of an absence from the United States. A change is also perceptible in the manners of the people. They now pay some attention to their dress; and, indeed, so stylish are the garments of some of the señoras, that it will be necessary before long to import fashions. When the "latest New York and Paris fashions" are adopted here, we trust they will be confined to the more wealthy of the inhabitants, as, for a poor man's wife, it would be hard to improve the present styles.

One of the most marked and useful innovation upon Spanish customs is the application of wheels to carts. Hitherto things have been trundled along upon rollers, somewhat similar to those used in moving houses in the United States—the only difference was a slight increase in the diameter of the wheel, and a moderate contraction in its breadth. With the old style of carts it required two yokes of oxen, two men to drive them, and a boy to walk in front with something in his hands to coax the cattle along, to move any burden too heavy for an Indian to carry on his back or head; but now we are beginning to have the regular American cart, running on regular American wheels, in regular American style. It is somewhat amusing to see the American drivers rush past the somber looking native, and melancholy looking oxen, and listen to the jolly "ga' lang," as the old competitors are left behind. Before another year ends we expect to see the American style of edifices embellishing our city with their graceful forms.

**THE ALTABA.**—Workmen are busy renovating and repairing the fine old church of the Altaba. This is one of the most beautiful churches in the city, and from its location, when in use and order, adds more to the beauty of the place than any other building. Commanding a view of the lake and the country, and observable from all parts of the city, it is an object of moment that it should be repaired from the wreck into which it was thrown by the war. It is now being plastered and whitewashed without, and again ornamented with all the artistic excellence so observable in Catholic churches. On the last day of the present month, it is to be consecrated anew, and the people, particularly the girls, are all preparing their new dresses for the occasion, and making ready for a lively term of dancing.

The Altaba was the head quarters of the Democratic army while Granada was besieged, and was considerably battered about the heads of its defenders. This occupation of it for purposes so opposite to what it was built for, contaminated the building, and it would not be used again as a Church until purgated and reconsecrated.

**MARSHAL.**—Mr. Jas. Neal has been appointed Marshal of the Court of First Instance. The Marshal has our best wishes in his new capacity as one of the civil authorities.

## PRESIDENTS' LEVEE.

On the evening of the 9th inst, President Walker gave his first levee. The assembly was quite large, and included members of nearly all the old Spanish families residing in the city. At this meeting the Spanish señoritas, and American ladies met for the first time, but we trust the agreeable entertainment of that evening will conduce to bring them frequently together hereafter. At about half-past eight o'clock the military band began to play, and that any of the music might not be lost a quadrille party was shortly on the floor. The dancing continued until about eleven o'clock, and was participated in by the natives, as well as the others, when the party retired to partake of an excellent lunch. The eatables having been disposed of the dance was resumed for a short time. The people retired at midnight. The President did not dance, much to the regret of many present, but confined himself to agreeable conversations with all who sought the honor of his company. The pleasure we enjoyed leads us to hope that such entertainments may be frequently repeated. They serve as well to break the tedium of our every day routine, as to bring together and familiarize the natives with their American fellow citizens.

## PEEPS ABOUT TOWN.

BY TITAS BRICKS.

I came very near being too late for El Nicaragua this week, my dear Tabor, on account of a little circumstance, which, though trifling in itself, had, nevertheless, a great influence on me at the time. You know Shakspeare says, in the book of Revelations, that

"Tall oaks from little acorns grow,  
Large streams from little fountains flow."

— And so

Little incidents to big events do grow.

I am very regular in my habits, and do everything with as much regularity as a clock. I make it a rule to go every morning to the lake to bathe, and on the day devoted exclusively to my "peeps," I went more than usually early, that the remainder of the day might be devoted to observing what was going on about town. I had but got into the water—having previously secured my clothes in an old bungo on the beach—when I observed some women approach, and close behind them a man with a gun on his shoulder. Hoping that these would all pass by soon, in order to remain unobserved I sank down in the water, so that no part of my person was in sight except the top of my head. As if my evil genius were directing the affair, the man overtook the women and engaged them in conversation until he saw my head, and mistaking it for a duck he was about to fire. In order to dispel this disagreeable delusion, which deceived him and disconcerted me, and to disappoint him in his deadly design, I determined to discover myself, and did do it with dispatch—diving down again directly.

I heard a loud laugh on shore, and saw the man who carried the gun go away; but, horror of horrors! the women began to divest themselves of their garments and approach me. If I could swim I should certainly then have attempted to cross to the other side of the lake; as I could not, I dare not venture beyond my depth. Fortunately they did not come to where I was. I say fortunately, because if they had, I should certainly have fainted away in the water, and thus would Bricks have evaporated into futurity.

In the excitement of the first moments after their arrival I did not observe that they were washer-women; now, alas! it became painfully evident, spreading themselves over the shore, as if to allow me no chance of escape, they went to work. Twice I resolved to cut my way through their lines to the bungo in which my clothes were, and run into the woods to dress, but each time, as soon as I got into shallow water my courage failed me, and I sank back again into my former depth of misery and water. I now had the vexation of seeing some young imps get into the bungo and examine the dry goods I had deposited there. In one of my pockets was a two dime piece that I obtained by the sale of a ticket for the "Balloon Ascension" at the Altaba Church, which I had carefully saved so as to be able to bet at the horse race; and now that I was in danger of losing it, the thought of how I had deprived myself of the brandy punches which it would have purchased stung me to the quick.

The women went on with their washing; and from the large bundles of clothing beside them it was evident they were engaged in an all-day job, and that, unless by some extraordinary turn of fortune, I should have to remain in the water until, enveloped in darkness, I could make my

escape. How I did wish for an earthquake or sudden eruption of a volcano, or, more extravagant than all, that some of Rivas' forces would attack the city; anything, no matter what, in preference to remaining in the water all day. In reading this you will, no doubt, laugh, and call me cowardly, but I assure you that it requires less courage to charge up to the cannon's mouth, than for a man in the predicament I was in to pass a row of women.

As the sun poured his perpendicular rays upon my head, I was obliged to dive down so frequently to avoid being burned up, that I began seriously to consider whether I would not, as the day advanced, be obliged to remain under water altogether; but fortunately, upon a close scrutiny I discovered that the women had begun to retire, my hope began to revive, and at noon the last one disappeared. In the shortest possible time afterwards Bricks was up and dressed, and on his way homeward. While in the water I had ample opportunities for studying human nature, for some of my subjects had forgotten to bring their fig leaves along, but what I saw was a poor compensation for what I suffered.

As I was coming along I heard a great uproar in a yard. Dropt in and saw a man endeavoring to do the auctioneer, by selling a horse. Heard him say, "if you don't bid thirty dollars for him, I'll knock him down." Not liking to encourage cruelty to animals in a new country like this, I bid thirty dollars without the slightest idea that I would be required to pay the money. But I couldn't stand by and see a horse knocked down when so slight an effort on my part could save him.

"Gone," says the auctioneer, "Titas Bricks, thirty dollars!"

"Gone!" said the aforesaid Bricks, as he bolted out the gateway.

"After him," exclaimed the knight of the auction stick, and the crowd were instantly in pursuit.

Now, Bricks in his youth was rather fast on the run, but the long soak in the water during the early part of the day limbered him too much. My legs refused to do their duty, and before I could pass the door of the Court of First Instance, I was captured. The first instance in which I ever was captured in my life. I was dragged before his honor the judge, and was told that in the eye of the law I had committed a grave offence. But after a dissertation on horses and auctioneers, the eye of the law gave me a sly wink, and suggested that I might settle the matter by giving my note and taking the horse. After some hesitation I agreed to the terms. Obtaining a horse in these racing times is rather agreeable, but I protest it is too bad to oblige a man to give away his note when there is not the slightest probability that he will ever again get it into his possession.

I would describe to you some of the actions of my horse, but as it is likely his achievements will appear in your sporting chronicle by your regular reporter, I refrain for the present.

## ART IN GRANADA.

It gives us great pleasure to announce that in the rapid advancement of Granada, the fine arts are not forgotten. There is now in active operation, a daguerrean gallery at the building known as the Oriente, under the management of Mr. John W. Kingwell. All sizes of pictures are taken, and those who are desirous of sending their "counterfeit presentiment," to their distant friends may now be accommodated to their satisfaction. The charges are moderate, and script is taken as payment when the *dinero* is not convenient. Mr. Kingwell invites the public to pay him a visit; his gallery is open at all times, and persons may examine his specimens free of charge.

**ARMY REGISTER.**—The regular Army Register, printed by authority of the Adjutant General, will be published in a few days. It will contain a proper classification of the various staffs, departments and battalions, with a list of every officer's name attached to the service, the date of his commission, and his present duty. Col. Thompson will supply the army with this valuable publication.

**ANOTHER PLEASANT PARTY.**—Col. Wheeler gave another pleasant Reception Party on Thursday night. The dancing continued until eleven o'clock, when the ladies wrapped their shawls about them and went away, we hope, to sweet sleep and happy dreams.

**POST MASSAYA.**—The Second Rifles having been transferred to this garrison, the Second Light Infantry, under Major Henry Dusenbury, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed to that post.

otherwise than as a mere appendix to the Oriental question. The separate whatever protestations France and take to the contrary, and however favor to throw a veil over it, Russia are distrusted, and Nicaraguan service commander upon as an the Spanish troops at Las Posas.

Col. Lainé applied to the General-in-Chief on behalf of the thirty-two Cubans, to have the supper at his quarters, and requested the honor of his attendance. Said Col. Lainé,—

On the part of the Cubans, I invite you to attend this anniversary occasion; and at the same time I am commissioned to place at your disposal the services of the men in whose behalf I come. We are here to advocate and defend the principles of civilization and progress; and to you as their great head and leader, we appeal for countenance and support, on this occasion. The General accepted the invitation.

The battle of Las Posas (or the hills), was fought on the 13th of August, 1851, on the Island of Cuba, between 250 Cubans under Gen. Lopez, and 700 Spaniards under Gen. Enna. The battle was fought at great disadvantage by the Cubans, but, nevertheless, they gained a brilliant victory, routing the Spaniards from chosen and commanding positions with great loss. It was in remembrance of this victory that the anniversary supper of Wednesday night was given.

On the entrance of the General the Cubans were drawn up in line, with their banner in front. As the General walked past, the banner was drooped, and "Yankee Doodle" was performed by the band.

The table was arranged in General Walker's quarters. The invited guests filled the reception room and parlor at a very early hour, and after an interval of conversation and music, were invited to the supper table. The repast finished and the glasses filled, the President arose and proposed:

"The battle of Las Posas—it demonstrated that when they meet upon an open field, the Spaniards cannot withstand the Cubans." (Prolonged applause.)

By Charles Callahan Esq.—We have toasted the living, let us remember the dead. To the memory of Crittenden, Lopez, and the other brave whose blood has watered the soil of Cuba and consecrated it to the harvest of freedom.

Major Caycee, after prefacing that Nicaragua was the nucleus around which the patriot Cubans might rally, and that here they would find that sympathy and counsel which would interpose no obstacle, but rather lend assistance to the cause of progress everywhere, proposed—

"The health of our President and General."

The wildest enthusiasm succeeded this sentiment, and not until the General arose to respond, could any voice have been heard. The President said he was well aware it was for no deed which had been done, that his name was received with such acclamation; but for what was to be done. And continued he, if the countenance and support of those men who have so far sustained me in my course shall continue to follow and uphold the revolution, what ever strength of mind or force of hand I possess, shall be devoted to the cause. Gentlemen, what has been done, it is to be hoped will lead to the furtherance of greater results; and confident in this, I appeal to the anniversary of this day in 1857.

Brig-Gen. Hornsby: "I drink to the success of our little Navy, and to the health of J. Calender Faysoux, the first and only man to swim ashore at Cardenas with a rope in his mouth."

Señor Arquerro proposed the Liberation of Cuba; for, said the speaker, it is surrounded by liberty, and must be free.

