EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL 1. GRANADA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1856. NO. 42.

El Nicaraguense.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

PRICE TWO DIMES.

JOHN TABOR, Proprietor.

REGULAR TERMS:

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

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

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 Wiedemann 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 Wiedemann 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.

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.

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, dsawn 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 STO

Hospital street, in front of SanFrancisco Convent.

Granada, June 7, 1856.

OFFICIAL.

Lieut. Col. Byron Cole's

EXPEDITION TO CHONTALES.

Report to W. K. ROGERS, *Secretary of Hacienda.*

SIR:—In pursuance of the orders issued to me from the Department of Hacienda, I assembled sixteen volunteers, all reliable and trustworthy men, and accompanied by a native force of thirteen men commanded by a native officer, departed from the wharf at Granada on the morning of 22nd July, in a large bungo or sailing vessel, hoping to reach San Ubaldo in Chontales by a voyage of three or four days. The vessel was provided with "sweeps" and sails, but we found the long oars or sweeps of very little use, being too light for the tonnage of the vessel. The native oarsmen managed the sails of our schooner bungo with considerable skill, and had her sailing qualities permitted, we should have made our port of destination in the time allowed. The wind blew steadily from the N. and NE., and it was soon found that our bark made too much "lea-way," to use a a nautical phrase, to reach the coast of Chontales at any point while the wind lay in that quarter.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 22nd, a storm arose, coming upon us with great violence from the east. The waves rose suddenly to a dangerous height, and the bungo leaking considerably we cast anchor and rode out the gale. Finding ourselves near the shore, we concluded to put in at Cocos for the night, and make sail again with the wind of the morning.

Cocos is supposed to be twenty miles above Granada, two miles below the mouth of Tipitapa river. The place is landmarked for lake voyagers by six tall cocoa nut trees. The village consists of five or six miserable *battos* or huts—the inhabitants poor and sickly. The *calentura* prevails here and mosquitoes are very troublesome.

Early on the morning of the 23d we left Cocos, pulling out slowly with our sweeps. A wind sprung up at sunrise and we stood off in an easterly course making about twenty-five miles. The lea way of our vessel carried us so far to the southward, that on the larboard tack we struck the shore at about eleven o'clock at night, only twenty miles from Cocos.

At daylight on the morning of the 29th, we sailed again on the starboard tack, the wind NE., and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon discovered that during the storm of the first day, the vessel had "sprung" her keelson, and that the seams had opened in several places down to the waters edge. A storm under those circumstances, would have sent us all to the bottom; and it became necessary to put back to Cocos. We made a landing at sunset ten miles above Cocos, where we saw cattle and *hattos*—kindled a fire, killed a calf for supper, set a guard for the night, and sent two men inland for horses. At this point or near it, is the mouth of Malacotolla river. The village is called "Martin Sachira," and consists of two or three miserable *hattos*, inhabited by *vaqueros*.

During the evening a considerable herd of cattle assembled to water at this point, but the "vaqueros" kept away from us through fear. "Martin Sachira," (called also "Tierra Blanca,") is a good landing place. One or two bungoes came in while we remained there. There is a good foot road or trail from this point up the Malacotolla river. The country inland along the river being rich and well stocked with cattle, there is reason to think that this will be eventually the location of a town and lake port.

July 25th. In the morning we made ready for a march into the interior. The bungo was put in charge of the native crew, who were directed by me to put fifteen head of cattle on board and proceed immediately to Granada. I distributed ammunition to our party, packed our provisions, and waited in readiness for the return of the two men who were sent out in the morning. About nine o'clock in the morning they came in with two good horses, and reported the interior rich in cattle, mules and horses. They had been five miles up the river, and losing their way on the return had passed the night in the woods.

The evening of this day we marched from Martin Sachira, (or Tierra Blanca,) five miles NW. by the cattle trail, to a large cattle estate with hattos, called "Agua Caliente," where there is a ferry, and hattos on both sides of the river; the other side being called Malacotolla.

At Agua Caliente I remained several days, sending out parties each day in search of cattle, horses and mules. The haciendas and cattle estates visited and levied upon during our stay at Agua Caliente, according to the orders and in the manner prescribed by your Department, will be found in the general list accompanying this.

The parties sent out out were generally unsuccessful in their search for horses and mules, until the 26th of July, when I sent out four men to proceed as far as Mesapa on the lake in a northeasterly direction. This party, consisting of Messrs. West, Leroy, Blair, Stackhouse and the native soldiers who accompanied us, succeeded well, as will appear in the sequel, and procured all the animals necessary for the expedition. The embarcadero of "Tabacal, at Agua Caliente, is a good landing place for a small steamer, as far as we could ascertain. There are from four to six feet of water in the river; the neighboring haciendas and cleared lands are covered with corn, plantains, sugar cane and the castor plant—and the number of cattle in the vicinity exceeds that of any other portion of Nicaragua, in proportion to the extent of territory. Captain Castan visited a plantation belonging to Padre Vijil, and reports one hundred and fifty acres of indigo growing upon it. The name of this plantation is Cofradilla. At Cofradilla, Captain Castan learned that a body of Americans, twenty-five in number, and well armed, probably deserters, had gone through the day before on their way to the interior of Chontales.

The 28th was passed in the same manner, and a number of haciendas and cattle estates added to the list.

July 29th. On the twenty-ninth I moved up the river one mile to a cattle estate called "Los Ramitos." In the morning two parties were sent out, one up and one down the river on the south bank, to hasten the cattle levies. In the afternoon the Mesapa expedition arrived at the embarcadero of Tabacal, driving in thirty mules and horses, with a number of saddles and bridles. The animals were taken across the ford of Tabaiac without loss, and that evening and the following morning passed in making extemporary riding gear. In the afternoon we crossed the river at Los Ramitos, leaving behind us all cumbersome and unnecessary baggage—passed several hattos, among others that of Malacotolla, and Pass Real, and arrived at the cattle estate of Catarina on the road to Mesapa, at sunset. Although the distance is but six miles from the ford of Tabacal to Catarina, the road is perhaps one of the very worst in Chontales. It is crossed by several small rivers or branches of the river Malacotolla, which are mere mud holes. We found great difficulty in passing with our mules and horses through these ditches, but happily lost none of them.

I neglected to mention that at the time we took our departure from Los Ramitos, I sent fifty-two head of cattle, driven in from the general levies, under the care of Captain Caston and six others, with six of our native soldiers, to Granada. Several "vaqueros" were hired to assist in driving; forty-one of this herd arrived safely at Granada, but the loss was not large, considering the state of the roads and the nature of the forest through which it was necessary to drive them.

Our party was now reduced to seven native soldiers, including their officer, and ten Americans. As we were well armed and tolerably mounted, we thought ourselves strong enough to go on through Chontales; an opinion which we soon had reason to change.

The hatto of Catarina is in the centre of a cleared space, entirely shut in by forest. There are probably ten or fifteen persons living here in charge of the herds. They received us with great kindness and hospitality, which we took good care to return by abstaining from all causes of offence. From this time forward we killed no cattle for our own use, living entirely upon jerked beef, tortillas, plantains, and occasionally milk and cheese, which are plentiful, as a matter of course, on all the cattle estates. The hatto of Catarina is the property of Dolores Menesa, who lives on the land, and appears, with her family, to be well disposed towards the Americans, and the present government.

August 1st. On the morning of the first of August we commenced a toilsome journey, variously estimated from ten to thirteen miles, to the hacienda of Mesapa, on the borders of the lake. The first five miles is a mountain road, over the chain of hills which divides the valley of the Malacotolla river from Chontales proper. The valley of the Malacotolla is merely a continuation of the low ground which extends from the Lagoon mountain at Granada to this boundary. The principal exit of waters is by the Tipitapa river; then by the Malacotolla. North, or rather east of this chain of Mesapa, the water flows into the lake by another system of drainage towards the S. E. The descent toward Mesapa, on the eastern slope of the Mesapa range is moderale, but extremely rocky, and brings the traveller to a table land covered with marshes. On these marshes we found a considerable herd of mules and horses. The horses taken by our party were found and captured on these marshes. Our attempts to drive in the rest of the herd toward Mesapa, were unsuccessful, oone of the party being provided with good lassos to noose the animals, who were very wild.

A rocky plain half covered with water leads to a dense thicket; and this borders immediately upon the great prairie of Chontales, a strip of territory extending from Mesapa along the borders of the lake, varying in width from two to ten miles, as far as Acoyapa where it bends northward and terminates at the base of the first chain of the inland mountains of Chontales.

We were well received at Mesapa by the agent who resides there in charge of the property, and who gave satisfactory evidence by his conduct and general deportment, of a good disposition toward the present government. Here, in good quarters for the afternoon and night, and free from the excessive torment of mosquitoes, so injurious and painful on the low lands of the rivers, we completed our riding gear and passed a quiet night in the clear cool air which blows constantly from the mountains.

August 2nd. We left Mesapa at eight o'clock and took up our line of travel toward Juigalpa.

The road or trail carried us over a succession of grassy plains, or savannas, characteristic of Chontales. The inland chain of mountains, in the heart of which is Comolapa, bounded our view upon the left. We passed herd after herd of cattle, mules and horses, and continually admired the extreme beauty of the landscape, and singular richness of the soil and vegetation. Three or four miles beyond Mesapa by the lower road, we noticed old lake shores, worn apparently by the waters of lake Nicaragua when this part of Chontales occupied a lower level.

Three miles from Mesapa we passed the hatto called Santa Rhito—thence half a mile to the hatto Santa Barbara, and then crossed the river Tacoloso, flowing southward. A stone's throw beyond is the channel of the river called Guasco, which is probably a branch of the Tacolosa. Soon after we forded a third river, the Guanacastilla, beyond which is the hatto Tierra Blanca. The region here is more mountainous, spurs of the inland, or Juigalpa range, breaking across the plains of the coast. The strata of these spurs dip generally to the southwest. I saw here outcrops of white tufaceous sandstones, composed of disintegrated volcanic rocks of the most ancient period. Basaltic and lavaceous fragments seemed to indicate the existence of basaltic dykes, breaking the strata like those which have caused the formation of the singular cluster called the "Thousand Islands" below Granada.

About mid-day we arrived at the great hacienda of San Lorenzo, the property of Flilario Selva, and perhaps the finest in western Chontales.

After feeding horses, obtaining, meanwhile, all the information possible, and making the requisition for cattle ordered by your department, I gave the order for our departure, and at sunset we arrived at El Carmel, a newly built hacienda of the best character, six miles beyond San Lorenzo. El Carmel belongs to the Padre Dumas.

The family received us very well at El Carmel, but we stayed but a few moments, while I made the requisition, and pushed on after dusk in a north easterly direction for the Hacienda of Conception, two leagues distant from Carmel, intending to pass the night there.