By Lieut-Col. Lainé: "The Hope of Cuba—Gen. Walker."

After this toast the President made a move to withdraw, but his attention was claimed by Brig-Gen. Hornsby, who proposed a toast to

"A woman, whose glorious heart and active mind will do more service to the cause of liberty than all our strength of muscle—to Mrs. Gen. Cazneau—to Cora Montgomery."

Thunders of applause succeeded, and the sentiment was drunk standing and in honor.

TRIP TO CHONTALES.—On the 23d of July a party of seventeen Americans, and twelve natives, left this city under Col. Byron Cole, for an exploration of the Department of Chontales. After an absence of nineteen days, the party returned on Saturday last, all in good health, and well pleased with the trip. We have the notes of the journey taken down by one of the officers of the party, which we shall probably lay before our readers next week.

ular meeting of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, a committee was appointed to gentleman and subject of obtaining an injunction in the literary construction of the Rock Island—Cora Montgomery, Mississippi river. The committee was much to the to prepare an address to the weeks here much to the to had the pleasure to meet a protest against the to their own satisfaction. We navigation on the next steamer for New York, and we wish them a safe passage and a happy return. Such emigrants constitute the true society of a State. We learn that General C., is the bearer of despatches from the American Legation to the State Department.

"Good Bye.—Several of the officers of the various battalions called upon Major Dusenbury last Friday evening, before his departure for Massaya, to bid him good-bye and a happy residence in the post at which he was about to be stationed. Although the visit was probably not expected by him, he was too much the soldier to be taken unawares; presently his tables sparkled with glasses, and the report of the corks as they popped out of champagne bottles, served as an invitation for those present to help themselves. "Major Henry Dusenbury," was, of course, drank with all the honors, and "Mrs. Dusenbury and Little Harry"—the chip off the old block—were toasted in full bumpers. After drinking "The President," and many other toasts to present and absent friends, the company, repeating their best wishes for their host retired, much pleased with the Major's style of entertainment.

### OFFICIAL.

#### DECREES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, Ministry of Relations and Government, Granada, August 5, 1856. }  
The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following:  
The place of Chief Clerk in the Department of Hacienda being vacant,  
**IT IS ORDERED,**  
1. Appointed Chief Clerk of the Department of Hacienda, Mr. Manuel Fleury.  
2. Communicated to whom it may concern.  
WILLIAM WALKER.  
By superior order this is communicated to you, for your intelligence and proper action.  
FERRE, Minister of State.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, Ministry of Relations and Government of the Supreme Government, Granada Aug. 1, 1856. }  
To the Prefect of the Department of  
The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following:  
**THE GOVERNMENT:**  
In view of the resignation of General Manuel Carrascosa as Minister of Hacienda and Public Credit, and in virtue of its authority  
**ORDERS:**  
1. That the Minister of Relations, Don Fermin Ferrer shall assume the Secretaryships of Hacienda, and Public Credit, which have been occupied by General Manuel Carrascosa.  
2. Communicated to whom it may concern.  
WILLIAM WALKER.  
Communicated to you for your intelligence and proper action awaiting the corresponding acknowledgment.  
FERRE, Minister of State.

No. 28.  
REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, Ministry of Relations and Government, Granada, August 7, 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:  
The President of the Republic of Nicaragua being desirous of suppressing the contraband trade, which is so frequently carried on to the very great detriment of the fiscal interests of the Republic,  
**DECREES:**

Article 1. Any person who shall manufacture any contraband articles or effects, or who shall traffic in the sale or purchase of said articles or effects, or shall assist in conducting them from one place to another, whether employed as seller or as conductor of the same; or who shall in any other way defraud the revenues of the State, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding six hundred dollars, or imprisonment for the term of six months.  
Art. 2. The obligation of all civil or military employees shall be to pursue and apprehend all contrabandists, and conduct them before the Judge of First Instance of the Department where the case is to be tried; the said Judge shall hear and decide the case, fixing the penalties established in Art. 1st.  
Art. 3. Communicated to whom it may concern.  
WILLIAM WALKER.  
Given in Granada, this seventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

To the Minister of Hacienda, Don Fermin Ferrer: By superior order this is communicated to you for your information and proper action, in expectation of the corresponding acknowledgment.  
FERMIN FERRER, Minister of State.  
No. 29.  
REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, Ministry of Relations and Government, Granada, August 9, 1856. }  
Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been

pleased to dictate the following decree:  
WM. WALKER, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, to its inhabitants.  
In consequence of various questions which have arisen between Great Britain and the Republic of Nicaragua, relative to the Mosquito Territory, and wishing to establish friendship and harmony between the two nations,  
**DECREES:**  
Article 1. Appointed Minister Plenipotentiary for the Republic of Nicaragua at the Government of H. B. M., General Don Domingo de Goicouria.  
Art. 2. In virtue of which, extend the requisite diploma accrediting his representation.  
Art. 3. Communicated to whom it may concern.  
WILLIAM WALKER.  
Given in Granada, August 9, 1856.

By superior order this is communicated to you for your information and proper action.  
Your obedient servant,  
FERMIN FERRER, Minister of State.

No. 30.  
REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, Ministry of Relations and Government, Granada, August 12, 1856. }  
To the Prefect of this Department:  
The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following:  
**THE GOVERNMENT:**  
Wishing to facilitate the transaction of the business of the Legation of the Republic of Nicaragua in the United States,  
**ORDERS:**  
Article 1. Appointed Secretary of said Legation, Don Pedro Yginio Selva.  
Art. 2. Communicated to whom it may concern. Given in Granada, August 12, 1856.  
WILLIAM WALKER.  
By superior order this is communicated to you for your information and proper effects in expectation of the corresponding acknowledgment.  
FERMIN FERRER, Minister of State.

**Public Notice.**  
Inventory of property levied upon and subject to confiscation, by virtue of the decrees of the 22d April, 1856, and 16th July, 1856, by the undersigned Board of Commissioners.

*List of the Haciendas of cacao in the Department of Rivas.*  
Pital, belonging to Juan José Ruiz.  
Paraizo, do.  
Palmar, Pablo Torres.  
Palmar, J. Manuel Maleaño.  
3 Orchards or small Haciendas, F. & E. Carazo.  
Hacienda, Indalecio Maleaño.  
Rosario, José Antonio Lopez.  
Candelaria, do.  
San Cayetano Salvador Sacasa.  
In Postoci, Hacienda, Felipe Aviles.  
David, Bartolo Darce.  
Viejo, Clemente Santos:  
one half, Sapoá, of the family of Salgueras  
one half of the Hacienda, Felipe & Sinforsoso Saenz  
The Javio, The Cerdas.  
3 Haciendas, Jose Abarco.  
San Francisco, J. Jesus Arguello.  
two-thirds of the Hacienda, R. Caracas.  
Pital; Francisco Guerra.  
Hacienda, Bicente Guerra.  
Sopilote, Francisco Ugarte  
Hacienda, Don Patricio Rivas & Sons.

*List of Haciendas of cacao in the Department of Granada.*  
Las Mercedes belonging to the Chamorros.  
Aguá Agrai, do  
Malaco, Fulgencio Vega.  
Nicacio, Nicacio Castillo.  
Mombacho, Fernando Sequeira.  
Domingo Vega, Luis Montiel.  
Vienticuatro, Narciso Espinoza.  
Chaguite, Jose Marie Estrada.  
*Stock Ranches in the Department of Chontales and Segovia.*  
San Geronimo, the family of Fulgencia Vega.  
Jesus Maria, the Chamorros.  
Santa Rosa, do.  
San Cesar, Lino Cesar.  
one part of San Jose & Animas Salvador Sacasa.  
Quimichapa, Fernan. Sexueira.  
Guapinolapa, Luis Montiel.  
The Palacio, Antonio Barbereno.

*Stock Ranches in the Department of Rivas.*  
Santa Fe, the family of J. Manuel Maleaño.  
Jocote, E. Caraso.  
Cafetal, do.  
Depot, near San Juan del Sur, do.  
Depot, near Virgin Bay, do.  
Juan Davila, Jose Manuel Maleaño.  
Las Lajas, Rafael Paiz.  
San Marcos, Joaquin Bendano.  
Do., Jose Antonio.  
La Cruz, Jose Antonio Lopez.  
San Francisco, Montenegro.  
Mercedes, Inocente Guete.  
Cevadilla, Sandino.  
Jesus Maria, indigo estate, Juan Jose Ruiz.

*Dwelling Houses in the City of Rivas.*  
2 Dwellings, Jose Abarca.  
Opposite the Parochial Church, Chepita Bustos.  
Large adobe, Juan Jose Ruiz.  
Do., Clemente Santos.  
Large corner Building, Jose Manuel Maleaño.  
Good size adobe, Francisco Guerra.  
The great Mart, partly burned, Francisco Guerra.  
Middling size, corner of the Plaza or square, Rafael Paz.  
Middling size, adobe, Pablo Torres.

Warehouses of Lopez, Jose Antonio Lopez.  
Good size, corner of Plaza, Rafael Paiz.  
In rear of same, not complete, do. do.  
Good size, east corner of Plaza, Jose Alfaro.

*Dwelling Houses in the City of Granada.*  
Very large two story, adobe and brick, corner of the great square, Fulgencio Vega.  
Middling sized adobe, Antonio Barbereno.  
Large adobe, the Chamorros.  
Middling sized adobe, Jose Maria Estrada.  
Do. do., Nicacio Castillo.  
Large adobe, Lino Cesar.  
Do. do., Salvador Sacasa.  
Do. do., Jose Arguello Arce.  
Do. do., Luis Montiel.  
Do. do., Narciso Espinoza.  
Do., Luciano, Luciano Vega.  
Do., large, Maria Luisa Horam.  
Do. do., Jose Uban.  
Do. do., Ventura Gamez.  
Do. do., Guadalupe Morales.  
2 large adobe Dwellings, Rosario Vivas.  
Large corner of the small square, Juan Bermudas.  
Large corner, Indalecio Maleaño.  
Large adobe, Maria Benquecha.  
Do. do., Ponciano Corales.  
Two Dwellings, Pilar Mareno.  
Corner of the square, Fermína Arana.  
Large adobe, Jose Antonio Lacayo.  
Do. do., Fernando Guzman.  
dwelling of Mateo Espinoza.  
" " Bernabe Rosales.  
" " Braulia Ubau;

one part of a house in Managua, of J. Braulio Uban.  
*Haciendas of cacao in the jurisdiction of Nandaime.*  
Hacienda of Fermín Arana.  
San Antonio Vincente, Joaquin and Pedro Cuadra.  
Hacienda of Mateo Espinoza.  
In Malaco, of Jose Braulio Uban.  
In the Remates, near Panaloya, of Felipe Cabezas.  
*Stock Ranches in Chontales.*  
San Nicolas, of Felipe Alfaro.  
Hacienda, of Jose Antonio Lacayo.  
Merced, of Leandro Selaya.  
A certain part of San Jose, las Canas, Bicente, Joaquin, and Pedro Cuadra.  
Merced, in Tipitana, of Leandro Selaya.  
San Jacinto, of Miguel Bolanos and brothers.  
One half of San Roque, of Agustin Avilez.  
Quebrada Honda, Dolores Lajarca.  
San Blas, of Domingo Jarquin.  
Corpus, of Pro. Garcia.  
In Acoyapa, of Miguel Gutierrez.  
" " of Timoteo Lacayo.  
All persons having claims on the property included in the inventory of this publication, are hereby notified to present themselves with the necessary proofs, to the undersigned Board of Commissioners, at their office in Granada, at the house called "Oriente," within forty days of the date of this publication, and show cause, if any they have, why said property shall not be sold for and on account of the Republic of Nicaragua.  
Granada, August 9, 1856.