Our native guide took us in the direction of Juigalpa, and loosing the trail we were soon lost in the darkness. After wandering for two hours or more within less than two miles of the hacienda we were in search of, I resolved to camp for the night, but a heavy rain came on, and the party, after a short rest upon the grass, started to their feet again. The barking of dogs in the distance gave assurance that we were near some hatto or hacienda. Our guide went out in search of it, and soon returned with the welcome information that a short ride along the flank of a hill would bring us to a shelter where we would pass the night. After some delay occasioned by the extreme darkness of the night, we brought in and saddled up the horses and mules, and in half an hour were sheltered from the rain under the corridor of the hacienda. The inhabitants opened their doors to us after a long delay, and with evident reluctance. Americans are not popular at present in Chontales, nor do the inhabitants fully understand what is necessary for their own safety. Rumors contrary to truth are industriously circulated by enemies of the Government, filling the inhabitants with distrust of their rulers, and false confidence in themselves. The sudden appearance of so small a party as ours, on a lawful mission in the service of an elected and established government, produced at first a powerful impression, and excited general surprise. As we proceeded farther, and were, consequently, more in their power, it was easy to perceive a change in the behavior and feelings of the people. At the hacienda of Concepcion the people were sullen and inhospitable to a marked degree, and we gladly took our departure for Comalapa at early dawn.

August 3d. This morning we took the road from Concepcion in a north-easterly direction, over the mountains toward Comalapa. The trail winds along a deep ravine, and turning to the north, brings the traveller to the summit of the first chain, one thousand feet above the level of the lake. At the very highest point we found the grass good and cattle grazing; the land everywhere arable and the soil rich. I saw but little timber suitable for building purposes—the country being altogether open or wooded in scanty copses, excepting in a few cañons and along the banks of the rivers. The trees have generally short boles and long depending arms. There were no cedars, nor any trees capable of yielding long timber. The India rubber tree occurred frequently in the low lands and marshes. Game is said to abound in Chontales, but only four deer were seen by our party, and no other wild animals except monkeys which are not as common in Chontales as in forests between Granada and Rivas. Birds, on the contrary, were exceedingly numerous in the woods, wild turkeys and partridges were common on the

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

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El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, August 23.

ARMY REGISTER.

Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

Second Lieutenant Tyler O'Gwin promoted First Lieutenant.

W. A. Rhea, appointed First Lieutenant Isthmus Transit Rangers.

Y, G. Hewlett appointed Second Lieutenant Isthmus Transit Rangers.

Second Lieutenant Robert Gardner promoted First Lieutenant First Rifles.

Second Lieutenant R. R. Johnson promoted First Lieutenant First Rifles.

Julius Kiel appointed First Lieutenant, attached to the Inspector General's Office.

NEW INTERNATIONAL LAW.—It will be remembered, that by the Treaty of Paris, the allied powers not only settled the war with Russia, but they afterwards proceeded to adopt certain rules of law which should thereafter be recognized as binding the great nations of Europe in any future struggles which might take place. The war between England, France and Turkey against Russia, developed the necessity for some new regulation as regards the commercial marine of neutral nations; and in order to provide for this necessity, four points were discussed and adopted at the Conference, with the understanding that the ame points were to be presented to the United States for her acceptance as one of the leading powers of the earth. The Hon. W. L. Marcy has recently responded to these proposals, accepting them entirely, but adding a fifth point, which, it is thought, will not be accepted by the European States. The statesmen of the United States have always maintained, and will continue to hold, that the true strength of the United States, both by sea and land, is her volunteer force; and when she consent to relinquish the right to equip privateers, she plays the part of Sampson with his locks, and allows her vitality to be crippled in the most sensitive point. If, however, European States will respect private property, under whatever flag it sails, the same end will be attained, and the United States will still be preserved from the necessity of maintaing a large navel force.

But to the new principles as laid down at the Paris Conference, and amended by Secretary Marcy:

First.—The abolition of paper blockades.

Second.—That free ships make free goods.

Third.—That neutral goods in enemies' ships shall be exempt from capture.

Fourth.—The abolishing of privateering.

To which Mr. Marcy adds the following as the fifth and conclusive:

Fifth.—That private property on the seas shall be exempt from capture, whether by privateers or national vessels.

It will readily be conceived that without the adoption of this fifth article, the American Government cannot accede to the four points adopted at the Paris Conference. Just as well might Europe ask that the United States shall not employ her militia on land, or that she shall not arm volunteers for the ocean. The two propositions are about equal, and therefore in the same degree unreasonable.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL. — We record with pleasure the arrival of the Hon. Pierre Soule, by the steamer La Virgin, in this city, on Wednesday last. From a short conversation had with Mr. Soule, we can safely say that like all the other new comers to Nicaragua, he is decidedly prepossessed in favor of Central America, although it would be too much to hope that he could be induced to exchange the brilliant prospect before him in the great northern confederacy, for a home in this Republic. As a republican and a democrat, the cause of Nicaragua has always claimed and held the services of Mr. Soule, and to-day he is the same sterling advocate of our cause, as when the news of the victory of Rivas gained so much enthusiasm in the United States. He is in the city as a visitor observing for himself the order of this great revolution; and it is not going beyond the line of deiicacy in saying that he regards the cause as one not only eminently just and patriotic, but as being guided by such wisdom and justice as to leave no doubt of its success. It is uncertain, as yet, how long the stay of Mr. Soule will continue in Nicaragua.

RESIGNATION.—Lieut. Thomas Stackhouse, of the Second Light Infantry, has resigned his position in the army.

THE FIRST AMERICAN MARRIAGE IN GRANADA.

Married, in this city, on Thursday evening, by Col. J. H. Wheeler, U. S. Minister, Col. Alexander Jones, Paymaster-General of the Nicaraguan Army, of California, to Mrs. Mary H. Musgrave, of New York.

It is with the highest degree of satisfaction, we announce the happy event, and award to the gallant Colonel the merit of his good deeds. To have been the best looking man in Nicaragua, and to have married an accomplished and handsome wife, ought to have been sufficient; but these, too add the crowning glory of having been the first American couple married in the city, was somewhat of a lion's share, and we doubt of our natural envy will allow us to wish Mr. and Mrs. Colonel Jones more pleasure hereafter than we could desire for ourselves.

SOIREE.—It was our pleasure to attend last (Friday) evening, a very pleasant soirée given by Col. Ph. R. Thompson, Adjutant-General, N. A., at his residence. The attendance was quite large, and we observed that Gen. Walker honored the occasion with his presence—the first, except his own, he attended this season. There were many of the Spanish ladies there, also, who appeared to enjoy the music and dancing with as much gusto as the ladies from the North. The Colonel did not dance, but devoted himself to making his guests happy; and Mrs. Thompson, who is one of the most charming women alive, contributed much to the pleasure of the evening, by dancing occasionally.

If our space would permit, we would give the names of all present, but even now we cannot omit to mention the presence of the venerable Padre Vijil, Mrs. Fry, wife of the Brigadier-General —whose beauty is excelled only by her grace— Col. Wheeler, the American Minister, and nearly all the principal officers of the army. During the evening refreshments were served to the ladies, while the gentlemen were allowed to help themselves at a well supplied table. The pleasure enjoyed by all present leads us to hope for many similar entertainments.

ARRIVAL OF RECRUITS.—The La Virgin brought up, on Wednesday, 108 additional recruits for the army. Most of these last companies come from San Francisco. About fifty, we believe, come from New York and New Orleans.

COL. MONCOSSUS.—This efficient officer, whose efficiency as an agent in New Orleans has won praise from all parties, arrived in this city on Wednesday, by the steamer.

CUBAN DEMONSTRATION.—In our last issue in the report of the Cuban Demonstration, we inadvertentiy, made Col. Lainé, in his toast, say that there were 250 Cubans engaged at the battle of Las Posas, instead of 49. The Colonel's reply to General Walker's toast, which we were compelled to omit, for want of room, would have explained our mistake.

ANOTHER.— Colonel Wheeler gave a pleasant *conversatione* at the United States Legation, on Thursday evening. The Hon. Pierre Soule, was the "observed of all observers." Mrs. Brig. Gen. Fry, made her first appearance among her numerous friends, since her return, and was every where greeted with the heartiest welcome.

PAPER AT MASSAYA. — The boys at Massaya have started up a printing office, and we are promised an exchange from that quarter next week. Lieut. St. Levy is the gentleman named as the editor; and from what we know of his abilities, together with a slight inkling of the contents, it is altogether probable the new paper will be quite a favorite.

MORE LADIES.—Mrs. Fry, the accomplised lady of Brig-Gen. Fry, arrived in this city on Wednesday, by the steamer La Virgin. Mrs. Fry's literary abilities have already made her known to the readers of El Nicaraguense. The wife and family of Capt. William Morris arrived at the same time, in company with Mrs. Fry. We give them happy welcome.

RELIGIOUS READING FOR THE ARMY.— We understand that the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, agent of the American Bible Society, has brought out a large assortment of religious tracts for distribution amongst the soldiers.

RETURNED.—Lieut. Jennings Estell, returned to this city on the last steamer, after a furlough of sixty days spent in visiting New York, and the eastern states.

PEEPS ABOUT TOWN.

BY TITAS BRICKS.

As the horse racing epidemic has had a temporary lull, and the "Rifles" subsided into a temporary quiet, I thought, by way of amusement that I would take a "peep" at the trade of the city. The Captain, too, who always looks about as neat as a pink, very kindly offered his services in collecting any little items which might be worth presenting to the public.

The trade of Granada has increased very much of late, and this is attributable in part, no doubt, to the necessity which exists for articles of commerce, but principally to an enlarged credit system. Credit! thou most worshipful and beneficent of all the gods, how faithfully do thy votaries worship at thy shrine; and yet, sad to tell, the name of the genius who invented thee has been lost for ever. I need not go back to trace the origin of credit, for an old almanac, at hand, informs me that it originated from the putting together, for shortness, the initials of the following words — Call Regularly Every Day I'll Trust.

The Captain who is so particular about going back to first principals that he will not even take water in his brandy, was tickled half to death by the flood of light which was thrown upon his commercial ideas by the old almanac, and it was resolved unanimously, by both of us, that we should give the world the benefit of our knowledge.

Called first upon a very quiet looking little man, who had but just commenced business, and supposing that he was not posted up on the mystery of credit—explained it to him, and immediately began our transactions. The Captain was at first very modest—he would not be persuaded by the little man to take more than six dozen pairs of boots and shoes, five dozen coats, do. do. pants, ten do. do. shirts, which, by making a shift he could do without, and twenty do. do. hose, and other "fixins." As I supposed the Captain was buying for both, I did not purchase, and beside, we had already as much as we could both carry. As we were going off the little man told us com placently to "call again" which we promised faithfully to do.

We had only got half way across the Plaza when we heard, what we supposed was a horse race, but it turned out to be the little old man who had forgotten to take our names. The Captain endeavored to explain how that made no difference, but he was too much of an old foggy to imbibe any new system all at once, so in order to prove to him that our intentions were honorable, the Captain pulled out his note book, and wrote as follows:

Granada, August 19th, 1856.

Due U. N. Shaver three hundred and forty dollars.

Captain Pruldnorsamterly Ghartenfrosnthrenlondreno, Co. O K, 12th Rifles, 10th Battalion, N. A.

"Mutch obleeged," said the trader, as he returned to his store to await the next customer, with as much pleasure ex hibited on his face as if he was satisfied that he had made a good thing.

"Bricks, that wasn't a bad lay out," said the Captain, as he surveyed himself In the glass with a new suit on.

"Not bad," responded Bricks, as he pulled on a comfortable pair of shoes.

"But we forgot to get some hats," continued Bricks, as he saw the reflection of his "shocking bad" one in the looking-glass.

"He told us to call again," said the Captain, "suppose we go right over and get some?"

"Nuf ced," said I; but when we got there the place was closed. It was evident that the little man had explained the Capt in's commercial theores to his customers as they came in, and, acting on the "quick sale and (very) light profits" system, he had been cleaned out in almost no time.

I began to despair about the hat, as I was not sure that I could work upon the sympathy of any of the old foggy merchants of Granada, who persist in keeping the antiquated legend "no trust" in such conspicuous places in their stores, when I felt a tap on my shoulder, and heard a voice say,

"Bricks, exchange hats with me for a couple of days."

Before I could turn around and see the individual, he had gone; but an examination of the hat he had substituted for mine, proved it to be an A No. 1 article.

I now began to have visions of those soirees I had previously heard so much about—how I should enjoy the delightful music, and how, in order to show my hat, I should pretend to be absent minded and stand up to dance with it on my head; how, in fact, I should do the agreeable in all particulars.

I had scarcely put the hat on my head again when a very genteel looking individual came up behind me and taking my arm, said, "come, let's take a drink;" "with all my heart," said I, but when the gentleman saw my face he begged pardon, and walked away. Now this was considerable of a disappointment for one whose very name is suggestive of dryness; if I happened to have had a dime by me, I should have gone and taken a glass alone.

I had scarcely turned to walk home to my quarters, when a well dressed man approached me, and pulling out his pocket book, which by the way, seemed to be very full, said:

"I'll pay you that money now if you'll receive it."

"I'll take it now," said I, but the man looked at me, laughed, and begging my pardon walked off.

These strange occurrences surprised me not a little. If I could see the captain he might throw some light upon it, and I had just started for home again, when a man dashed up to me on horse-back, and exclaimed breathlessly,— "I want those things to be sent immediately, by order of the General; but before I could ask "what things," he was off.

Supposing that the merchant had discovered some fallacy in our commercial theory, and had complained of it to the General, I began to travel in double quick time so as to acquaint the captain of the unfortunate turn in our affairs. In order to avoid any delay I turned into a back street, but had not gone far when somebody clasped me about the waist, and implanted upon my cheek a real hearty kiss. I began to get indignant that any person should take such a liberty with Bricks, but when I saw that the face which had just drawn itself away from mine was a beautiful one, I simmered down very fast, and tried to coax her to repeat the offence, but she ran into the house as if frightened, muttering something about a *sombrero*.

I now saw things in their true light; the gentleman who had exchaged hats with me must have been very popular, and amazingly good looking; and as I couldn't bear to be mistaken for a gentleman I hastened home, and assumed the only tile that became a Brick.

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Arrival of the Steamer La Virgin.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN CONTINENTS.

The events which appear to be transpiring in the various parts of the world, although not of the greatest importance, are in many respects interesting.

EUROPEAN.

French Finances and Financiers.—As to the financial position of France, the National Review says; "Including the two great loans, the belief is, that since the *coup d'etat*, Louis Napoleon has borrowed 1,700,000,000f. The expenses incurred by the municipality of Paris on account of the arrangement as to the price of bread, reach to between fifty and one hundred million francs. For the embellishment of the city the Parisian authori ties have contracted three loans to the extent of 135,000, 00f. The sums borrowed for similar purposes by the departments and communes are stated to us at 300,000,000f. These facts and figures are alarming enough; what is yet more so is the establishment of the Credit Mobilier, a society for borrowing and lending on various securities and on an enormous scale. Scarcely one of the ministers or men connected with the Emperor is free from the reproach of stock-jobbing; their fortunes have been made either by gross favoritism or by speculations in the funds, which, in men placed as they are, and with sinister and secret means of information, is little short of swindling; and the riches thus questionably won are spent in a style of lavish and somewhat vulgar luxury, peculiarly offensive both to the taste and the poverty of the cultivated and nobles."

The idea of the separation of the spiritual from the temporal power of the Pope seems to be gaining ground among the clergy, particularly in Italy. It is imagined in France, observes the Abbe Michon, in his new book, that the eminent members of the clergy of Rome hold greatly to the temporal power of the Pope. That opinion is so rooted in the religious world, that to speak of the Sovereign Pontiff as freed from his temporal mission is the same as to say that there is no Pope at all. In the course of the year 1855, he adds, while the war in the East was in all its force, and when a complication of affairs might be dreaded in Europe, a solution was proposed to the Pontifical government. Complete liberty of action was guaranteed to the Sovereign Pontiff at Jerusalem; the means of maintaining, in an honorable manner, his high dignity was secured to him; while a railroad from Jerusalem to Jaffa would render the communication of the Papacy with Europe as rapid as from Rome itself. The proposition was not agreeable to the political world at Rome, who were unwilling to exchange a residence in a great and splendid city for that of the humble Jerusalem.

The possessions now governed in the name of the East India Company, with all their liabilities, pass to the British crown in 1874. The crown guarantees £600,000 a year to the proprietors of stock as dividend, which is in no shape affected by the state of the treasury of India. Should it fail, the people of England, who have bound themselves to redeem the stock for £6,000,000 sterling, become responsible. At present there are virtually two Chancellors of the Exchequer—one for the control of the £50,000,000 of taxes collected in England, strictly accountable to Parliament, and of whom a rigid reckoning is half-yearly exacted; the other dealing with the £25,000,000 collected in India, over whom nobody appears to have any control.

Austria is at present making very serious efforts to increase her navy. The first line of battle ship (90 guns,) which she ever thought of possessing was put on the stocks at Pola a few weeks back, under the name of the "Emperor," and is to have a screw propeller, with an 800 horse power. Two other ships of the line, of the same dimensions, are likewise to be immediatly commenced, and, according to orders sent from Vienna, are to be urged on as rapidly as possible.

In an account lately published of the Russian losses during the war, no mention was made of the navy. The Russian Black Sea fleet was manned by 38,400 picked men, all of whom had seen at least ten years' service. These men took a very active part in the defence of Sebastopol, and out of the number mentioned 23,000 were either killed or died of disease. Adding this loss to that of the land forces, we find the number of men carried off by the war from the Russians, at 300,000. Independently of its regular armies, the Russian government, in the second period of the war, had raised militia troops to the amount of 350,000 men. These regiments were not engaged, but they underwent heavy losses by fatigue and illness.

Paris to be a Seaport.—A late Paris letter in the *Independence Belge*, of Brussels, contains the following:

I have to acquaint you of a project which is so gigantic and incredible that I only mention it because I hear it spoken of in various quarters. It is stated that a decree will grant to a company, organized on an immense scale, the authorization to execute works which will bring the sea to Paris! A canal is, it is said, to be dug from Havre to Paris, in a straight line, which would admit the navigation of the largest vessels. A port would be constructed above St. Cloud; the company would receive a subvention of one hundred millions, payable at several periods; the State would divide the profits above five and a half per cent., and would also guarantee five per cent. on the paid up capital. The company would have the right of applying the law of expropriation for public utility. This is the project of which serious people are not afraid to speak.

The London *Free Press* of June 28, says:—The English nevertheless, were allowed to cut logwood within a certain accurately defined territory on the coast of Yucatan, now known as "Belize," or British Honduras. But they were strictly forbidden to make permanent establishments, erect fortifications, or organize any form of government, nor was the permission thus accorded to be construed as in any way derogating from the "sovereign territorial rights of the King of Spain." Yet from this simple permission to cut wood, thus hedged round with solemn treaty stipulations—Great Britain, by a series of encroachments and aggressions, has come to arrogate absolute sovereignty, not only over Belize, and a wide expanse of adjacent territory, but also over the large island of Ruatan, Guanaja, &c., in the Bay of Honduras, which have been organized as colonies of the British crown.

The Turkish government has given orders in England for the construction of a light vessel of the dimensions fixed by the treaty of the 30th of March, for the service of the Black Sea. This is to serve as a model for five others, which are to be constructed in Constinople.

The strength of the British navy in commission has been reduced to 338 ships and 59,000 men, and of this force, thirty-three ships and 10,000 men are ordered home to be paid off. With the exception of the ships scattered about on particular service, the fleet in the West Indies is the strongest in guns and men. There are at the present time at or about the station, thirty-six men of war, and nearly 10,000 men. Six of them are ships of the line, and screw blook-ships.

The *United Service Gazette*, London, says:—We have reason to believe that 1,500 or 1,800 of the Italian Legion, now at Malta, will proceed to Buenos Ayres, as military settlers, the government of the Argentine Republic being anxious for their services. Proposals have been made to locate them in that country. There are at present about 1,500 Italians settled in the above State, all thriving and doing well, the climate and soil agreeing with the Italians far beyond Canada or the Cape.

NAVAL PRIZES IN THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.

The balance of proceeds from the sale of vessels and their cargoes, captured by British ships during the late war, that remained undisturbed on the 1st of April, 1855, was £50,661 12s. 5d. Between that date and the 31st of March last, sales were made which realized £42,915 2s. 9d., making a total of £93,576 15s. 2d., of which £43,681 8s. 8d. was distributed or paid away in the years 1855–6 leaving a balance of £46,895 5s. 6d. The number of vessels taken was 90, besides grain and stores from Russian launches not worth the trouble of bringing into port, and about 40 of her Majesty's ships, as well as some of the French fleet in several cases, were instrumental in their capture. The average amount of prize money in each instance ranges between £800, and £2,000; one prize, however—the Ida—turned out to be worth £9,218 2s. 2.; on the other hand, a few like the Loticas, and Sfiatori, which only yielded £20 9s. 5d., fetched much less sums.

Mr. Dallas, the American Minister.—The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian thus describes the American minister as he appeared at the Queen's dtawing-room, at St. Jame's Palace on Friday:—"Mr. Dallas moved in the gay crowd *bien distinguishe*, as was said to Lord Castleraugh, at the congress of Vienna, by the simplicity of his attire. Mr. Dallas is the most venerable of all the American ministers that I remember. If you saw him sitting upon the platform of a Wesleyan conference, you would instinctively turn to him and declare that he was the fittest man to preside over their deliberations. Indeed, his long hair of silvery white, his sage yet amiable expression, his white neckcloth and black clerical-looking dress, completely realize one's idea of the president of a religious conclave. Mr. Dallas paid his respects to her Majesty in a black coat of Quaker-like cut, white waistcoat buttoned almost up to his throat, white neckcloth and black knee breeches, and black silk stockings; and as his tall and venerable figure was seen in the diplomatic circle, closely followed by two young attaches similiarly attired, the Americans migat have been proud of their minister, for a more gentlemanly man, or one whose bearing was indicative of more simple dignity of self-respect, was not present at the drawing-room."

The London *Times* of July 17th, speaking of the English navy, says:—We cannot conceal from ourselves that the facilities for supporting a navy commensurate to the exigencies of our territory, and our dignity are not so great as they once were, and as they are supposed to be now. Various causes have contributed to this result. Our commerce has grown largely of late years, and has considerably enhanced the demands of our mercantile marine.