W. K. ROGERS,  
J. H. MARSHALL,  
J. L. RICHMOND,  
Commissioners.  
JOHN MYLARD Marshall,  
DOMINGO SELVA Clerk.

**Notice of Dissolution**  
OF THE  
**Partnership of Wiedeman & Beschor,**  
In the City of Granada, Republic of Nicaragua.  
A PETITION having been filed by George Ph. Beschor, before the honorable Thomas Basye, Judge of First Instance for the Oriental Department of the Republic of Nicaragua, for a dissolution of the partnership between Wiedeman and Beschor, merchants in the city of Granada, and Republic aforesaid, a decree was issued in compliance with the said petition, dissolving the aforesaid partnership, on and from the fourth day of August, 1856.  
The aforesaid George Ph Beschor only has power to settle the accounts of the firm aforesaid, the said Wiedeman having relinquished all claim, title or demand to any of the stock on hand and the debts due the concern.  
Given under my hand, this fifteenth day of August, A. D. 1856.  
C. C. VENABLE,  
Clerk of Court of First Instance.

**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**  
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.

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

**THE TREASON IN LEON!  
DESPERATION OF THE TRAITORS!!  
PROPOSED EXECUTION OF AN  
AMERICAN CITIZEN!!**

**Interference of the U. S. Minister.**

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Near the Republic of Nicaragua,  
Granada, August 8, 1856.

Thomas Manning, Esq., Leon.  
Sir—I received last night yours of the 6th inst., relative to Don Mariano Salazar. As you seemed to anticipate, he was captured in the Bay of Fonseca by the forces of this Republic, and on Saturday night last was brought to this city. On Sunday morning, in company with Padre Vijil, at his request I went to see him in prison, and offered to him any services that might be in my power. He seemed conscious that his fate was sealed, and requested that I would have forwarded letters to his wife, and made other requests which I have complied with. He was shot on Sunday last, (the 3rd inst.) between 5 and 6 P. M., in the public Plaza.

But you inform me that this occurrence has placed Dr. Livingston in the same predicament. There is no connection between them, and no parallel in the cases. Salazar was one (and a most prominent one) of a faction revolting against the lawful Government of the Republic, and a General in their forces. He knew that he was liable to the penalty of treason. Dr. Livingston is an American citizen, much loved and respected, and owes no allegiance to the authorities of Nicaragua, much less to a disappointed faction; nor has he ever been mixed up with the parties by any overt or belligerent act. As Consul of the United States and a citizen of the same, he has been resident ten years in this country. He has been recently absent to the United States, from which he is just returned, where he had been to procure medicines and other articles to aid in the comforts and ameliorate the condition of the people of Leon. So unconscious was he of any suspicion of danger, that he left his family (a wife and five young children) in Leon, and passed through here, in the last arrival from New York, to join his family.

The charges against General Salazar will, doubtless, be made known, and the country will judge of their justice. But were it otherwise, like

"Duncan, is in his grave;  
After life's fitful fever he sleeps well;  
No steel, nor poison, malice domestic,  
Foreign levy—nothing can touch him more."

Can the cold-blooded murder of an excellent and accomplished gentleman connected with one of the best and most honored names of our country, the father of a young and helpless family, and in no wise connected with the present state of affairs in Leon (for he was absent in New York when they broke out)—bring Salazar to life, or remedy the alleged error?

I have written to the Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces at Leon on the subject. I use, as you will see, no entreaties nor evasive terms. For your kind and earnest exertions in behalf of my innocent and suffering countryman I thank you; and be assured that as soon as possible I will be at Leon. Very faithfully yours,  
JOHN H. WHEELER.

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES,  
Near the Republic of Nicaragua,  
GRANADA, August 8, 1856.

To General RAMON BELLOSE, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces of Guatemala and San Salvador, now at Leon.

Sir,—I am just informed by a letter from Thomas Manning, Esq., that Dr. Jos. W. Livingston, a citizen of New York, and who returned from that city in the last steamer, has been arrested by the forces at Leon. As the Government of the United States have recognised the authority of the Government of Nicaragua here, I cannot address any other person than yourself, as Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces at Leon, protesting against the imprisonment of Dr. Livingston, and demanding his immediate release.

He is a citizen of the United States. No act of his has been charged, by which he is liable to any molestation much less imprisonment by any power whatever, and I now inform you, as Commander-in-Chief of the forces of San Salvador and Guatemala that should any harm befall Dr. Livingston, the Government of the United States will promptly hold the Governments of said States to a severe responsibility. While my Government would rejoice in the prosperity and happiness of sister Republics; and abstains from all interference in any shape with their internal concerns, yet the President of the United States declares that he will maintain sacred the rights that belong to an American citizen, and that "any citizen shall realize on every sea and every shore, where enterprise may seek protection of our flag, that American citizenship is an inviolable panoply for American rights," and that no American can wander so far from home but the chief magistrate of the Union will see that "no rude hand of power or tyrannical passion is laid on him with impunity." I cannot but believe that you will see that Dr. Livingston is forthwith released.

From Mr. Manning's letter fears are entertained for his life.

The President of the United States has seen with regret in the hostilities between Central American States a departure from the laws of

war in force among civilized nations. The party which resorts to such barbarities forfeits its claim to all sympathy from neutral powers, and exposes itself to the enmity of those whose citizens are the innocent victims of savage cruelty.

Be assured, sir, that if one hair of Dr. Livingston's head is injured, or his life taken, or that of any other innocent American citizen, your Government and that of Guatemala will feel the force of a power, which, while it respects the rights of other nations, will be ready and is able to vindicate its own honor and the lives and property of its citizens. Faithfully yours,

JOHN H. WHEELER,  
Res. Minister of United States.

**THE MUSQUITO QUESTION.**

In the reply of the Earl of Clarendon to Secretary Marcy—brought out by the last steamer—is the following:

"Mr. Marcy is correct when he states that Great Britain lays no claim to any possession or territory on the Musquito coast, and her Majesty's Government considers now, as they have always considered, that the future condition of the Musquito Indians, for which her Majesty's Government are bound in honor to provide, might be assured by direct negotiations.

"It is not contended, nor ever has been contended, that the British Government, consistently with the stipulations of the treaty of 1850, could, in the name of the Musquito Indians, 'take with military force, and hold San Juan de Nicaragua or any other point in Central America;' and her Majesty's Government agrees with Mr. Marcy that such a proceeding would be irreconcilable with the independence and neutrality of the Isthmus, and would render the treaty nugatory to the United States; but no such question has ever been advanced, and no such proceeding has been contemplated."

The Nicaraguan Government shares with the Earl of Clarendon the opinion that the future of Musquito, and the Indian tribes inhabiting it, might, or ought, to be the subject of a direct negotiation; and in order to facilitate the question, has appointed Don Domingo De Goicouria as Minister to the Court of St. James' to represent Nicaragua.

**ITEMS BY THE LAST MAIL.**

A collision took place on the Northern (Pennsylvania) Railroad, on the 17th of July, by which thirty-nine lives were lost and sixty others badly wounded. After the accident the cars took fire, and many of the dead bodies were consumed. The conductor, to whose carelessness the accident was attributed, committed suicide afterwards by taking arsenic.

**PRESIDENT HISSED.**—At the 4th of July Dinner in Boston, Massachusetts, the first regular toast, "The President of the United States," was loudly hissed.

**COL. FREMONT.**—Governor Gardner of Massachusetts has declared himself in favor of Fremont for the Presidency. George Law (Live Oak) also supports him.

**GEN. GOICOURIA.**—The New Orleans papers speak warmly in favor of Gen. Goicouria. He was in that city on the 17th of July.

**AT PEACE AGAIN.**—The war between the United State and the Oregon Indians has ceased.

**BUCHANAN.**—Martin Van Buren is out in favor of James D. Buchanan for the Presidency.

**MARCY.**—Letters from Europe state that Secretary Marcy's entire correspondence on the enlistment question has placed him, in the opinion of European statesmen and diplomatists, in the very highest rank as a statesman.

**CORPORAL PIPECLAY DEAD.**—The readers of El Nicaraguense will remember an old and familiar writer, whose quaint and sometimes eloquent contributions, once gave an increased life to the paper. J. W. DeFrewer, of the army, an excellent musician, an honest hearted man, and one whose company always provoked good humor. died at Virgin Bay recently of the prevailing fever. As Corporal Pipeclay our readers will doubtless remember him and his talents, and with us, will offer a tear of regret that one so promising should have been cut short in such an early day. He was the originator of Negro Minstrelsy, in Nicaragua, and as one of the first contributors to our paper, has double claims upon the grateful remembrance of the American population.

**CONFISCATED PROPERTY.**—In another portion of the paper we publish a list of the confiscated property, which will probably be offered at public auction in a short time. Embraced in the list will be found some of the most valuable estates in the Republic, and persons in want of good houses are advised to look out for the sale.

**GOLD COIN.**—American, English, or Costa Rican gold coin taken at par for subscriptions to El Nicaraguense. Walk up to the office and try it on.

**CURIOUS**

The people of Granau are favored with the most s. ometer, and weather gauge, pos. At about twenty miles distant, is the volcano of Massaya, the smoke of which rises in the atmosphere to an immense height. When the weather is fine, and the sun shines, the smoke has the appearance of a very black cloud so dense as to appear impenetrable to the rays of light. Its well defined outline when the air is dry, rises to an altitude much greater than the highest mountain, but when a change of weather is about to occur it begins to fall before any change is perceptible by the finest barometer. The slightest alteration in the temperature is indicated by a fall in this immense thermometer, of perhaps hundreds of feet, while in any great change the degrees of depression may be reckoned by miles.

(To the Editor of El Nicaraguense.)

Sir—In the New York Daily Tribune of 17th June, containing a continued series of falsehoods and abuse of persons high in authority in this country, I find the following paragraph:

"A Mr. Teller sold goods to the Government, and on presenting his account therefor, General Walker told him, if he did not put on the red ribbon, the emblem of Walker's army, he would not pay him one cent."

In justice to myself and a slandered Government, I pronounce the above to be a deliberate falsehood, and I most emphatically deny the assertion.

I have never gone to Gen. Walker to have my accounts audited; I have never been told by him to put on the red ribbon, and I have never worn it; I have never had a bill, of mine against the Government disputed. It clearly shows the ignorance of the writer, when he asserts that the Commander-in-Chief examines mercantile accounts, when there are officers whose duty it is to attend to them.

The spleen and malice exhibited by the writer forces one to the belief that they are the result of disappointment in not being able to suck the "good pap" as freely as his avaricious appetites craved it. He evidently came to this country with the expectation of gathering a golden harvest by a turn of fortune's wheel, and to be received high in favor by an exhibition of superior talents and foresight; but, alas! his expectations were not realized, nor his supposed talents appreciated. He retired to his native haunts, there to growl and throw his shafts of spleen, confident that he was out of harm's way; but the scorn of all who know him, and the indignation of every one who has the welfare of Nicaragua at heart will follow him, and he will be pointed at as one of those small-souled beings who have vilified and slandered a just cause and the defenders and disseminators of the principles of American freedom.

By publishing this you will much oblige  
Your obedient servant, W. TELLER.  
Granada, Nica., August 14, 1856.

**SILVER COIN.**—We would remind our readers that, by a decree passed and published some time ago, the decimal currency is the legal currency of this country. Hence, American silver passes at the rate of one hundred cents to the dollar. The American fifty cent pieces and twenty-five cent pieces are worth, respectively, four reals and two and a half reals. The natives not being acquainted with them, hesitate to take them at their proper valuation.

**SURVEY OF THE CITY.**—Mr. Sonnenstern, the Government Surveyor, has been busily engaged for the past week in surveying the city and marking its limits, the course of its streets, the ownership of property, and such general matters of interest as will not only be of great value as information, but of especial necessity as matter of legal information.

**CAPTURE OF COSTA RICA PROPERTY.**—Captain Bradley, of the Isthmus Rangers, informs us that last week a detachment of his company seized, on the road from this State into Costa Rica, nineteen cargoes of cacao, together with twenty-one mules. This property belonged to the enemy, and, as a matter of course, confiscated to this Government.

**NEW SAFE.**—The last steamer brought up for the Government a large patent salamander safe, of Herring & Co's manufacture. It weighs 3000 pounds, and, as a matter of course, created quite a sensation on its arrival.

**OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS IN ENGLISH.**—By a decree of the Government we shall hereafter insert the Decrees of Government in both the English and Spanish languages.

**MAIL.**

...press when the mail... we could do little more... arrival; we now give more in... intelligence which seems to us of most interest.

The steamer Africa, from Liverpool, arrived at New York, bringing advices to July 11th.

The difficulties with the United States are on the eve of an amicable settlement.

The London papers say that, judging from the tone of the provincial press, the country is delighted with the turn the American question has taken, and are surprised to see how much the country has been enlightened on the subject by this portion of the press, it having devoted itself to the national exposition of the American difficulties.

The country appears pleased with Buchanan's nomination.

The Czar of Russia has constructed a new Cabinet, including Gortschakoff, Lausken, Osten Sacken and Orloff.

The London Times, referring to the announcement in Parliament that her Majesty's Government had concluded not to dismiss Mr. Dallas, remarks:

"Could they with propriety send back the American Minister, when the American Government had brought themselves to aver that they had on this point no quarrel with our Government, but only just cause for offence with its agent? Could they with propriety suspend diplomatic intercourse with a Government which expressed a strong desire to continue it, notwithstanding alleged provocation to the contrary? At all events, could they not, without loss of honor, accept the overtures of peace made to soften a painful but inevitable act of offence? Undoubtedly the American Government has carefully so put the matter that our dismissal of its Minister would be more than a retaliation. It would be returning the blow, and giving a deaf ear to the mild tones that explained it. We are at liberty to interpret the hand by the voice, or the voice by the hand. Government has taken the former alternative. It is, after all, the safer course. \* \* \* In saying that the United States Government has adopted a half measure, and that our Government has met it more than half way; in admitting that both sides has a right to do what they have done—the one without giving offence, the other without loss of honor—we do not for one moment blink the fact that the result, so far, is anything but flattering to the pride of this country. If there are any people in the United States capable of gratification at the fact, we certainly have been touched in our honor; and we submit with as much grace as we can to what all feel an insult. We have no disposition to slur over the fact, for we are not without hope that the British people will be rather less liable to this species of annoyance for the future."

The Daily News takes it for granted, after the declaration made by Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons, that all danger of a rupture with the United States is over, and that, under the circumstances, it does not appear that the controversy can ever be resuscitated, or that the friendly relations with our kinsmen across the Atlantic are likely to be "disturbed upon grounds so puerile as the dismissal of an incompetent diplomatist or the claim of a shadowy protectorate."

The Morning Star, June 17, gives the ministers credit for having followed the better part of valor, discretion, in the decision adopted respecting our relations with the United States. "We are quite willing," says the Star, "to give them the credit for having been actuated by motives of justice and patriotism. Still there is no harm in stating the fact, which, we believe, is unquestionable, that if they had come to the opposite conclusion they would have been defeated on Mr. Baillie's motion, and must have surrendered the reins of power into other hands. Be that as it may, we earnestly congratulate the nation on the issue."

The Morning Chronicle, June 17, says that the course adopted by her Majesty's ministers will be decidedly popular with the country, adding:—"The public have long seen through the tortuous policy of the United States Government, and they would be very ill pleased to find their own playing the enemy's game. This the ministers would undoubtedly have done, had they allowed themselves to be drawn into an act of reprisal for the unceremonious dismissal of Mr. Crampton."

Palmerston, in the House, declined to assume responsibility, direct or indirect, in American affairs, as discussion would not conduce to a sooner settlement.

The papers contain a letter from Clarendon to Dallas in relation to the enlistment question and Central American affairs, expressing his (Clarendon's) satisfaction that Mr. Dallas had been authorized to negotiate a settlement of the latter question.

Another battalion of riflemen is to be sent to Canada.

**THE LATE TREATY.**—It was a great achievement for the diplomacy of the Western powers to conclude a separate treaty with Austria to secure the integrity of the Turkish empire. This is the severest blow that has been dealt to Russia, and marks the highest success of French diplomacy. Not only is Austria, by that treaty, permanently separated from Russia, but also from Prussia, and by that means Germany itself is prevented from acting as a unit in the affairs of Europe. The separation of Austria from Prussia, by the treaty of December 2, has, by the treaty of the 15th of April, become permanent, and Prussia, which was excluded from the late negotiations for peace, is, by the separate treaty between France, England and Austria, also beforehand excluded from par-

icipating otherwise than as a mere appendix to Russia in the Oriental question. The separate treaty shows, whatever protestations France and England may make to the contrary, and however diplomacy may endeavor to throw a veil over it, that the intentions of Russia are distrusted, and that another visit to the sick man on the part of the great northern physician is looked upon as an event far from being improbable. France, England and Austria have constituted themselves a committee of vigilance to guard the sick man, and the fifth power of Europe is again condemned to play the part of the fifth wheel of the carriage.

**RUSSIA.**—The latest advices from St. Petersburg represent the condition of the grain crops, in all the provinces of the empire, to be exceedingly promising. It is said that the marked difference in the prices of breadstuffs from the various sections of the country will be greatly diminished by reason of the great development of steam navigation on the Don and Volga. This improvement in trade, however, will be more completely effected when the requisite facilities of communication by railroads are afforded, and energetic efforts are now being made to that end. A company has already been formed at Moscow for constructing a railway from that city to the banks of the Oka, and its capital is ready; but the surveys have not yet been made. There is also a rumor of forming railroads from Moscow to Riga and Revel, and of establishing one between those two places. The commerce of the ports of the Baltic is extraordinarily active. Riga and Cronstadt are encumbered with the vessels of all countries. Odessa and other Black Sea ports have not recovered so completely from the effect of the war, but at Odessa there is a good deal of animation, and the place is destined to become more important than it ever was, the Government certainly intending to make it a free port, and even to suppress what is called the "fifth of the entrance dues," which it has hitherto levied; the quarantine, besides, is already completely suppressed.

**DENMARK SOUND DUES.**—From Berlin, June 21, it is stated that, owing to the mediation of Russia, an arrangement has been concluded between Denmark and the United States, in virtue of which a provisional toll convention will remain in force till June 1857, and the sound dues will be collected under this convention as formerly.

**COST OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.**—The New York Journal of Commerce comments upon the cost of the war to the allies; \$400,000,000 to England, and as much or more to France, to say nothing of Turkey and Sardinia. Including the Russian expenditure, the cost is supposed to be two thousand millions of dollars.

"It," adds the Journal, "to this sum be added the value of property sacrificed in consequence of the war, of the fleets destroyed, the towns burned, the fortresses, harbors and bridges demolished—all of which cost millions upon millions in their construction; if account be taken of the property of private individuals utterly devastated in the course of the struggle, and of the untold losses occasioned by the withdrawal of hundred of thousands of men from the ordinary industrial and productive employments of peace—some idea may then be formed of the deplorable expenditures of the war. But all these are insignificant in comparison with the loss of human life by the bullet the sword, want, fatigue and pestilence—the dread concomitants of war—even if those lives be only regarded for their material value to the rest of the world, as producers of food, raiment and shelter. During the two short years of the war, it is estimated that three-quarters of a million perished on the field, in fight, on the wayside, from cold or want, or in the hospital from disease, who, had they been left to pursue their ordinary avocations, might have enriched their country and benefitted their fellow-men."

**UNITED STATES.**

**WASHINGTON, July 14.**—In the House to-day a vote was taken on the resolution to expel Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, for the assault on Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, with the following result: Yeas, 121; nays, 95. It requiring a two-third vote to expel a member, the motion was lost.

Mr Brooks resigned his seat after the vote was declared.

**FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS AND HAVRE.**—We learn from the *Courier des Etats Unis*, that the Franco-American Steamship Company, announce the establishment of direct communications between Havre and New Orleans, touching at Cadiz, Martinico, Guadaloupe and Havana. The line will consist of the steamers Jacquart, Francois, Arago and Sebastopol.

**FORTIFICATION OF SAN FRANCISCO.**—It is intended by the Government that when the fortifications of San Francisco harbor are completed, the fortresses and arms shall be as follows:—Fort Point, 154 guns; Lime Point, 80 guns; Angel Island, 40 guns; Alcatraz Island, 50 guns; Total, 354. Of these guns, the majority throw balls as heavy as 64 pounds; some of them are 120 pounders, and the lowest are 32 pounders. The fortifications at Fort Point and Alcatraz Island, the most important positions, are in an advanced condition, and could be prepared for a heavy fight in a short time.

**MORE CAMELS FOR TEXAS.**—The United States steamship Surprise, now lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, it is stated, is to be sent again in a few weeks for a reinforcement to the stock of camels brought in by her on her last trip, and landed in Texas for the United States Government uses. It has been found that the experiment succeeds admirably, and that for the transfer of the United States stores across the plazas of Texas, the camel is perfectly fitted, and withstands the soil and climate of the country without any difficulty. Thus far only thirty-five have been brought. It is intended in the next trip to bring fifty.

**BRIDGE OVER THE MISSISSIPPI.**—At the last reg-

ular meeting of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, a committee was appointed to consider the subject of obtaining an injunction against the reconstruction of the Rock Island Bridge across the Mississippi river. The committee is also expected to prepare an address to the public in the form of a protest against replacing so serious an obstacle to navigation on the Upper Mississippi.

**DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.**—Petitions for the dissolution of the Union are now in circulation in all the Northern States, having been sent out by the agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, with the request that they be signed and sent to Mr. Hale, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Wade, Mr. Seward, or Mr. Fessenden, for presentation to the Senate, or to Messrs. Giddings, Burlingame, or Comins, for presentation to the House. It is charged and not denied that prominent Republicans in New York have signed these petitions.—*Providence Post.*

**STEWART TO BONAPARTE.**—There is a Chinese in San Francisco, who was steward to Napoleon on the Island of St. Helena in the year 1815. He is engaged in importing from China, and in general merchandising.

**MINNESOTA.**—The Governor of this Territory, in the course of a recent conversation with the editor of the Chicago Press, informed him that Minnesota had now one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants and intended to apply for admission into the Union at the next session of Congress. We have already Utah, Kansas and Oregon applying without avail. But in the case of Minnesota is much the strongest. In the others, the question of population is raised, but as regards Minnesota there is no such doubt, and even if there were, the constant influx of emigrants, at the rate of a thousand per day, is sufficient to satisfy any one. Congress, however, pays so much attention to Kansas, that all the other territories are neglected.

A dispatch from Oregon of June 11th, states that:—

A report was received here yesterday evening, that Captain Smith, with eighty or ninety regulars, had been attacked by the Indians in the vicinity of the Meadows, and had suffered severe loss. Not considering the news to be very authentic, we did not issue an extra; but later arrivals have corroborated it, and we now lay it before our readers—not yet able to vouch for the truth of the matter.

Report says that the bands of Limpy, George and John came to Captain Smith's camp a few days since, for the purpose of making a treaty. Captain Smith informed them that the only terms on which he would treat, was that they should give up their arms and leave the river, and go to the Yamhill Reserve. Limpy and George consented to these terms, but John refused, saying this was his land, and he intended to remain here. Smith said to him that the country would be filled with soldiers, and all his tribe hunted down and killed. John and his band then left Smith's camp.

The next day, thirty of his warriors, unarmed; returned to Smith's camp, ostensibly to have another talk; but having been warned by friendly Indians that they intended to steal guns from the soldiers, he would not permit them to come into his camp. They went away, and soon after John's entire band attacked Smith's command. A company of volunteers soon came to Smith's assistance, when the enemy was routed and driven into the river, and it is said quite a number were killed and wounded, and nine taken prisoners.

It is said that Captain Smith received three flesh wounds. Twelve of his men are reported killed, and twenty-five wounded.