According to the Paris correspondent of Le Nord, of Brussels, the special commission appointed by the Emperor Napoleon some time ago, to examine into another delicate family matter—the differences between the Princess of Canino and her husband—has now decided upon the still more important question of the validity of Prince Jerome's first marriage with Miss Paterson in America, a matter which was referred by the imperial nephew of the person most concerned to the same direct counsellors. The result of the investigation is, that the validity of the marriage, which, to the great offence of Napoleon I., was always maintained by the Pope, and a divorce consistently refused by the Holy See, and the consequence is, that a young sous-Lieutenant in the French Army, the grandson of Prince Jerome and Miss Paterson, must be recognised as a legitimate member of the Napoleon dynasty, and that Prince Napoleon the son of Jerome by his second marriage would be excluded.

It is stated by the friends of Mr. Smith O'Brien that it is his positive determination to resist all attempts to induce him to take part in the political affairs of that country, as he has made up his mind to attend henceforth solely to the duties of a resident country gentleman. He is said to have been wonderfully struck with the social changes which have taken place in Ireland during the six or seven years of his absence, and he freely admits that the progress of improvement has been much more rapid than could have been anticipated by the most sanguine expectants of the Irish millenium.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Malmesbury called the attention of Parliament to the difficulty that had arisen between the governments of Brazil and Great Britain, from the discourteous conduct of the British minister at Rio, on a matter arising out of the slave trade. Lord Malmesbury, in his speech, particularly insisted on the value of retaining the friendship of Brazil, in the case of a war with the United States. He concluded by moving for papers connected with the affair. Lord Clarendon explained the circumstances of the case. The British government had considered it right to support the Minister at Rio, but the Brazillian government was animated by no ill will towards Britain. After remarks by Lord Aberdeen, the papers were ordered to be printed. Lord Malmesbury then asked Lord Clarendon whether it is true that the Russians are dismantling the fortresses of Ismael and Reni, whether any other fortresses will be built on the Danube, and when a new Russian Minister might be expected to arrive in London. To these questions Lord Clarendon replied that there is no doubt the Russians are demolishing the fortresses, as they consider they have a right to do, previous to delivering them up to the Turks. As regarded the new Russian Minister, Count Creptowich had received the appointment to London.

An official French return shows that the indirect taxes yielded 440,732,000 francs in the first half of the present year, 442,000,000 francs in the same period of last year, and 401,000,000 francs in that of 1854.

The first screw line-of-battle ship of the Russian navy, the Rewison, left Cronstadt on the 2d of July for the Gulf of Finland, on a trial excursion. This vessel has one hundred guns. The machines were constructed in the United States, and are of 1200 horse power.

Sketch of Washington.—The following personal description of Washington, copied from the London Chronicle, July 22, 1780, gives in some respects, a better notion of his personal appearance than anything we have seen elsewhere:

"General Washington is now in the 47th year of his age; he is a tall, well-made man, rather large-boned, and has a tolerably genteel address; his features are manly and bold, his eyes of a blueish cast, and very lively; his hair a deep brown, his face rather long and marked with the small-pox; his complexion sunburnt and without much color, and countenance sensible, composed and thoughtful. There is a remarkable air of dignity about him, with a striking degree of gracefulness; he has an excellent understanding, with out much quickness; is strictly just, vigilant and generous; an affectionate husband, a faithful friend, a father to the deserving soldier; gentle in his manners, in temper rather reserved; a total stranger to religious prejudices, which have so often excited Christians of one denomination to cut the throats of those of another; in his morals he is irreproachable and was never known to exceed the bounds of the most rigid temperance; in a word, all his friends and acquaintances, universally allow that no man ever united in his own person a more perfect alliance of the virtues of a philosopher with the talents of a general; candor, sincerity, affability and simplicity seem to be the striking features of his character, till an occasion offers of displaying the most determined bravery and independence of spirit.

England and Brazils.—A bad feeling seems to exist in Brazil towards England, and her representatives in that country. The British officials have been meddlesome and insolent, and the Brazilian government cannot brook their presumption. The London Daily News, commenting on this subject, speaks bitterly of the ill effects of the license which the British Governmont allows to its agents in foreign countries, and declares that English trade with the Brazils is now jeopardized by that policy. The Brazilian Government has at this time a new tariff of customs duties in hand, and with the Brazilian population excited against England, nothing is more likely, the News thinks, than that the tariff will reduce the duties on all goods but those of England. It may indeed go further, and impose differential rates on English fabrics, and thus give advantage to American and French establishments.

The News denounces the neglect by Government of British interests in Brazil, and thus sets forth the dire consequences to England of the policy which her Ministers have pursued:

"If we only pursued a rational, moderate and temperate course, English interests would altogether predominate in Brazil; whereas it is now impossible to read the newspapers of that country without seeing that the rising intelligence of the empire, in disgust at England, is turning in favor of an intimate alliance with the United States as against our country; and if we turn to the journals of the States, there we find the greatest encouragement given to Brazil. One day we read an undiscriminating *eloge* on the character of the Emperor; another day we puruse an article on the colonization of the valley of the Amazon; third day we find the identity of interests that exists between Brazil and the United States enforced; and on the fourth day we see the policy of a firm union between the two countries boldly avowed, and not without reason, for the commerce of the United States with Brazil is increasing at a rate far beyond that of England. In 1854 its value was about 14,000,000 of dollars; in 1855 it had risen to 20,000,000 of dollars. The acute Yankees of the North aim, too, at monopolizing the coasting trade of Brazil."

NORTH AMERICA.

Battle with the Yakima Indians—Col. Wright Killed.—Mr. Fisher, of this place, who left Corvallis on Wednesday morning last, and arrived here last night, informs us that intelligence was received at Corvallis the night before he left, that Col. Wright had been attacked by the Yakima Indians—himself killed, and one-third of his command killed and wounded.

The news had been telegraphed from Portland to Lafayette, and was brought from thence to Corvallis by mail. Mr. Fisher could not give any details.

We presume the following, from the Portland Times of the 17th ult., gives the probable position of Col. Wright at the time of the engagement:

The news of the movements of the regulars is, that Col. Wright with his command had proceeded into the Indian country as far as Na-chez river, and had taken up a position on the south side of that river, where he met the Indians encamped on the north side, some one thousand to twelve hundred strong. The regulars for five days had been endeavoring to treat with the enemy; but all the chiefs, except Skloom and Shewhaway, are found hostile to making any treaties, and wish for more white men's blood. In view of these matters, Col. Wright has sent to Forts Vancouver and Dalles for three additional companies of regulars. Col. Wright's command probably numbered some 700 or 800 men.

Indian Outrages.—The Yreka Union of Saturday, says that Thomas Stewart, late from Rogue River Valley, and Charles W. Green, of Plattsburg, New York, were murdered recently on McKinney Creek, in Siskiyon county. The bodies were found horribly mutilated. They were, of course, killed by the Indians. The same paper says:

News reached this place on Tuesday evening last, of the murder of two men by the Indians, about eight miles west of the Willow Springs, in Shasta Valley. They were out hunting on Sunday last; and their bodies, deprived of all their clothing, were found on Monday. One was named Gibson, and the other named Coe—not Justice Coe of Scott Valley.

We suppose that between twenty and thirty persons have been murdered on the Klamath by the Indians, in the last twelve months, and as yet they have received no chastisement.

A few days since a herder in Shasta Valley was chased five miles by Indians; indeed, we believe that this occurred on the very day that the two last men mentioned were murdered.

Cannot Gen. Cosby and Gen. Colton induce the Governor to authorize the raising of a company of rangers? The Governor does not yet need their services to quell the revolt in San Francisco; and even if he should require this northern division, a company of rangers would not seriously diminish its numerical strength.

Since writing the above we have been informed that Maj-Gen. Cosby has taken the responsibility of ordering a small company of rangers, to look after these Indians. Our fellow townsman, Robt. Wood, is now busily engaged in making up a company of mounted men for this service. We trust that the enterprise may result in bringing these savages to terms—as well as punishing them for their late depredations. The General's promptness entitles him to praise.

Mormons.—James J. Strang, commonly called King Strang, the leader and prophet of the Mormons located on Beaver Islands, has been shot by two of his followers, and received injuries from which he was not likely to recover. Strang was the ruling spirit among the Mormons, a large number of whom are Welsh, who are located on and have control of the six islands in the northern part and near the outlet of Lake Michigan, called Beaver Islands; and since 1853 he has represented Newago county, which is composed of those islands, in the lower branch of the Michigan Legislature. He has been the means, in times past, of causing considerable disturbance in the regions adjacent to where he resides, and robbery, murder and piracy are crimes which have been freely attributed to him and his followers. His residence is at St. James, a considerable town, located on the largest of the islands, and his principal business was supplying the lake steamers with wood.

Steam on Salt Lake.—Some of the Mormons are said to be on their way to the Eastern States for machinery for a steamboat, to be used on Salt Lake.

It seems that California possesses hot springs like those of Iceland, which are called Geysers. They are found on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada, not far from a lake called Washo. The water rises to the height of twenty-one feet, but the jets occur at intervals of five minutes, and when they fall back into the earth, produce a noise like thunder. The opening of the principal jet is about twelve inches, and is surrounded by a silicious formation. The heat of the water varies from 200 to 212 degrees.

Newspapers in the World.—The following is supposed to be the number of newspapers in the world; 10 in Austria, 14 in Africa, 4 in Spain, 26 in Portugal, 30 in Asia, 65 in Belgium, 85 in Denmark, 50 in Russia and Poland, 350 in the Germanic States, 500 in Great Britain and Ireland, and 3000 in the United States.

And there should be added, one in Nicaragua—El Nicaraguense.

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open country, and plenty of waterfowl on the wet lands of the coast.

The descent from the mountains into the great valley of Orcones, of which Comolapa is the center, presented views of wonderful beauty—a sea of hills and mountains, covered to their summits with grass and trees, stretching out east and north-east to a distance of fifteen miles. The precipitous sides, or sections of all these elevations face to the north-east, showing a general south-westerly depression of all the strata. This range is perfectly conformable and continuous with that of Granada and of the isthmus, the elevated ridges consisting only of harder rocks which have resisted the action of oceanic currents during the general denudation and elevation of this portion of the continent.

A mass of geological and geographical information in regard to this region was collected by Dr. Whelpley, who attended the expedition as physician and secretary; but these observations do not fall properly within the limits of this report. The valley of Orcones is drained by the river Molajones, which falls into Lake Nicaragua.

As I had expected from good information obtained the day previous to find a body of the enemy stationed at "Comalapa," we rode down the defile in good order and entered the village ready for attack. Our arrival made a grand commotion, and we saw from the height which overlooks the place a number of persons apparently making their escape through the adjoining thickets toward the range of hills on the north. As we rode in all was quiet; no enemy appeared.

The range of mountains which bounds the valley of Orcones on the north-west is called the Sierra Miragua. A second range three miles beyond bears the name of Comapa, from an Indian village of that name. Beyond the Comapa range are the low ridges named Buaco. Beyond these is the great valley of the Blewfields river, bounded on the north-west along ninety degrees of the horizon by the great Matagalpa chain, twenty-five leagues distant from Comapa.

On all the roads through Chontales there are excellent military positions, either for attack or defence. At a great number of points the mountain roads traverse defiles where an advancing party may be checked by a few well armed and resolute men, who could fall back from one position to another, behind ledges of rock and terraced escarpments, provided by nature with covering thickets and trees disposed as if by artifice for the express purpose. A more defensible road than that from the hacienda of Concepcion through the mountains to Comalapa, against every kind of attack, does not probably exist in any part of the world, and entitles this region to be called the Switzerland of Central America. In the present state of the country, with herds of cattle running wild over the hills like deer, without owners, bands of robbers and insurrectionists may hide with security at all seasons of the year, obtaining what they require from the cornfields and hattos scattered through the valleys and cañons. All intelligent Americans who have visited this region are impressed with the necessity of establishing a strong military post at some point beyond Comalapa.