The absence of details leads us to discredit the above. We give it as we received it. Many persons here believe that it is true, while others doubt.

**COSTA RICAN PRISONERS.**—We make the following extract from a letter which lately appeared in the New Orleans Delta over the signature of Philip E. Toohey, who was taken prisoner by the Costa Ricans at Santa Rosa:

My company, with four others, were ordered to Guanacaste, which is claimed by Nicaragua. After four or five days march we were met and defeated at Santa Rosa by three thousand two hundred Costa Ricans. We killed 173 and wounded 80 more, although they gave the numbers as very small. I can certify to the truth of this, as I was wounded and taken prisoner on the field of battle, and saw everything which transpired that day. Our loss in battle was 17 killed and 61 missing, out of a battalion 260 strong leaving San Juan del Sur. I cannot account for more than 25, whom I saw most barbarously executed by the order of the President of Costa Rica.

I was the only one that was saved, from the fact that they found in my possession a note-book, giving a description of the country, its climate and general productions, as I had promised to favor the Delta with anything which might be of interest to the many readers of your valuable paper; and another reason for saving my life was, to give a chance to a young inexperienced doctor to practice on the wounds of a condemned *filibustero*. After having my arm amputated, and being in a very critical condition from the loss of blood, and while I was suffering much from a wound in my side, they informed me that if I would write to the Delta, advising all young men to stay at home, and not to come to Nicaragua, they would save my life. And I being too weak to write, they wrote some letters they wished to have sent to the United States; and having no knowledge of the Spanish language at that time, I am still ignorant of their contents in full; by the aid of two soldiers, I sat up in bed and signed them.

In a few days from now there will be published by General Molina, the Costa Rican Minister at Washington, a circular purporting to be issued by our prisoners now in the hands of Costa Rica. The writer of this circular is a man of the name of Harper, who served two years in the California

Penitentiary; his full history I will give to the public as soon as the circular makes its appearance, and will prove its contents to be a libel on General Walker.

**Birthday Supper.**

A social gathering, in honor of the birth-day of Lieut. Col. Frank Anderson, one of the founders of the Republic, was held last evening at the gallant Colonel's quarters; about forty of the officers of the First Rifle Battalion and the Second Light Infantry were present, which made quite a jovial party. On motion of Capt. Dolan Capt. Merriman was duly appointed president, and Capt. Leonard appointed vice-president, and Adj't Clarke, of the Second Light Infantry, was elected secretary. A basket of the best Hied-seick was then brought in, which was duly appreciated by all present. After being called to order, and their glasses filled to the brim, Capt. Tom Edwards offered the following toast:

To Col. Frank Anderson—May he live to enjoy many a birth-day like the present.—Music by the band.

Responded to by the Colonel in a neat little speech.

Song—by Lieut. Morris.  
The president then offered the following regular toasts:

The President of the United States.—Music.

The President of Nicaragua.—Music, "Hail to the Chief."

The Future of Nicaragua.  
The Immortal Fifty-Six.

The Cabinet of Nicaragua.  
Our Host.—Music, "Bold Soldier Boy."

Song, "Do they miss me at Home?"—by Lieut. Brackman.

To Col. E. J. Sanders and J. A. Jacques; by Col. Anderson.

To the Future Health of Lieutenant Mathews; by Lieut. Donnegan.

Responded to by Lieut. Mathews.

The Health and Success of Mr. Appleton Oaksmith, our Minister to the United States; by Capt. Drew.

To our Friends at Home, by Lieut. Anderson.—Music, "Home, Sweet Home."

Nicaragua—may she be considered the heart of Central America, and ere it ceases to pulsate, may its noble impulses be beneficially known throughout the world; by Lieut. Fleury. Drank with nine cheers.

The Blue White and Blue—may it soon wave over all Spanish America; by Lieut. Mathews.—Music, "Red White and Blue."

Song—by Lieut. Brackman.

To the generous Gist at the first battle of Rivas and to the brave Captain of Co. E, First Rifle Battalion, at the second battle of Rivas: may they live to see the colors of Nicaragua floating over the five volcanoes; by Lieut. Gordon.—Music, "American Boy."

The Friends of Liberty in Nicaragua, and confusion to her Enemies; by Lieut. Anderson.—Music, "Star Spangled Banner."

Responded to by Capt. McChesney who gave the following toast:

May the Friends of Liberty meet on the 7th of August, 1857, and may they be many. Music.

To all the Brave Patriots who fell at Rivas, for braver men never lived. By Col. Frank Anderson. Music, and drank standing.

To the Man that was hit at Rivas while drinking some aguadiente, and finished it after being hit.

Responded to by Lieut. J. Dunican.

Song—by Lieut. Brackman.  
The Second Light Infantry, and their Commander; by Capt. Dolan. Music.

Responded to by Lieut. Connor, who offered the following:

In the next fight, may the Second Light Infantry not be behind the First Rifles—cheers.

California, the Star of the West—by Adj't Clarke.

To General Walker, may he live to see Nicaragua annexed to the U. S.; by Capt. Bagley. Music, and 3 times 3.

The American Eagle, may she drop her feathers on Nicaragua; By Lieut. Gordon.

The Cause, may it succeed—by Capt. George Leonard.

Song—by the company—the Star Spangled Banner.  
To Drum Major Norris, the drummer

boy of the first Rivas; by Capt. Merriman. Music.

The Press of Nicaragua, may its circulation be as large as any in the Union.

After singing a few more national songs, on motion of Commissary Hutchings they adjourned, and a happier or more jovial party never was in Nicaragua.

We recommend the following verses to those who are fond of singing. If the metre is occasionally defective, the philosophy is by no means so. Those only who sleep under mosquito bars will appreciate the "stillness in bed."

**PIRATE SONG**

ON FITCAIRN'S ISLAND.—1785.

Blow away, blow away jolly old breeze,  
Waste your strength on the ocean, your spite on the trees;  
We've no canvas to shiver, no bark to career,  
No storm to encounter, no danger to fear.

**CHORUS:**

Blow away, blow away, blow high or low,  
For the breeze blows the same on the friend or the foe.

Blow away, blow away, our life's but a breath,  
And the breeze becomes calm as our life becomes death:

So we've storms in our lifetime, and calms when we're dead,  
We have struggles in daylight and stillness in bed.

**CHORUS: Blow away, etc.**

In the light of our breeze—in the storm or the strife,

Let us spread out the sail of contentment through life;

Let us merrily scud o'er life's changeable wave,  
And a fig for the calm when we rot in the grave.

**CHORUS. Blow away, etc.**

**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.

**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.

**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 WINE & Co.

**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.

**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**  
**DEGS LEAVE TO INFORM** the citizens of Granada that he has opened  
**A DRUG STORE,**  
Nearly Opposite the San Francisco Convent.  
Where he is prepared to furnish MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., of as good quality and at as fair prices as can be obtained in the city.  
Particular attention will be paid to putting up prescriptions.  
Granada, June 7, 1856.

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

## GRANADA RACES—SUMMER MEETING.

### FIRST DAY.

On the afternoon of Wednesday the 13th inst., the first race of the season came off on the Granada Course. The track was in excellent condition, and the concourse of people to witness the event was great. It would be difficult to assign a reason for the extraordinary attendance. Some are of opinion that the fame of the contending nags was alone sufficient to induce the sportsmen from the remotest portions of the State, while others pretend to account for it by referring to the liberal and extensive advertising of the proprietors of the course. The arrangements were certainly very liberal, as every accommodation was afforded the judges, the reporters, and the people assembled to witness the sport.

The proprietors of the track, with an energy which does them great credit and speaks volumes for public spiritedness, spared neither expense nor labor in collecting purses worthy the former fame of the horses entered; and this may explain in part the superiority of the animals which appeared on the ground.

The first contest was a scrub race—catch weights—distance two hundred yards for a bottle of "aguardiente." The horses started at the Commissary's office, and the one that ran past the Shoemaker's shop first was declared the winner. We could not learn the names of the nags in this race, and shall therefore designate them by their colors. One was black, the other wasn't. They were both in fine condition, and appeared very anxious to be let go (home). The word was given and the horses started off at a tremendous speed. The word was given by the person who was to act as judge, and he too started off, on foot, to be at the stand before the horses reached there. As the nags passed the Custom House they were going at a tremendous speed, and it was evident that if the judge did not "hurry up his cakes" he would not arrive at his proper stand in time.

The Court of first Instance was now reached—horses neck and neck, the judge well in advance. In sweeping past the last aguardiente shop, the "one that wasn't" made a brush and got about a length ahead of the "black." Here the judge, who had got along way ahead of the horses looked in wistfully as if he was very dry, but as the race is not always for the swift, he wisely concluded to attend to his duty, and therefore got to the end of the course in ample time to mount his stand, and wipe the perspiration from his brow. As the horses approached the shoe shop their riders put them to their utmost speed, and the "black," by a tremendous effort passed the stand in the lead of his rival, just the length of his head and neck. As they passed, the enthusiasm of the crowd knew no bounds. It is said that large amounts of money changed owners. In more than one instance it is positively known that bets were made as high as five dimes. The two hundred yards were run in the almost unprecedented time of 7 minutes and 15 seconds.

The result of the race may be summed up as follows:

Black,	1-1-1.
One that Was'nt,	2-2-2.

The great match of the day now came off. As the horses were trotted out by their grooms the bystanders were seen thrusting their hands nervously into their pockets.

Two entries; Allen's celebrated horse Grey Goose—pedigree uncertain—against Englehart's famous Black Swan, out of Condition, by Hard Treatment: distance three hundred yards. After some preliminary arrangements the nags were brought to the scratch, and showed themselves fully up to the work before them. The backers of Grey Goose were very sanguine of her success, and took bets freely at 100 to 75. The Black was not without many friends on the ground, who took whatever they could lay their hands on.

The Swan won the inside of the course; the word was given, and both started off in gallant style—the Goose in the lead. A 100 to 25 was now freely offered, and everything that was offered was freely taken; in fact, some gave evidence of having taken a little too much.

At the quarter pole the Swan regained his position by the side of the Goose, and now the speed was tremendous. It was evidently the intention of both to win. The half pole was now gained, and here the Swan began to crawl slowly past the Goose; but as they turned upon the home stretch the Goose made a rally, and was again cheek-by-jowl with the Swan. The struggle was now of the most intense description

—the speed was tremendous, and for a while it was doubtful upon whose side the bird of victory would perch; but as they approached the judge's stand the Black Swan shook the Grey Goose off, and came in an easy winner in 5 minutes and 4½ seconds. It is doubtful whether any race of three hundred yards has ever before been run in the same time.

The proprietor, it is said, was offered \$25 on the spot for the Swan, but the offer was refused, as it is his intention to get up a match with Lexington or Lecompte, to be run somewhere midway between the cities of Granada and New Orleans.

The result of the second race may be summed up thus:

Englehart's Black Swan,	1-2-1.
Allen's Grey Goose,	2-1-2.

### SECOND DAY.

The attendance of people was very good, and the track was in excellent condition. The first was a race of four hundred yards for \$200, between Col. Frank Anderson's Blue Ruin, by Aguardiente, damed by all who bet against him, and Mr. Kennedy's horse Mendez, by Greaser, damed by the Nicaraguan Army. The start was at the Commissary's stores, the race to the Quartermaster's department, where both horses were to turn around a barrel placed in the center of the street, and return to the starting point. The horses got off in excellent style, Mendez taking the lead and keeping it until both had completed the circuit of the barrel. In turning, Mendez got the advantage of his adversary, for Mendez is unrivalled in turning; but Blue Ruin rapidly gained upon him, and came in a easy winner. Time—a few minutes.

The great race of the day now came off between Don Carlos Thomas' bay, and Col. Cole's grey, Old Tom, entered by Col. Sanders, for \$50 distance—three hundred yards. The contest was very close, and resulted in the Bay being declared the winner. It appears that the person who rode Old Tom mistook the distance, and pulled up his horse before he had reached the judge's stand. The result of this contest proves that both horses are possessed of much speed.

The running of the second day may be summed up thus:

Bay horse, Mendez,	1-2-2.
Anderson's Blue Ruin,	2-1-1.

SECOND RACE—for the proprietor's purse of \$500:

Thomas' Bay,	1-1-1.
Cole's Old Tom,	2-2-2.

### THIRD DAY.

On the third day more than usual interest was manifested, from the circumstance that Col. Cole's Old Tom, entered by Col. Sanders, was again to compete with Sr. Duke's Bay, entered by Don Carlos Thomas, for \$2000 a side—making the whole amount \$4000. On the second day there was an opinion that Old Tom—although he lost the race through the thoughtlessness of his rider—was the faster horse, and it was evident that his friends would back their opinion for almost any amount. The course was in excellent condition, and although the lowering clouds threatened rain, the attendance was very large—

"All Belgium's capital was gathered there."

There was no limit to the betting. From the fact that the Bay won the night before, he was the favorite of a great number of people, and as the Grey had a host of friends, the betting was nearly even; the side bets exceeded the amount for which the horses were contending.

The start was a good one, and the contest very close. The horses ran side by side nearly the entire distance. As they approached the judge's stand Old Tom began to take the lead, and came in in handsome style about two lengths ahead of his adversary.

It appears to be one of the easiest things in the world to find a reason why a favorite horse didn't win, and those who put their faith in Mr. Duke's horse were not without theirs. Supposing that he could beat Old Tom at a long distance, another bet was made immediately after the first race had been run, and the horses were again side by side in a struggle for superiority; but the result was the same as before. It seems to be well established that Old Tom can beat the bay for any distance less than a mile. There were no more races run for money that evening, as the incidents connected with the late contest appeared to absorb all other thoughts.

THE ISTHMUS RANGERS.—We notice in town the estimable and efficient Captain of the above body. The Rangers are doing good service in the regulation of the Transit route. Several captures of property being taken from the State into Costa Rica, have been made recently, and there is but little hope the traitors to the Republic will again have an opportunity to take hence the wealth they have forfeited.

## Parte Española.

Sábado, Agosto 16 de 1856.

SE PUBLICARA

TODOS LOS SABADOS,

TERMINOS DE SUSCRIPCION:

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

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Por una cartilla de ocho lineas, primera insercion, .....	\$2 50.
Cada insercion consecuyente, .....	1 50

## DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES.

Sr. Ministro de Estado y del despacho de Relaciones del Supremo Gobierno de la República.

Granada, Julio 31 de 1856.

Del Presbítero Agustin Vijil.

Aunque desde mi llegada á esta ciudad, me presenté ante el Supremo Gobierno Provisorio á dar cuenta de la comision que me fué confiada cerca del Supremo Gobierno de la Confederacion del Norte. Ahora que ocupa la silla Presidencial el muy digno Sr. Guillermo Walker tengo á bien repetir los conceptos que entonces espuse. Desde el 14 de Mayo del año corriente el Supremo Gobierno de los EE. UU. reconoció sin restriccion ni condicion alguna al Supremo Gobierno de esta República, y en el acto de recibirme como Ministro Diplomático me manifestó el alto funcionario que rije los destinos de aquella Gran República, que abundaba en sentimientos de amistad y fraternidad con Nicaragua, que deseaba estrechar mas y mas estos vínculos por medio de relaciones Diplomáticas que afianzen el buen acuerdo é inteligencia entre ambos Gobiernos, pues le interesaba en sumo grado el tránsito de los súbditos de aquella República por la gran calzada que une los dos mares, cuya rica hipoteca poseía Nicaragua.

No es posible Sr. Ministro dar á VS. una idea del general entusiasmo que hay en todos aquellos Estados por Nicaragua; cuya riqueza territorial se pondera tanto que casi toca con la exageracion; pero es fuera de duda que nuestra República aliada en amistad con la del Norte hará progresos incalculables.

Me cabe la satisfaccion mas dulce de haber llenado el objeto de mi comision, y de haber prestado á mi pais un servicio de tanta importancia.

Sírvase, VS. Sr. Ministro dar cuenta al Exmo. Sr. Presidente, asegurándole de mis respetos, sumision y obediencia, y que como buen hijo de esta Patria que tanto amo, estoy dispuesto á ocuparme siempre en su servicio.—Dígnese al mismo tiempo recibir las atenciones mas respetuosas, de quien tiene el honor de suscribirse de VS. su mas adicto servidor—Agustin Vijil.

SECRETARIA DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO DE RELACIONES ESTERIORES.

Granada, Agosto 2 de 1856.

Sr. Pro. don Agustin Vijil Cura y Vicario de este departamento.

Tuve el honor de recibir y poner en conocimiento de S. E. el Sr. Presidente de la República su estimable despacho fecha 31 del mes pasado, y de conformidad con la órden suprema de este alto funcionario contesté á VS. en los términos siguientes.—El Gobierno de Nicaragua declara francamente al venerable Sr. Vijil que está muy satisfecho del exacto cumplimiento de su mision diplomática cerca del Gabinete de Washington, puesto que logró la consecucion del loable fin propuesto sobre que el Gobierno de esta República fuese reconocido legalmente por aquella nacion.—Por consiguiente se le rinden á nombre de Nicaragua las mas espresivas gracias por tan importantes servicios, que siempre serán reconocidos y conservados en la memoria de los nicaraguenses que desean el progreso de su patria.—Entales términos me honro contestar á VS. á nombre del Supremo Gobierno, y le

protesto formalmente mis respetos suscribiéndome su atento y obediente servidor.—F. FERRER.

LEGACION DE LOS EE. UU. CERCA DE LA República de Nicaragua.

Granada, Agosto 8 de 1856.

Al Sr. Thomas Manning.

Leon,  
Señor

A noche recibí su apreciable fecha 6 del corriente relativa al Sr. don Mariano Salazar. Como V. parece haber previsto, él fué capturado en la Bahía de Fonseca por las fuerzas de esta República, y el Sábado por la noche conducido á esta ciudad. El Domingo por la mañana acompañado del Padre Vijil y á pedimento suyo, fui á verle en la cárcel, donde le ofrecí aquellos servicios que estuvieron á mi alcance. El se mostró sentido de la suerte que le esperaba y me remitió cartas para su esposa pidiéndome otros favores los cuales he cumplido. El fué fusilado el Domingo tres del presente entre las 5 y 6 de la tarde, en la plaza pública.

V. me informa que esta ocurrencia ha colocado al Dr. Livingston en la misma posicion. No hay concesion entre ellos ni semejanza en este caso. Salazar fué uno, (y uno de los miembros mas preeminentes) de una faccion revolucionaria contra el Gobierno legal de la República, y Jeneral de aquellas fuerzas. El sabia que estaba sujeto á la pena de traicion. El Dr. Livingston es un pacífico ciudadano americano, muy querido y respetado, y no debe lealtad á las autoridades de Nicaragua, y mucho ménos á una frustrada faccion, ni tampoco se ha mezclado en los partidos por ningun acto abierto beligerante; como Cónsul y ciudadano de los EE. UU. él ha residido diez años en este pais, se ausentó, y regresaba de los EE. UU. donde habia ido á buscar medicamentos para aliviar y mejorar la condicion del pueblo de Leon. Tan ajeno estaba de que corriese ningun peligro que dejó á su familia, (una esposa y cinco niños) en Leon y solo pasó por aquí como única via á su llegada de Nueva York para regresar á Leon y unirse á su familia.

Los cargos contra el Jeneral Salazar serán indudablemente atendidos y el pais juzgará de la justicia de su sentencian.

Pero aun suponiendo lo contrario, como

Duerme y descansa en su tumba,

Despues de la ardiente fiebre de la vida, duerme bien, ni el acero, ni el veneno, ni la malicia doméstica ó gres

ra agena, nada puede tocarle mas. ¿Puede el asesinato á sangre fria

un exelente y cumplido caballero, qu

lleva uno de los mejores y mas hermosos nombres de nuestro pais; padre de una tierna y desamparada familia; de ninguna manera ligado con el presente estado de cosas en Leon, (pues se encontraba ausente y en Nueva York cuando estalló la revolucion) hacer revivir á

Salazar ó remediar el supuesto error?

He escrito al comandante en Jefe de las fuerzas aliadas en Leon sobre este mismo asunto. No hago uso como V. verá de súplicas ó términos evasivos.

Por sus bondades y activos esfuerzos en favor de mi inocente compatriota doy á V. las repetidas gracias, y esté V. seguro que tan pronto como sea posible iré á Leon.—Soy de V. atento seguro servidor.—J. H. Wheeler.

LEGACION DE LOS EE. UU. CERCA DE LA República de Nicaragua.

Granada, Agosto 8 de 1856.

Al Sr. Jeneral don Ramon Beloso Comandante en Jefe de las fuerzas aliadas de Guatemala y San Salvador ahora en Leon.

Señor:

Por una carta del Sr. Thomas Manning me hallo informado que el Señor Dr. José W. Livingston, ciudadano de Nueva York, y que regresó de esa ciudad por el último vapor, ha sido arrestado por las fuerzas residentes en Leon. Como el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos ha reconocido la autoridad del Gobierno de Nicaragua establecido en esta ciudad, no me puedo dirigir á ninguna otra perso-

na, que á V. como Comandante en Jefe de las fuerzas aliadas actualmente en Leon, protestando contra la prision del Dr. Livingston, y reclamando su pronta liberacion.

El es un ciudadano de los Estados Unidos. Ninguna de sus acciones le hace culpable, ni acreedor á ninguna vejacion, mucho menos á una prision por cualquier poder que sea. Por lo tanto, digo á V. como Comandante en Jefe de las fuerzas de Guatemala y San Salvador, que el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos hará responsable al Gobierno de dichos Estados, de cualquier mal que se le sobrevenga al Sr. Dr. Livingston, á la vez que mi Gobierno se alegra de la prosperidad y bien estar de unas Repúblicas hermanas, y se abstiene de toda intervencion de cualquiera clase que sea en sus asuntos interiores. El Presidente de los Estados Unidos declara tambien que "mantendrá sagrados los derechos á que sea acreedor un ciudadano americano; que cualquier ciudadano disfrutará, ya sea en el mar, ya sea en tierra, donde quiera que el espíritu de empresa pida la proteccion de nuestra bandera; que la ciudadanía americana es un escudo inviolable de los derechos de un americano, y que ningun americano por lejos que esté de su patria dejará de estar á la vista del primer Magistrado de la Nacion, el que no consentirá que ningun poder rudo ó tiránico pese sobre él con impunidad."

Yo no puedo dejar de creer que el Dr. Livingston será desde luego puesto en libertad. Por el contenido de la carta del Sr. Manning, veo que pelagra la vida de ese Sr. El Presidente de los Estados Unidos ha visto con pesar, que en sus dificultades, los Estados de Centro América, se han desviado de las leyes de la guerra admitidas entre las naciones civilizadas. El partido que recurre á tales barbaridades, pierde el derecho de reclamar toda simpatía, de un poder neutral, y se espone á la enemistad de aquel cuyos ciudadanos son las inocentes víctimas de una crueldad salvaje.

Esté V. seguro, Sr., que si se le toca á un solo cabello del Sr. Livingston, ó se le quita la vida, ó cualquier otro ciudadano inocente de los Estados Unidos, que su Gobierno y el de Guatemala, sentirán la fuerza de un poder, que aunque respeta los derechos de otras naciones, estará pronto y será capaz de vindicar su honor y á proteger las vidas y propiedades de sus ciudadanos.

Su atento servidor.

J. H. WHEELER.

Ministro de los EE. UU.

#### MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION DEL SUPREMO GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

Granada, Agosto 6 de 1856.

Al muy Honorable Sr. Conde de Calrondon Secretario de Relaciones de S. M. B.