The town or villa of Comalapa is on the slope of a hill, very finely situated, naturally drained, and surrounded with good grazing and corn lands, though far inferior to those south of the mountains. The air is cool and bracing at Comalapa, but the inhabitants, from causes inherent in the mixed race of Central America, are generally unhealthy and feeble in appearance. The physician of our party remarked cases of "calentura," and a variety of scrofulous and venereal diseases at every halto and hacienda on our route from Mesapa to Acoyapa, without distinction of plain or mountain, marsh or dry upland. In some families one half the household lay ill with fever, and the demand upon him for "remedios" (medicines), was one of the first greetings at every house. A general decay seems to pervade the mixed race. The Indians, on the contrary, showed few evidences of constitutional disease, though they have been lately decimated, or rather cut off in the proportion of one half the entire population, by the Asiatic cholera.

There are existing evidences of a much higher degree of cultivation in Orcones than at present appears. On our way over the mountains to Comolapa we passed the remnants of an old stone wall—an enclosure, such as is used for dividing fields in New England. It seemed to be a century old or more.

Whatever may have been the secret emotions of the people of Comolapa, they behaved very well to us on our entrance. The padre Dumas gave me a hospitable invitation to breakfast with him, which was accepted. There are about sixty houses in Comolapa, but the town has at present not more than one hundred inhabitants, mostly Indians. The entire population of Orcones is said by the padre to be about 2000, which is probably an over statement.

There is a very old church in Comalapa, facing west, as usual, on a small plaza. The view over the hills opens out toward the south-east. Two rivers, Tacolosa, and just by the town the Motahones—both, doubtless, branches of a larger stream falling into the lake toward the south-east, drain this portion of Chontales.

Padre Jacinto Dumas is an intelligent, educated priest, about fifty years of age, with courteous manners and a face and head betokening great shrewdness. He lives in good style, and his housekeeper spreads an inviting table.

My requisitions and orders from your department were met always without a murmur or show of opposition, but in some instances seemed to come upon the proprietors like a voice heard in a dream, were it not for the tangible and formidable reality of an armed force at my back. Were the proprietors of Chontales once thoroughly impressed, by actual demonstration—such as the presence of fifty or an hundred armed men, travelling in defence of a peaceful tax collector—they would not long hesitate to show the unemployed loyalty which at present they hold inreserve for the Government which shall appear to be the strongest.

At 2 o'clock of tho same day I left Comalapa, taking a north-westerly course over the Orrones range to the Indian village of Comapa on the southern sources of Blewfields river, beyond the northern limit of Chontales proper. We descended into the first valley, after traversing a table land two miles in width, elevated from 1500 to 1800 feet above the level of the lake. We next descended into a narrow but very beautiful valley, and then surmounted the southern wall or edge of the great table land of Comapa. These ranges, except in the gorges and cañons, are well watered and grassed, but nearly bare of timber.

On the left, at a distance of a mile and a half, we saw nine horsemen moving over the summit of a mountain. They appeared to be Americans, and probably were so, but the nature of the country forbade our approach to them, the ravine being impassable far horses and densely thicketed. These men had escaped from Comapa just before we entered it, and no doubt joined the forces of the enemy, subsequently, at Acoyapa.

Ascending the range called Comapa—which, like the Alleghenies, is merely the edge of the table land—we had before us a view enjoyed only for the second time by Americans. The plain of Comapa lay before us stretching away for miles to the N. W., N. and N. E.; beyond this the low ranges of Buaco, and on the horizon the wonderful serratures of the Matagalpa chain seventy-five miles distant. The extreme peak of the chain rises to an elevation of at least 10,000 feet, the sides as steep as the teeth of a saw, from the base to the summit. The outline of the chain, as far eye could reach, northward, presented the same serratures, but less marked. The afternoon sun threw the side toward us into shade, and the united features of the landscape, consisting of the peak of Matagalpa, the chain, and the vast outstretch of undulating plains made a picture which has not its equal on the continent. Two miles before us the village of Comapa, with its little old church of solid antique structure—a work of two centuries standing—made the eye of the picture, and gave it a living interest. All around us on the grassy circle, herds were grazing, and horses and mules coursed rapidly to the right and left as we rode along.

As we approached the village the inhabitants were seen hastening to the house of the alcalde, and we were met on the plaza by a peaceful and courteous deputation of elders, with the alcalde, bearing a gold-headed cane at their head.

Aftea a short parley, in which I explained the peaceful purpose of my mission, we were conducted to the "stranger's house," myself invited to dinner with the alcalde, and a good substantial meal provided by that dignitary for the party. He brought dishes of meat with his own hands, and in every way testified his respect and friendly sentiments. The people of Comapa are mostly pure Indians, honest and sensible in appearance, and will give no trouble to the present Government.

PRETTY SIGHT—On Tuesday evening a small illuminated balloon was sent up by some enterprising specimens of Young America. It floated over the city toward the Altaba, attracting thousands into the streets to see its ascent; and many felt an unusual nervousness as the report obtained circulation that a man was in the aerial navigator. After rising to the altitude of a mile, the flame of the illumination caught the paper sides, and the sight ended in a blaze of flame.

AGENCY IN SAN FRANCISCO.—We have appointed Mr. Fisher, of San Francisco, as our agent in California. Persons wishing to subscribe for El Nicaraguense, or to advertise in the same, can do so by calling at the agency of Mr. Fisher, in the iron building opposite the express office of Wells, Fargo & Co.

NICARAGUAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The San Francisco papers announce the opening of the new office of the Nicaragua Steamship Company. The office is located in the building at the corner of Battery and Washington Streets.

THE PRESIDENCY.—Gen. Sam. Houston, of Texas, has written a long letter endorsing the nomination of Mr. Filmore, for President. On the contrary, Live Oak George Law has written another long one giving Mr. Fillmore "fits."

BULL FIGHT.—At the feast or holiday of the coming consecration of the Altaba church, a grand bull fight will take place, and other amusements inaugurated that have not been in fashion n this city for the last three years.

SMALL POX.—We learn on good authority that in Leon the small pox is raging virulently among the native soldiers, and that, in consequence, vast numbers desert at every opportunity. The mortality is said to be very great. The cholera is also ravaging the unfortunate city.

A PARTING PARTY.

The friends of Col. E. J. Sanders met on Monday evening at the Granada Hotel, in order to testify the high estimation in which they held him as a man and a soldier. At seven of the clock in the evening, the champaigne having previously "sparkled on the board," the gentlemen present stood about the table, and with glasses of the generous beverage in their hands, drank the first toast of the evening, proposed by Captain Lewis, who presided on the occasion—

"Col. E. J. Sanders—May his voyage be a pleasant one, and his return speedy."

This was prefaced by a few remarks in the Captain's piquant style, and was drank with such gusto as clearly indicated that all present fully endorsed the sentiment.

Col. Sanders responded in a most happy manner. Thanking his brother officers and the gentlemen in the civil department for the honor they had this evening conferred upon him, he said that he did not come to this country for mere pecuniary advantages; that he had heard of the first fight at Rivas, and he knew, as if by inspiration, that here in Nicaragua the battles of American progress were to be fought, that at the shrine of Progress he had been a life long devotee, and feeling that his destiny was inaiienably allied with the cause in which he was now engaged, and for which he was willing to lay down his life, he came to Nicaragua because he could not help it. He was about to leave for a short time in the performance of a filial duty, and were it not that he hoped to return in a short time, and meet all who are now present at the festive board, he could not express the regret that such a departure would create. In conclusion he proposed the health of

"General William Walker, President of the Republic of Nicaragua."

This was drank with thunders of applause; and to—

"Lieut. George Gist," who acted on the occasion as "our host," every person present drained their glasses, and as evidence of their emptiness, or perhaps a hint that they required refilling, they were turned bottom upward on the table. The Lieutenant responded promply to both the sentiment and the hint, and toasts and sentiments followed each other in quick succession.

"The father and mother of Col. Sanders'" were toasted and drank with enthusiasm; nor was Mrs. Sanders—who should, could, ought, or is to be—forgotten.

Several songs were sung during the evening, in one of which a certain Mr. Robert Ridley-o-o-oooo was very pathetically requested not to maltreat some colored gentlemen, and remonstrated with upon his cruelty.

About nine o'clock three cheers were given for Col. Sanders, and the party broke up, expressing a hope that the day would soon arrive when they would all meet again to welcome him upon his return.

A few days previously the garrison at Massaya had taken a parting glass with the Colonel, and presented to him the following

ADDRESS.

We the undersigned officers of the First Rifle Battalion, in consideration of the fact, that Col. E. J. Sanders of our Battalion is about to take his departure from our midst; deem it an act of courtesy that we should manifest our regret, that circumstances have rendered such an unfortunate occurrence requisite.

The Colonel has by his bravery and skill secured the confidence and excited the admiration of all his soldiers; whilst by his nobleness and generosity, he has bound them to him by ties of friendship that cannot be dissolved by time.

During his absence he may rest assured of our best wishes, for his happiness and prosperity; although his departure throws a damp over our feelings, we have the consolation of knowing that he returns to the fond embraces of his family, and of anxious friends.

He leaves a blank in the battalion which shall be occupied *alone*, by his *name* upon the tablets of our memory; until he shall once more be there to lead us on to victory.

May success attend the particular object of his visit, is the heartfelt prayer of his fellow comrades.

The following toasts were now drank, and prefaced with remarks which showed the interest those who proposed them took in future of the gallant Colonel.

To Col. Sanders:— May he return in time to give an impetus to the impending blow, which is destined to crush our enemies, and establish union and freedom throughout Central America. By Lieut. Flourney.

Col. E. J. Sanders—Who leaves us for a time on a visit to California. May success and good health attend him—and we trust soon to hail the happy day of his return to Nicaragua. By Capt. McChesney.

To three hundred recruits expected on the return of Col. Sanders. May they be worthy to follow such a leader.

Cole's, Sanders, and Jacques—Bearing the same titles—may they inherit the same renown. By Captain McChesney.

To Col. Sanders:— The gallant commander of the First Rifle Battalion. May the latter ever prove worthy of so noble a leader. By Lieut. Buttrick.

Col. E. J. Sanders, 1st Rifles:— May the progress of time and the increase of public esteem multiply the laurels that have already clustered around his gallant and noble brow. By S. McIntosh, Maj. 2nd Light Infantry.

Here is to our brave Colonel— may he have a quick and pleasant passage to his friends in California, and a speedy return to his friends in his adopted country. By Lieut. Lawton.

Col. E. J. Sanders, 1st Rifles:—The 2nd Infantry deeply sympathise with the officers of the 1st Rifles at the departure of their gallant commander. May God speed him on his journey; bless him with a warm and enthusiastic reception among his friends, and a speedy return to hearts that are always welcome to receive him. By S. McIntosh, Maj. 2nd Light Infantry.