Tengo orden de mi Gobierno para participar á V. E. que el Sr. Tomas Manning, súbdito inglés, Vice cónsul de su Nacion y avecinado en Nicaragua en la ciudad de Leon, se ha injerido espontáneamente en los asuntos interiores de esta República, como lo comprueba la carta que existe en los archivos del Gobierno cuya copia le remito.

Esto ha sido un suficiente fuudamento para retirarle el *exequatur* á su diploma como en efecto lo verá V. E. en el decreto que en copia autorizada tambien le remito.

Refiero á V. E. esta especie para la inteligencia del S. G. Británico aprovechando esta ocasion para ofrecer al Sr. Ministro los respetos y distinguida consideracion con que me suscribo su atento servidor.—F. FERRER.

#### MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION DEL SUPREMO GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

Granada, Agosto 9 de 1856.

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

Wm. Walker Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

A consecuencia de varios arreglos que existen pendientes entre la gran Bretaña y la República de Nicaragua en lo concerniente al territorio de Mosquitos;

y queriendo establecer la buena armonía entre ambas naciones

DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º Nómbrase Ministro plenipotenciario de la República de Nicaragua cerca del Gobierno de S. M. B. al Sr. Jeneral don Domingo de Goicouria.

\*Art. 2.º En consecuencia espídasele el Diploma con que debe acreditar su representacion.

Art. 3.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Dado en Granada, á 9 de Agosto de 1856.—Guillermo Walker.

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

De V. atento servidor.—FERRER.

#### MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION DEL SUPREMO GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

Granada, Agosto 12 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto de este departamento

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

EL GOBIERNO,

Queriendo facilitar el despacho de las negociaciones de que está encargada la legacion de la República de Nicaragua en los EE. UU.

ACUERDA:

1.º Nómbrase Secretario de dicha legacion al Sr. don Pedro Iginio Selva.

2.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Dado en Granada, á 12 de Agosto de 1856.—Guillermo Walker.

Y de suprema orden lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia y efectos, esperando recibo.—Su atento servidor.

FERRER.

#### MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA Y CREDITO PUBLICO DEL SUPREMO GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DE

NICARAGUA.

Granada, Agosto 7 de 1856.

Señor Subdelegado de Hacienda.

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

"El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua. Queriendo reprimir el contrabando que tan frecuentemente se hace con notable perjuicio á los intereses fiscales,

DECRETA.

Artículo 1.º Toda persona que fabrique artículos ó efectos de contrabando, que trafiquen en vender ó comprar dichos artículos ó efectos ó preste su asistencia para conducirlos de un punto á otro, ya sea empleándose como vendedor, conductor ó de cualquier otro modo, defraudando los intereses del Estado será castigado con una multa que no excederá de quinientos pesos, ó presidio por el término de seis meses.

Art. 2.º Es obligacion de todos los empleados civiles y militares perseguir y aprehender á todos los contraventores y conducirlos al Juzgado de 1.ª Instancia del Departamento, donde serán juzgados, debiendo dicho Juez oír y decidir la causa, fijando la pena que se establece en el artículo anterior.

Art. 3.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Granada, Agosto 7 de 1856.—Guillermo Walker.

Al Señor Ministro de Hacienda, Ldo. don Fermin Ferrer.

Y de orden supremo lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia y efectos; esperando recibo su atento servidor.

FERRER.

PREFECTURA DE ESTE DEPARTAMENTO.

Queriendo reducir á efecto en su totalidad, el bando de buen gobierno publicado en esta ciudad, el 3 de Febrero del presente año, recordamos á los vecinos su mas estricta observancia bajo las multas y demas penas establecidas por las autoridades, recomendando muy particularmente los artículos siguientes.

1.º El alumbrado del frente de cada casa ó pieza habitada, en las noches oscuras.

2.º El aseo de las calles, plazas, y demas lugares públicos, limpieza de los solares, entradas, salidas y contornos de la ciudad.

3.º Destruccion de perros bravos, de raza grande, y persecucion de marranos y cabros que circulan por las calles y plazas, que turban no poco el reposo de las familias, y hacen de esta pobla-

cion un foco de inmundicias, y la predisponen á todos los horrores de la epidemia.

4.º El no introducir ganados, ni carretas sin guías, ni correr á caballo por las calles de la ciudad.

5.º El no escandalizar de ninguna manera, ni con ejemplos que hieran la moral pública, ni turbando el sosiego de los vecinos, ni dañándolos de modo alguno.

6.º Los jefes y comandantes de policía, cuidarán con la mas estricta vijilancia, de llenar los deberes de su cargo, y muy particularmente en lo que concierne á la moral, al buen orden social, á la salud y seguridad pública, no permitiendo que los hijos de dominio de cualquier denominacion que sean, concurran á las casas de juego, ni tolerando ó disimulando el tráfico en los almacenes ó tiendas públicas, ni el tránsito con carretas por la ciudad en dias festivos.

7.º Vijilarán atentamente sobre los padres de familia que sean omisos en la educacion de sus hijos, para compelerlos á llenar su deber.

8.º No permitirán bajo ningun pretexto, la venta de comestibles de mala calidad; y la comision del rastro cuidará especialmente de que no se deguelle ninguna res sin previo informe acerca de su propiedad y sanidad.

9.º Perseguirán con todo rigor á los que usaren pesos y medidas de mala ley, así como cualquier otro fraude en el comercio y las transacciones sociales.

10. Y último, tendrán entendido que en caso de negligencia ó descuido, serán castigados con dobles penas que los demas contraventores.

Granada, Agosto 11 de 1856.

Francisco Agüero Estrada.

AVISO:

Inventario de las propiedades em bargadas 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 Meridiona

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 Rosario.	Indalecio Maleaño.
Candelaria.	José Antonio López.
San Cayetano.	Id id.
En Potosí Heda.	Salvador Sacaza.
David.	de Felipe Avilez.
Viejo.	Bartolo Darce.
Sapoá.	Clemente Santos.
Hacienda de Felipe y Sinforoso Saenz.	Flia. de los Salgueras
El Javio.	de los Cerdas.
3 Haciendas	de José Abarca.
San Francisco.	J. de Jesus Arguello.
2 Terceras partes de la Heda. R. Caracas	Francisco Guerra.
Pital.	Francisco Guerra.
Hacienda de Sopilote.	Bicente Guerra.
Heda. de don Patricio Rivas y hijos.	Francisco Ugarte.

Haciendas de cacao en el Departamento de Granada.

Las Mercedes.	Los Chamorros.
Aguagria	Id id.
Heda. 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 Maleaño
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.

2 Casas de	José Abarca.
Al par de la Parroquia Chepita Bnstos.	
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 Esquina de la Plaza,	Rafael Paiz.
Id. 10 Atras del p.º uno, medio concluido,	Rafael Paiz.
Id. 11 Esquina de la Plaza	José Alfaro.

Casas en Granada.

N.º 1 Grande Esquina de la Plaza ed Alto de adobe y ladrillo	F. Vega.
N.º 2 Mediana adobe Antonio Berbeno.	
Id. 3 Adobe grande 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. 9 id.	Luis Montiel.
Id. 10 id.	Narciso Espinoza.
11. Luciono	Luciano Vega.
12. Id.	María Luisa Horan.
Casa de	José Ubau.
Id.	Ventura Gamez.
Id.	Guadalupe Morales
Id.	Rosario Vivas.
En la Plasuela	Juan Bermúdez.
Esquina grande	Indalecio Maleaño.
Id.	María Benquechén.
Id.	Ponciano Corral.
2 Casas	Pilar Marengo.
Esquina de la Plaza	Fermin Arana.
Casa de adobe de	José Antonio Lacayo.
Id.	Fernando Guzman.
Casa de adobe de	Mateo Espinoza.
Id.	Bernabé Rosales.
Id.	J. Braulio Ubau.
Una parte en una casa en Managua, J. Braulio Ubau.	
Hacienda de cacao omitida en jurisdiccion de Nandaime.	
Hacienda de	Fermin Arana.
San Antonio	Vicente, Joaquin y Pedro Cuadra.
Hacienda	Mateo Espinoza.
En Malaco Heda.	José Braulio Ubau.
Los Remates cerca de Panaloya de Felipe Cabezas.	
Haciendas de Campo en Chontales.	
San Nicolas	Felipe Alfaro.
Hacienda de	José Antonio Lacayo.
Merced	Leandro Selaya.
Las partes que les tienen en San José La Caña y otros de Vicente, Joaquin, y Pedro Cuadra-	
Merced Tipitapa	Leandra Selaya.
San Jacinto de Miguel Bolaños y hermanos.	
Mitad de la Hacienda San Roque en que pertenece	Agustín Avilez;
Quebrada Honda	Dolores Lejarza.
San Blas en Chontales	Domingo Jarquin.
Hacienda en Jinotega	Manuel Alvarado.
El Corpus en Chontales Pro.	García.
En Acopyapa	Miguel Gutierrez.
Id.	Timoteo Lacayo.

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. ROGERS,  
JOHN H. MARSHALL,  
JOHN L. RICHMOND.  
Cuerpo Comisionados.

John Mylard, Procurador  
Domingo Selva, Escribano.  
Granada, Agosto 9, 1856.

## EL JENERAL WALKER,

### *sus enemigos y el pueblo Nicaraguense.*

Al tratar sobre una materia tan delicada como la que nos ocupa, nuestro único objeto es poner de manifiesto los beneficios que la presente administración del Jeneral Walker se propone introducir; la manera bastarda en que sus enemigos le hacen la guerra y la opinión que el pueblo Nicaraguense se ha formado; sin que á ello nos induzcan las mezquinas ideas de que generalmente se halla poseído el periodismo en otros países, respecto de los altos funcionarios, al dirigirse al público aplaudiendo sus mas insignificantes actos hasta el ridículo; sino esclarecer los hechos de la manera mas evidente que nos sea posible, para destruir las dudas que puedan suscitar los falsos rumores que con tanta frecuencia se ponen en circulación para amedrentar á los tímidos y pusilánimes á quienes puedan afectar.

La República de Nicaragua como todas las demas de la América que poseyeron los españoles; ha sostenido desde su emancipación de la Metrópoli, una continua lucha por conservar su independencia y su integridad nacional; como lo hubiera hecho la nacion mas poderosa y celosa de su dignidad. Esta lucha que tanto la ha enaltecido, llegó con el tiempo á dejenerar en una guerra de partido y provincialismo que la ha acarreado los males que hoy deploramos y que gracias á la Divina Providencia esperamos ver remedios dentro de un plazo no muy largo; por mas que los enemigos de Nicaragua se esfuerzan en oponerse al desarrollo y adelanto á que la conducen el nuevo orden de cosas últimamente establecido.

Degenera ya la guerra, como ántes decimos, los hombres que se colocaban á la cabeza de los partidos, no se ocupaban sino en despertar la odiosidad implacable hacia sus contendientes, que esta clase de guerra lleva en sí, como lo han probado los hechos, los horribles atentados cometidos por ambas partes, de que por desgracia hemos sido testigos; y que no referiremos ahora porque no es nuestro propósito referirnos á lo pasado sino al presente y porvenir segun lo comprendemos.

Muchos años habian pasado ya en este estado de anarquía sin que ninguna de las administraciones que continuamente se sucedían, pudiese hallar el remedio que la patria demandaba con tanto ahinco para su salvación; á pesar de los infinitos resortes que se habian puesto en juego y de los distintos planes que al efecto se habian formado y sometido á la práctica, sin mezclarnos por ahora á calificar si sus resultados fueron efecto de la buena ó mala fé de los encargados de su ejecución; por que á mas de no ser este el objeto de este artículo, esto toca hacerlo á plumas mas hábiles que la nuestra y solo nos concretaremos á decir que los resultados no correspondieron.

Pero á pesar de todo; aun no faltaban en Nicaragua hombres esclarecidos cuyos nombres bendecirá la posteridad, que guiados por el mas acendrado patriotismo, concibieran el remedio que inmediatamente plantificaron y que ya ha empezado á dar óptimos frutos á su cara patria; y este remedio, Sres., es el auxilio extranjero, que es su salvación.