The following, which is good enough to have happened anywhere, was handed to us by a friend:

"O! murther, murther, Recorder Jewel!" said Mick, "Is the life of me goin' to be sworn away by a vagabond haythin like Ned Nolan, who never crossed his forehead, and has no more belief in the forgiveness of sins and the communion of saints than I have in the prophecies of Parson Miller? But faith, an' I'll till ye that in less time than I'd be tuning my pipes, tho' the story don't furnish altogether so swate music: In the first place, here's the Billy-doo, as they call it, that I got to attind at 337 Girod strate last evenin', which rades as follows:—'Mrs. Margaret O'Hern prisints her complemints to Mr. McGuire, and begs he will make one of a small tay party at her house this evenin'. P. S. Coffee will be on the table at 8 o'clock; let Mr. McGuire not forget to bring the sticks with him.'

"Yis, sir, an' she manes the pipes; an' faith, I wint wid them yoked on to my arm as tight as if the ribbon attached to the chaunther was put there by Cohen the bladher. You see whin I wint to Margaret's, there was as dacent a crowd of boys an' girls assimbled togither there as iver ye saw. 'Ye're welcome, Mr. McGuire,' sis one; 'How is ivery rope's length of ye?' sis another; 'The divil burn the roof of the house ye're not welcome to,' sis a third; 'Musha! more power to your elbow for bringin' the sticks wid ye,' sis a fourth; an' that's the way they most kilt me wid complimints. 'Yer sarvent, gintales,' sis myself, an' sorra a word more I said, but took a sate in the corner.

"'Let's have a blow o' yer bags,' sis Murty Malone. 'Ah, whist! Murty, avic,' sis me vourneen bawn Miss O'Hern; 'don't ask Mick to play till he wets his whistle.' Well thin, as I was sayin', I tould Miss O'Hern that I felt much obleeged to her, but that sorra a dhrop I took stronger than tay or coold wather, since I took the pledge, barrin' limonade; an' wid that she made me a tumbler as swate as her own bewitchin' smile.

"Well, be gor, I'd scarcely time to screw on the sticks, whin up they were on the floor, paired as purty as pigeons; they called for a jig, and I struck up 'Mollroe on the Mountains." Well, my dear, to it they wint, and sure enough they had it, 'hands acrass—turn your partner—right and lift.' Be joxy, they wint the whole figure, as the sayin' is, till I was tired; and they wor twice as tired as I was. Well, thin, whin the dance was over, you see, Tom Foster comes up to me—troth an' its himself that has the bad Cromwellian blood in him—and sis he, 'play us a tune, Mick,' says he, 'while the boys is gettin' thir partners.' 'With the greatest pleasure in life,' sis I. 'What's your favorite?' 'Croppy lie down,' sis he.' 'I'd lose my life before I'd disgrace my pipes with the like of it,' sis I. 'More power to yer elbow, Mick,' sis Farrell Farly; 'play us the 'Shawvanvougth,' or the 'Battle of Tarra. 'Ah! that ould ninety-eight brakin' out,' sis Tom. 'And didn't you want to throw Shamusa Ahocka (King James) in our teeth?' 'You lie,' sis Tom. 'You lie,' sis Farrell; and thin there was a gineral ruckawn—a sort of promiscudus skirmage—and divil a ha'porth do I know about it. My own sticks was made kippeens of in the row; and I believe I'd been kilt intirely, only for my guardian angel, Miss O'Hern. May the cloud of misfortune never darken her bright

A. D. C.

El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, August 23.

HACIENDAS FOR SALE.

In the course of three months the estates which have been forfeited to the Government in the various parts of the country, will be sold to the highest bidder—term cash or military script. The greater part of them are in good condition, and those most out of repair will require but a small outlay to put them in order. Many of the haciendas have been kept in repair of late by the Government, on account of the valuable crops of cacao which they are constantly producing. A large number of the cacao estates are capable of producing at the present time a revenue of from one to five thousand dollars per month, and this with not much greater expense than what would pay the interest on such a sum per annum. The haciendas range in value from one thousand to one hundred thousand dollars, but will not, in all probability, bring anything like what they are worth. Some of them may be irregated by never-failing streams of water, which, by art and nature, have been made to run through almost their entire extent. There are buildings already erected upon them, in which the laborers can live, and on several are edifices fit for the residence of princes.

People who have never lived in a country like this cannot form any idea of the beauty of a well-cultivated farm here, nor can they form any conception of their productiveness. Here there is a perpetual summer, and a never-ceasing reproduction of crops. The country yields abundantly all kinds of fruits and grains, and labor is much cheaper here than in any other part of the world where wages are paid for a day's hire. A man expending a few thousand dollars in the purchase of a farm in Nicaragua may sit down the remainder of his life, as, from the natural productiveness of the soil the yield is most abundant, even where no more labor is applied than what is necessary to scatter the seeds over the surface of the ground.

Revival of Business.— Mercantile matters seem to be reviving in the most satisfactory manner. The merchants have frequent orders from the interior, and the local trade is quite active. Dry goods find a very quick sale, even in the present depressed state of the money market, and those who are willing to receive accepted orders on the government treasury, soon dispose of all their desirable and fashionable goods. We say those who are willing to accept government paper, for it must be considered that it is not every merchant who can afford to wait two and three weeks for his money. . The accepted drafts on the Minister of Hacienda are generally cashed within a month, but the man whose whole capital is in his stock of goods, in order to keep up an assortment, must have the most of his sales in ready money. However, there is no want of confidence in any department of trade; and the merchants generally speak of doing a tolerably fine business. Clothing, boots and good household goods, are mostly in demand at present, with good prices. Groceries and provisions are scarce in the market, in fact, we may say there are none for sale. The government is a ready pnrchaser for all such supplies, and any importations which may come into the State, will meet with prompt and profitable returns. Liquors, with the exception of aguardiente, meet with a poor sale at present, owing to the prevalence of a decree of government against the opening of public bar-rooms; but as that difficulty has been obviated by the issuance of licenses to a limited number of houses, we may safely predict the stock on hand will soon find a profitable transfer from first hands. The establishment of a regular line of steamers, and the starting of a line of schooners, to coast about the lake, and transport produce from the islands, will have a still greater effect to increase the business of this port.

Vivid Description.—If the following description given by Lieut. Lathrop. of a deserter from the First Rifles, does not lead to the identification and capture of the runaway, we do not know how his return to this government can be counted on.

Pike ought to be able to drive a considerable bargain with Barnum, for if ever one curiosity was around to see a man, it surely exhibits no unusual degree of curiosity in this instance—for a bit's worth, at least.

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 awkard gait, and his eyse revolve; is stoop shouldered, knock-kneed, has long heels, and is

JEALOUSY.

By Sir E. L. Bulwer Lytton.

I have thy love—I know no fear
Of that divine possession;
Yet draw more close, and thou shalt hear
A jealous heart's confession.

I nurse my pang lest fairer youth
Of loftier hopes should win thee;
There blows no wind to chill the truth,
Whose amaranth blooms within thee.

Unworthier thee if I could grow
(The love that lured thee persish'd,)
Thy woman heart could ne'er forgo
The earliest dream it cherish'd.

I do not think that doubt and love
Are one—whate'er they tell us;
Yet—nay—lift not thy looks above—
A star can make me jealous.

If thou art mine, all mine at last,
I covet so the treasure,
No glance that thou canst elsewhere cast,
But robs me of a pleasure.

I am so much a miser grown,
That I could wish to hide thee,
Where never breath but mine alone
Could drink delight beside thee.

Then say not, with that soothing air,
I have no rival nigh thee;
The sunbeam lingering in thy hair—
The breeze that trembles by thee—

The very herb beneath thy feet—
The rose whose odors woo thee—
In *all* things, rivals *he* must meet,
Who would be all things to thee!

If sunlight from the dial be
But for one moment banish'd,
Turn to the silenced plate and see
The hours themselves are vanish'd.

In aught that from me lures thine eyes,
My jealousy has trial;
The lightest cloud across the skies
Has darkness for the dial.

Attache to the Legation. — By an official decree in another column it will be observed that Señor Pedro Eugenio Selva, a very accomplished gentleman of this Republic, has been appointed attaché to the Nicaraguan Minister in the United States.

Treaty with Ecuador.—We have hitherto mentioned that a treaty had been completed between the United States and Ecuador. A letter from F. C. White, Esq., published in the Utica Herald, furnishes the following particulars:

I learn from a correspondent in South America, that Mr. Philo White, our Minister resident at Quito, and who was specially commissioned as plenipontentiary, to negociate a treaty with the Government of Ecuador in relation to neutral rights, &c., has succeeded, after a protracted negotiation, in concluding a convention with the Executive authorities of that republic, with stipulations, I understand, similar to those contained in a convention between the United States and Russia, recently ratified at Washington, that lays down, and establishes the philanthropic maxim, "That free ships make free goods" as a settled principle of international law.

A printer, not long ago, being rejected by his sweetheart, went to the printing office and tried to commit suicide with the shooting-stick, but the thing wouldn't go off. The devil, wishing to pacify him, told him to peep into the sanctum, where the editor was writing duns to delinquent subscribers. He did so, and the effect was magical. He said the picture of despair reconciled him to his fate.

Turner, the painter, was a ready wit. Once at a dinner where several artists, amateurs, and literary men were convened, a poet, by way of being facetious, proposed as a toast, the health of the *painters* and *glaziers* of Great Britain. The toast was drank, and Turner, after returning thanks, proposed the health of the British *paper-stainers.*

Crops in the British Provinces.— From all parts of New Brunswick there are the most flattering accounts of the various growing crops. Hay is most abundant. Potatoes look excellent, and every other description of farm produce is the same. In Nova Scotia the farmers are revelling in plenty, the present prospect of crops promising an abundant supply.

Obituary.

Died at Masaya, August 5, Mr. James Dougherty, a private of Co. A, First Rifle Battalion, last from San Francisco, formerly from Orange county, Indiana.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

THE undersigned lost in April last, a gold watch, English manufacture, and with his name engraved on the inside. Any person who will return the same to him at the residence of the Messrs Lacayos, will receive the above reward.

ANTONIO TALLO.

Granada, *August* 13, 1866.

Wanted

TINNERS, Blacksmiths, Saddlers, Carpenters, Packers and Mule-drivers.

Apply to THOS. F. FISHER,
Quartermaster-General.

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 Josá 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 Avilles.
David, Bartolo Darce.
Viejo, Clemente Santos.
one half, Sapoa, of the family of Salgueras
one half of the Hacienda, Felipe & Sinforoso Saenz
The Javio, The Cerdas.
3 Haciendas Jose Abarco.
San Francisco, J. Jesus Arguello.
two-thirds of the Haoienda, 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.
Agua Agrai, do
Malaco, Fulgencio Vega.
Nicacio, Nicacio Castiilo.
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 Bendaño.
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 Paiz.
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 Sacaza.
Do. do., Jose Arguello Arce.
Do. do., Luis Montiel.
Do, do., Narciso Espinoso.
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, Indelecio Maleaño.
Large adobe, Maria Benquechea.
Do. do., Ponciano Corales.
Two Dwellings, Pilar Marenco.
Corner of the square, Fermina Arana.
Large adobe, Jose Antonio Lacayo.
Do. do., Fernando Guzman.
dwelling of Mateo Espinosa,
" " 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 Fermin Arana.
San Antonio Vincente, Joaquin and Pedro Cuadra.
Hacienda of Mateo Espinosa.
In Malaco of Jose Braulio Ubon.
ates, 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 Tipitapa of Leandro Selaya.
San Jacinto, of Miguel Bolanos and brothers.
One half of San Roque, of Agustin Avilez.
Quebrada Honda, Dolores Lajarza.
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 their claims 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 *Marshal,*
DOMINGO SELVA *Clerk.*

Public Notice.