En 1854 siendo Presidente provisorio del Gobierno de Leon, el Señor F. Castellon; á consecuencia del encarnecimiento que reinaba entre los leoneses y los granadinos, dispuso éste que el Sr. Jeneral Máximo Jerez, con las fuerzas de su mando, sitiase á Granada, disidente entónces del Gobierno general de la República, y redujese á sus habitantes á la obediencia, con especial encargo de destruir y castigar al partido que se llamaba aristocrático, que en todos conceptos estaba entorpeciendo la marcha progresiva de los leoneses. El Jral. Jerez estableció su sitio á Granada y lo sostuvo por espacio de nueve meses retirándose despues á Leon, dejando la mayor parte de la ciudad reducida á ruinas. Reunidos nuevamente en Leon los Sres. Castellon, Jerez y otros,

despues de discutir madura y detenidamente sobre los bienes que el auxilio extranjero podria proporcionar al pais, determinaron llamar con este objeto al Jeneral Walker solicitando que les prestase su mas eficaz ayuda. Este Jeneral á quien parece que la Providencia tenia reservada la dicha de hacer la felicidad del pueblo Nicaraguense; comprendiendo su alta mision sobre la tierra, lleno de dolor por el lastimoso estado á que veia reducida esta nacion, digna de mejor suerte; aceptó benévolo las proposiciones que se le hicieron por el Gobierno existente entónces é impulsado por sus humanitarios sentimientos se lanzó con el mayor denuedo desde California á las playas de esta República, en el Pacífico, donde desembarcó el 16 de Junio de 1855 acompañado por cincuenta y seis combatientes que dignos hijos del immortal Washington, le imitaban, conquistando la página de oro donde han inscrito sus gloriosos nombres para legarlos á las generaciones venideras que con orgullo contemplarán su inmortalidad.

No debemos pasar en silencio dos circunstancias anteriores á este suceso, que favorecen al Jeneral Walker y ponen de manifiesto la inestabilidad de algunos hombres, que por no haber alcanzado el favor de este Sr. hoy son sus mas encarnizados enemigos. Antes que el Sr. Castellon llamase al Jeneral Walker, el Sr. Matías Carvajal, Ministro de Relaciones en esta República, habia tratado de negociar con Mr. Byron Cole la manera en que debia efectuarse la colonización americana que el gobierno se proponia introducir en el pais; y el Sr. Cabañas siendo Presidente de la República de Honduras solicitó del Jeneral Walker, una intervencion para contener los desórdenes que se estaban verificando en aquella República, en 12 de Julio de 1855; ignorando nosotros los motivos por que no se realizó este plan en Honduras. Aquí llama nuestra atención una coincidencia bastante estraña y de la que los fatalistas no dejarán de sacar algun partido: el 12 de Julio de 1855 llamaba el Presidente Cabañas al Jeneral Walker para que salvase la República de Honduras, este Sr. Jeneral no acepta por razones que ignoramos; en 13 de Octubre del mismo año, concurre á socorrer la República de Nicaragua, que lo llamó en su aflicción, la salva y en doce de Julio siguiente en que se cumplia un año de haberlo llamado el Jeneral Cabañas, recibia la Presidencia de esta República, á que lo habia elevado la gratitud del pueblo nicaraguense.

Por lo espuesto se vé que el Jeneral Walker aun no hace un año que entró en esta República y que en un período de tiempo tan corto, en el que ha tenido que atender á la guerra que le han hecho algunos de los mismos que le llamaron, que no sabiendo respetar sus actos le han traicionado despues; amagado continuamente por la invasion de los demas Estados del Centro América y que Costa Rica llevó á cabo; y en fin, que ha vencido los mil de obstáculos y salvado las infinitas barreras que sus enemigos interiores y exteriores le han opuesto á su paso; ha realizado el tratado nuevamente celebrado con la *Compañía de Tránsito* cuya importancia para esta República está claramente demostrada; la contrata con los Sres. Robert W. Hayt y C. para la extracción de maderas de los montes y beneficiar sus tintes en esta República, abriendo con ella una nueva vía de industria y especulación al pais, pues dicha compañía deberá introducir las máquinas necesarias para el aserrio de maderas y elaboración de los tintes, empleando al propio tiempo infinitad de brazos que hoy se hallan ociosos por falta de industria en que ocuparse, y cuya ocupación naturalmente hará subir el precio de los jornales por la escasez de brazos que estas industrias acarrearán; como asimismo la protección que ha dispuesto se de no solo á este ramo, sino á la agricultura y al comercio, segun ha manifestado en su programa de Gobierno, y de que estamos seguros que no omitirá medio para llevarlo á cabo; y lo que es mas laudable aun, el establecimiento de institutos

de educación para proveer al adelanto de este pueblo, que despreciando uno de los atributos principales de todo Gobierno y de los hombres, han dado lugar con su abandono á que la ignorancia haya querido fundar su cuna en este pais privilegiado: sin perjuicio de otros tratados industriales y comerciales que están próximos á realizarse y que verán la luz pública muy pronto. No ha descuidado sus deberes como jefe principal de la Nacion, pues á la vez que ha dispensado su mas asidua protección á los vecinos honrados y pacíficos, sin abrumarlos con contribuciones, ha exigido la mas estrecha responsabilidad á los empleados públicos para que se dé el mas exacto cumplimiento á la ley y hecho castigar con mano fuerte al delincuente.

Los enemigos del progreso de Nicaragua obcecados en sus ideas, cerrando los ojos ante los hechos insisten en su propósito de oponerse á cuanto tienda á su desarrollo sin pararse en los medios que para conseguir su fin emplean: por esto les vemos unas ocasiones invitando á ciertas gentes á hacer pronunciamientos parciales, que hasta hoy ningún resultado les han dado; y otras circulando mentiras de todas clases, propalando entre las gentes mas ignorantes que se van á imponer fuertes contribuciones á los honrados é industriales ciudadanos, cualquiera que sea la clase de industria á que estén dedicados, y entorpeciendo de tal modo que muchos dias llegan á abandonar sus ocupaciones aun privándose del único recurso que tienen para sustentarse.

El Jeneral Walker y su administración jamás han pensado ni aun remotamente imponer contribuciones de ninguna especie á ninguna de las distintas clases que forman la sociedad, á escepcion de las que naturalmente debe pagar todo pueblo y que ya están establecidas, esperando por lo tanto de la sensatez del pueblo nicaraguense, que no hará caso en lo adelante de las voces que los enemigos ocultos de la actual administración propalan; sino á las disposiciones que vean publicadas segun costumbre.

En Nicaragua como en todos los paises del mundo, existen algunos pocos descontentos y contrarios á su gobierno, por bueno que este sea, que esgrimiendo la innoble arma de la mentira y de la chismografía, pretenden causar trastornos usando siempre del *dicen* para no comprometer sus nombres. Esta clase de hombres que con nada se satisfacen, y que por un rancio españolismo odian todo lo que es extranjero, y prefieren ver á su pais reducido á la mas completa ruina, ántes que entregarla á manos estrañas, aun cuando tengan las mas íntimas convicciones de que estas sean las únicas capaces de hacer su felicidad, solo porque no han nacido en el pais.

Todos los pueblos del mundo han tenido y tienen el derecho de llamar en su auxilio á cualquier otro vecino, capaz de ayudarlo, sin que por esto se haya degradado ni menguado su dignidad. Así lo hizo Nicaragua y todos á una se lo han desaprobado, y levantado el grito contra ella. Los Estados de Centro América, sus vecinos, se congregaron inmediatamente para destruir el único recurso que le quedaba en su agonía: sin tomar en consideración que estaban ellos incurriendo en aquellos momentos en el mismo delito que no podían perdonar á Nicaragua. Decimos en aquellos momentos, porque Honduras tres meses ántes de la llegada del Jeneral Walker á esta, habia solicitado su apoyo, y Costa Rica lo recibia de Inglaterra en los momentos que pretendia consternar la República con su ridícula invasion. Aquí podemos aplicar aquel proverbio que dice *„que no se advierte la viga en el ojo propio y se vé la paja en el ojo ajeno.“* Les generaciones venideras juzgarán con mas exactitud la conducta de Nicaragua y de su juicio, estamos seguros, resultarán condenadas las Repúblicas que han querido precipitarla en el caos donde ellas marchan apresuradamente á sepultarse si su ceguera continúa por mas tiempo. Y no se nos diga despues, que por qué Nicaragua no les pidió ayuda á ellos y fué á buscarla á un pais lejano, porque este cargo está solventado con el principio de que nadie puede dar lo que no

tiene, y en este caso se hallan ellas, por su desgracia, aunque les sobra bastante orgullo para no comprenderlo así.

Afortunadamente no le es dado al hombre detener el curso que la Providencia ha demarcado á los pueblos, y por esta razon el Jeneral Walker ha podido hasta hoy sobreponerse, como lo hará en lo adelante, y destruir con su perseverancia é ilustración, todos los inconvenientes que le han presentado aquellos indolentes estacionarios que no teniendo medios de llevar adelante su destrucción quieren interponerse al paso, sin que les detengan la consideración de los perjuicios que acarrearán á sus compatriotas y á su patria y que sin poder adelantar un paso á su propósito, se les vea algun dia huir avergonzados á ocultarse donde no puedan penetrar en sus oídos los lamentos de los desgraciados huérfanos é inconsolables viudas que en su aflicción clamarán venganza, oprobio y execración contra los autores de tantas calamidades.

Habiéndonos estendido demasiado, para los reducidos límites del periódico, por ser muy estensa esta materia, suspendemos por ahora, para continuarla mas adelante.

## JUSTICIA.

El 28 del mes ppdo. fué hecho prisionero D. *Mariano Solazar*, por el comandante de la goleta de guerra *San José*, que se hallaba cruzando en las costas de San Salvador: éste individuo era precisamente el enviado por el Sr. Jerez, como jefe principal; para que buscara los recursos necesarios para llevar adelante sus descabellados planes.

En el momento que fué hecho prisionero, se tomaron las medidas conducentes para que llegase cuanto ántes á Granada, residencia de nuestro Ilustre Presidente el Jeneral Walker, y al amanecer del dia 3 del que rije llegó el desdichado Solazar á su presencia; preguntado que fué, queria descargarse de las culpas que sobre él recaian, hasta el extremo de manchar su dignidad; ¡aclamando perdon!

Mas no era ya posible su vindicación, él era bastante conocido y sus hechos bastante demostrados: nuestro magnánimo Presidente condolido de la fatal situación en que se hallaba este desgraciado, mandó que se retirase, pues veia que no era la mano del hombre la que lo salvara, la ley, la justicia era quien lo condenaba; y era preciso que sufriese la pena de muerte á que él mismo se habia precipitado, no tan solo por este hecho de haberlo tomado prisionero con toda la correspondencia que llevaba, sino por haber sido el principal motor de los hechos últimamente ocurridos en Leon.

La justicia, la ley lo conducen al cadalso; inmediatamente fué puesto en capilla, y habiéndosele leído su sentencia á pena de muerte á que fué condenado, se dispuso testamentariamente y en seguida recibió los auxilios de nuestra Madre la Santa Iglesia; como á las cinco y media de la tarde una escolta lo sacó de la capilla hasta el patíbulo, acompañado de dos sacerdotes, y sentado que fué en el banquillo, y preparados los tiradores recibió su condigno castigo. ¡Descanse en paz!

## AQUIENES CORRESPONDA.

Investido por la autoridad, de hoy en adelante llamo á Justo Ximenez y Nicolas Matus Ex Receptores de Masaya para rendir sus cuentas en esta oficina. O de otra manera tendré que llamar la atención de sus fiadores.

Wm. K. ROGERS,  
Subsecretario de Hacienda.

## IMPRENTA LIBERAL.

en la plaza frente á la casa de Gobierno.