KNOW, every body to whom it may concern—that I, Henri Widemann, partner of the firm—WIDEMANN & BESCHOR, of this city have this day retired entirely from business.

Mr. G. P. Beschor, the remaining partner will continue the business under the firm of "GEORGE P. BESCHOR," as the sole possessor, and on his own account.

All debts, claims, etc. of the late firm—Widemann & Beschor, will be settled by the remaining partner, Mr. G. P. Beschor.

Granada, this, 15th day of August, 1856.

HENRI WIDEMANN.

In referring to the above notice, I alone shall continue the business of the late firm of Widemann & Beschor, under the new one of "GEORGE PHILIPP BESCHOR," having at my command the entire funds of the late firm. I hope and wish that our old customers, and all the public at large, will continue to favor my establishment and be satisfied that I shall always endeavour to please them by ready attendance—good merchandise—and reasonable prices.

Granada, this, 15th day of August, 1856.

GEORGE P. BESCHOR.

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 merchandize in the custom house. The building occupied by Wines & Co., is capable of storing ten thousand barrels bulk, and general merchandise will be received on storage.

J. A. RUGGLES, Agent.

Granada—Don Patricio Rivas; San Francisco.—C. K. Garrison & Co. New York—Chas. Morgan & Co.

Granada, April 12th, 1856.

Dr. Augustus Post

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

A DRUG STORE,

Nearly Opposite the San Francisco Convent.

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

☞ Particular attention will be paid to putting up prescriptions.

Granada, June 7, 1856.

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.

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.

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.

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 distresfed friends.

Any information may be left at Wines & Co.

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

THE PROPORTIONS OF THE HUMAN FIGURE.—Nature, in the composition of the human frame, has so ordained that the face, from the chin to the highest point of the forehead whence the hair begins, is a tenth part of the whole stature, the same proportion obtains in the hand, measured from the wrist to the extremity of the middle finger. From the top of the chest to the highest point of the forehead is a seventh. From the nipples to the top of the scalp is a fourth of the whole stature. If the length of the face, from the chin to the roots of the hair, be divided into three equal parts, the first division determines the place of the nostrils; the second, the point where the eyebrows meet. The foot is the seventh part of the height of the entire frame; the cubit and the chest are each a fourth. The other members have certain affinities which were always observed by the most celebrated of ancient painters and sculptors, and we must look for them in those productions which have excited universal admiration. The navel is naturally the central point of the human body; for if a man should lie on his back with his arms and legs extended, the periphery of the circle which may be described about him, with the navel for its centre, would touch the extremities of his hands and feet. The same affinities obtain if we apply a square to the human figure; for, like the contiguous sides, the height from the feet to the top of the head is found to be the same as the distance from the extremity of one hand to the other, when the arms are extended. The standards according to which all admeasurements are wont to be made. are likewise deduced from the members of the body; such as the digit, the palm, the foot, and the cubit; all of which are subdivided by the perfect number which the Greeks call *teleios.—Bonomi.*

THE QUEEN.—Emma Rooke, the present Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, is the adopted daughter of Dr. Rooke, of this city. She is twenty years of age, of chief descent, and has received the best English education to be obtained at these Islands.

It is not saying too much that she is probably better firred and more suitable or the station to which she has been elevated than any young lady in the Kingdom. She will carry to the drawing rooms of the palace the grace and accomplishments of refined and well educated society. On the occasion of her marriage she was tastefully dressed in the richest white embroidered silk, selected at Stewart's, in Broadway, New York, which with an elegantly wrought bridal veil and a head-dress of white roses and orange flowers, gave to her appearance an elegance and beauty to which Parisian art could have added but little.

FROM THE ALTABA.—We have been favored with a long communication from Jones, at the Altaba. the amount of which is to complain of the extreme heat of the weather. A wet rag to the head, and an application of brandy and water to bowels, is recommended to Mr. Jones. We also gather from the correpondence that the church from which the letter was written, is progressing rapidly in its improvements, and the people look forward with much pleasure to the last day of the present month.

INTERPRETER IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.— Señor Resindo Perey, of the Second Rifles, has been appointed interpreter in the Custom House of this city.

PERSONAL.—Col. Hamilton Bowie, of San Francisco, arrived on the last steamer, and designs settling permanently in this new country. A few more such citizens would be eminently useful.

Notice!

IN pursuance of a decree to me directed by the Supreme Government, ordering a Tax of Twenty Dollars per month to be levied on all retailers of imported liquors.

I hereby give notice that the same must be paid at my office, or to a duly authorized agent, when a license for retailing liquors will be granted.

The penalty for selling without license shall be the entire confiscation of all goods on the premises, one half of which will be paid to the informer, on conviction.

All licenses shall date from this date.

W. K. ROGERS,
Subsecretary of Hacienda.

Office of Hacienda, Granada, August 20, 1856.

Lost.

A NAVY sized six shooter is missing from the effects of Lieut. W. M. Rogers, who died lately. The number is 13191. The deceased borrowed the pistol from Captain John M. Baldwin, Co. "C," 1st Light Infantry, stationed at Visgin. He who returns or has found it and returns it will receive a reward of five dollars.

JOHN, M. BALDWIN.

Parte Española.

Sábado, Agosto 23 de 1856.

SE PUBLICARA

TODOS LOS SABADOS,

TERMINOS DE SUSCRIPCION:

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

TERMINOS ADVIRTIENDO:

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

DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES.

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

Granada, Agosto 16 de 1856.

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

"Guillermo Walker, Presidènte de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

No habiendo tenido efecto el decreto emitido en 19 de Noviembre ppdo. que establecia las reglas para reconocer y pagar la deuda interior y esterior de la República: siendo necesario modificarlo con el propósito de que tenga el mas eficaz cumplimiento, en cuanto lo permitan los recursos con que cuenta la Nacion; he tenido á bien decretar y

DECRETA:

Artículo 1.° El Presidente asociado con el Ministro de Crédito Público, conocerán para su debida calificacion, todos los reclamos que se pretendan hacer á la Nacion, asignándose el término de seis meses para su presentacion á los acreedores residentes en la República y un año para los que se hallen fuera de ella; contados desde la publicacion de este decreto.

Art. 2.° Si fenecido el término señalado, no comparecen á hacer sus reclamos al Gobierno, las personas ó compañías que se hallen dentro ó fuera de la República; perderán por esta omision, todo el derecho que tengan contra ella.

Art. 3.° Verificado el reconocimiento de la deuda, el acreedor tiene derecho á percibir un bono del Crédito Público, firmado por el Presidente y Ministro respectivo; en el cual deberá constar la suma reconocida y la obligacion de pagarla, dentro del término de diez años, contados desde el 1.° de Marzo de 1857 con el interés de un 3 por ciento anual; que será pagado al vencimiento de cada año, y deberá correr desde el 1.° de Marzo referido.

Art. 4.° El Sr. Ministro de Estado en el despacho de Crédito Público, es encargado del cumplimiento de este decreto; que comunicará á quienes corresponda.—Dado en Granada, á 16 de Agosto de 1856. Guillermo Walker."

De órden suprema lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia y efectos, esperando recibo.—FERRER.

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

Granada, Agosto 19 de 1856.

Señor

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

"El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

Considerando: que el Sr. don José de Marcoleta, léjos de corresponder á las confianzas del pueblo nicaraguense cuando tuvo el carácter de Ministro Plenipotenciario, ha causado graves perjuicios á la República y continúa insidiosamente ocacionandolos con el supuesto carácter del mismo empleo, del que se halla destituido y por consiguiente es calificado como un traidor que no merece recompensa alguna por su estraviado proceder

DECRETA:

Art. 1.° Revócase el decreto de 9 de Mayo de 1853 por el que se donan al espresado Sr. Marcoleta quince caballerías de tierra valdías con el derecho de opcion.

Art. 2.° El Sr. Secretario de Estado es encargado del cumplimiento de este decreto, que comunicará á quienes corresponda.—Dado en Granada, á 16 de Agosto de 1856.—Wm. Walker."

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

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

Granada, Agosto 18 de 1856.

Señor

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

"El Preridente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

Siendo necesario organizar la venta de licores extranjeros del modo mas útil al público y conveniente á los intereses fiscales

DECRETA:

Art. 1.° Toda persona ó Compañía que tenga venta de licores extranjeros en la República, pagará al fisco la suma de veinte pesos mensuales.

Art. 2.° El Subsecretario de Hacienda hará efectiva la recaudacion de las mensualidades, para cuyo efecto espedirá patentes á los que pretendan tener y conservar esta clase de establecimientos.

Art. 3.° El Sr. Ministro de Estado en el despácho de Hacienda, es encargado del cumplimiento de este decreto, que se comunicará á quienes corresponda.—Dado en Granada, á 18 de Agosto de 1856.—Wm. Walker."

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

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES DEL SUPREMO GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

Granada, Agosto 18 de 1856.

Señor

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

"El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua, á sus habitantes.

Observando que á los Sres. Comisionados para examinar y liquidar las cuentas con la antigua Compañía del canal marítimo Atlántico Pacífico, y la accesoria de tránsito, no se les ha fijado el honorario que mensualmente les debe corresponder de conformidad con el art. 9.° de la providencia de 18 de Febrero del corriente año.

DECRETA:

Art. 1.° Se asigna la suma de doscientos pesos mensuales de honorario á cada uno de los Sres. Comisionados para examinar, liquidar y asegurar la suma debida por la antigua compañia del canal marítimo Atlántico Pacífico y la accesoria de tránsito al Estado.

Art. 2.° El Sr. Ministro de Estado en el despacho de Hacienda es encargado del cumplimiento de este decreto, que se comunicará á quienes corresponda.—Dado en Granada, á 18 de Agosto de 1856.—Guillermo Walker."

Y de órden suprema lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos.—FERRER

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

Granada, Agosto 20 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de

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

"El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua.

En uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Art. 1.° Todo extranjero puede adquirir cualquier clase de bienes raices en el territorio de la República, de la misma manera que los naturales del pais.

Art. 2.° Quedan derogadas todas las leyes ó disposiciones que se opongan á la presente.

Art. 3.° Comuníquese á quienes corresponda.—Dado en Granada, á 20 de Agosto de 1856.—Guillermo Walker."—Al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones y Gobernacion Ldo. don Fermin Ferrer.

Y lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos consiguientes; esperando recibo.

De V. atento servidor.—FERRER.

LIBERTAD.

La libertad del hombre tiene un título en la conciencia, y su sancion en la responsabilidad. Lo qne distingue al hombre del bruto, lo que le hace un ser libre es el conocimiento de sí mismo unido á la nocion bel bien y del mal. Su conciencia forma un derecho. Así la libertad constitutiva del hombre, permanente en él, reconocida desde el tiempo de Moisés y consagrada por la Biblia en la antigua historia de Adan hecho libre y responsable, la Libertad es el derecho original, privilegiado, anterior y superior, sin el cual no hay nada, ni igualdad, ni fraternidad, ni ciudadano, ni Pueblo, ni siquiera hombre. La Libertad es la vida misma.

La libertad es el derecho natural de desarrollar sus facultades y de satisfacer sus necesidades. El hombre libre, es decir, dueño de sí mismo, qne dispone de sus fuerzas, que puede, decimos, desarrollar todas sus facultades, satisfacer todas sus necesidades, ejercer todos sus derechos, en una palabra, cumplir su destino; el hombre verdaderamente libre, que no depende ni del espacio, ni del tiempo, ni de la necesidad, ni del error, de nada ni de nadie, que no depende sino de su propia voluntad, el hombre asi es libre, el hombre soberano es precisamente igual de los demas y será el hermano de todos. La Libertad, entera, trae necesariamente en pos de sí la igualdad y fraternidad.

De la livertad principio, se desprenden todas las libertades consecuencias, libertades religiosas, civiles, políticas, comerciales, etc.; libertad de conciencia, libertad de pensamiento, de publicacion, de enseñanza, de discusion, sea el que quiera el objeto y el modo, prensa, tribuna, club, cátedra, teatro, etc.: libertad de reunion de asociacion, libertad de voto y de accion, trabajo, industria, comercio, etc.: todas solidarias, esenciales, integras, absolutas, todas á la vez, objeto y medio, todas inviolables. El hombre es sociable para aumentar y no para disminuir su libertad. Acercándose á sus semejantes, no busca límites, sino apoyos. La sociedad debe ser una estension, no una reclusion del individuo. Así, pues, nada de autoridad compresiva, preventiva del derecho: nada de prevencion contra el ejercicio, sino represion del abuso: Libertad y responsabilidad."

COSTA-RICA,

ACTA REVOLUCIONARIA.

El vecindario de la capital de la República, en la clase civil y militar, movidos por los verdaderos intereses de la Patria, sin respisencia á persona ni á partidos, y considerando: que la Administracion de don Juan Rafael Mora, durante los tres últimos años que ha gobernado ha hundido al pais en una crísis espantosa: que el réjimen constitucional ha sido convertido poco á poco en un rudo depotismo militar: que dicha Administracion no reconoce en la actualidad regla ni límite alguno: asombrado de que en la famosa jornada del 11 de Abril en Rivas, la impericia, ineptitud y descuido del primer Jefe causasen la pérdida de tantas vidas, dejándose sorprender como un niño, y no teniendo la presencia de ánimo ni la capacidad suficiente, una vez sorprendido, de reunir sus tropas y dirijirlas bajo un plan cualquiera; absorto aun mas de la precipitada fuga del Sr. Mora hasta Liberia, dejando en un abandono completo y presa del hambre, de la miseria, de la peste y de la desnudez á sus fieles compañeros de armas, á aquellos mismos que pocos dias ántes con heróicos sacrificios y á costa de su sangre le habian rodeado para defenderlo y salvarle la existencia, dichosos aun si se comparan con los infelices heridos y en-

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fermos que quedaron abandonados y á merced del enemigo en Rívas y San Juan del Sur; conmovido por el maldito espectáculo de la retirada de las fuerzas, para lo cual ni se habia tomado precauciones ni medidas; dolorosamente afectados al ver llegar los tristes restos de nuestro brillante ejército, trayendo á sus desgraciadas familias, por única recompensa de su valor, heróismo y sufrimiento, entre sus asquerosos y mugrientos harapos, la horrible epidemia del cólera que tantas y tan nobles víctimas ha arrebatado considerando que despues nada, nada se ha hecho para curar tantos heridos, para aliviar las miserias: que el pais sufre ademas de tan deplorables calamidades, por la penuria, la paralizacion del comercio y de la agricultura, y de toda clase de transaciones: que ademas de las complicaciones interiores de la República está amenazada por enemigos estraños y por reclamos formidables, y que para calmar y repeler á los primeros y para salir con buen éxito de los segundos, la opinion pública y la confianza faltan á la Administracion Mora: disgustado de la absurda centralizacion, que ha sido la política fija de dicha Administracion, y que ha tenido por resultado el aniquilamiento moral de los otros Poderes y Corporaciones: disgustado igualmente de las tendencias de la familia de Mora á perpetuarse en el mando, y de que dicha familia, colocada en las armas, en el Congreso y en el Ejecutivo, se ha sobrepuesto a todo y es el solo poder en el pais: escandalizado del sistema de arbitrariedad, corrupcion y espionaje empleado por la Administracion, de lo que resulta el verdadero mérito, el talento y la virtud, son perseguidos y pospuestos á la adulacion, á la bajeza y al odioso oficio de espionaje: aneloso de volver á entrar en el goce de los derechos que Dios y las leyes aseguran á todo hombre, cuyos derechos se le han arrebatado por la actual Administracion de un modo arbitrario y violento: persuadido de que la libertad del pensamiento, la de la prensa, la libre discusion y demas garantías individuales inenagenables y sagradas, y que sin embargo de estar consignadas en la Constitucion, el Gobierno Mora las ha destruido y solo existen como un sarcasmo arrojado á los Costarricenses. Considerando que un pueblo honrado, laborioso y pacífico como el de Costa-rica, no necesita para ser gobernado y bien dirijido, de un Gobierno arbitrario y despótico, sino antes bien de una Administracion pura en sus manejos paternal: que pasó ya la época en que para crear la hacienda pública, emitir Códigos, crear créditos y recursos, y desarrargar añejos principios fué necesario emplear una fuerza despótica; y atendiendo, en fin, á que una vez rota é infrinjida la Constitucion, lanzado el Gobierno fuera de los límites legales, y contra todos y cada uno de los individuos que componen la sociedad, disuelto violentamente el Congreso lejítimo el año de y convocado otro insconstitucionalmente. el cual á su vez fué nulificado, negado el derecho de peticion y violadas las garantías individuales, no queda otro recurso á los comitentes que el de recojer los poderes empleados en perjuicio suyo,

DECLARA.

1.° Desconocen como Jefe lejítimo de la Nacion á don Juan Rafael Mora.

2.° Se nombra á. . . . .Presidente Provisorio de la República.

3.° El Presidente Provisorio restablecerá inmediatamente el réjimen constitucional, y á mas tardar el 1.° de Agosto próximo convocará á los Electorales para que elijan el que debe serlo en propiedad.

4.° El Presidente electo, tan luego como tome posesion del mando convocará una Asamblea Constituyente compuesta por lo ménos de veinte Representantes.—*Francisco M. Iglesias.*

He aquí un documento redactado por uno de los primeros hombres de Costa-rica, y publicado por la prensa misma de San José, que pone patente de una manera esplícita, la situacion deplorable de los Costaricenses bajo el yugo de la Administracion Mora: las refutaciones que le hace el mismo Mora, vacias de razon y de verdad, dan mayor fuerza á los fundamentos del acta.

Este importante documento no necesita ser comentado, él por sí mismo patentiza muy claramente lo que ha sido y es la funesta Administracion Mora en el infortunado Costa-rica y si decimos dos palabras al insertarla en nuestro periódico, no tenemos otro fin que el de preguntar á nuestros antagonistas ¿cuál es el gobierno en todo Centro-América que preste algun viso de regularidad y en cual de los Estados se vé un hombre al frente del poder que no sea detestado por los pueblos? Carrera y Guardiola, mandan en Guatemala y Honduras, Mora en Costa rica y en el Salvador que es el mejor salvado, se ha apoderado del poder un fraile apóstata que en pugna con el pueblo, ha hecho esfuerzos para sacrificarlo á las miras salvajes de aquellos.

Pero la Providencia ha puesto al frente del gobierno de Nicaragua, un hombre provo y liberal, fuerte é ilustrado que tiene en el corazon de los buenos Centro-Americanos las simptias que son naturales á la presencia de un salvador de esta Patria desgraciada. En vano esos malos cimulacros de gobiernos que oprimen á los Estados de Centro América, hacen esfuerzos para oponerse de una manera ridícula en su impotencia, á un poder apoyado en la justicia y los buenos principios. Jamás podrá triunfar la tiranía salvaje, del progreso de la civilizacion, por que la libertad y sus goces bajo un gobierno de leyes, es inerente á la especie humana.

ILUSTRE VIAGERO.

Entre las personas que llegaron en el vapor Vírgen, anclado ayer en nuestro puerto, ha venido el Honorable P. Soulé, Senador que ha sido, en los EE. UU. y Ministro Plenipotenciario. hay pocos meses cerca de la corte de Madrid.——De un talento privilegiado, distinguido por su saber y la encantadora elocuencia que posée, nos congratulamos por la visita del Sr. Soulé, que piensa permanecer doce ó quince dias entre nosotros.——Ignoramos si viene solamente por el placer de viajar, ó si le conduce aquí alguna importante mision; pero de cualquier modo que sea la llegada del Ilustre huesped prueba, que no en valde hemos dicho antes de ahora, que se abren para Nicaragua anchas vias de progreso y prosperidad. Brevemente vendrán radicarse ricos capitalistas, opulentos comerciantes, y activos emprendedores que con sus luces, capitales, industria y artes, importarán en el pais un elemento verdadero de riqueza pública, recojiendo en cambio las que ofrece el suelo, que serian infructiferas si no se utilizáran debidamente, por medio de la inmigracion y concurrencia de pobladores.

Saludamos al Sr Soulé, deseándole un hospedaje confortable.

☞ RECLUTAS LLEGADOS.——El dia 20 del que cursa entre 4 ó 5 de la tarde, ha entrado en nuestro puerto el vapor *Vírgen*, procedente de San Cárlos, y la bahia de la Vírgen: conduciendo la correspondencia de Nueva York, Nueva Orleans y California; algunos pasageros entre ellos el Honorable Piers Soulé; y ademas 120 hombres de tropa para el ejército.

Bríndis de un periódista democrático.——"Nos asociamos con toda voluntad á esta última parte del bríndis, si quiera haya salido de los labios de un perjuro que asesinó la República que habia jurado defender. La justicia y el derecho: he aquí los eternos fundamentos de la sociedad. Nada importa que la fuerza ó la astucia logren alguna vez entronizarse; que las armas serviles ó apocadas rindan culto á los hechos consumados, y se prosternen ante los ídolos de la fortuna; la justicia y el derecho, nunca prescriben, y por mas que sufran frecuentes eclipses, brillan al fin con todo su esplendor."

—"La Soberanía Nacional" trae entre otras y muy buenos, este parráfó en uno de sus escritos.

"Cada tírano que muere, no lo dudeis, ahorra al pueblo un millon de victimas, cada apóstata, un millon de imitadores, cada criminal de Estado, un millon de criminales."——Estamos conformes.

—El hombre en su infancia tiene la sensacion de sus necesidades que es el impulso de su instinto; pero su debilidad física é intelectual le imposibilita de satisfacerlas por sí mismo; por lo que necesita de auxilio ageno, de aquí nacen sus primeras relaciones, y estas producen el primer desarrollo de sus facultades morales, empezando por decontado por la *sociabilidad* y la *sencibilidad*, y continuando progresivamente por el *reconocimiento*, la beneficencia, la *resignacion*, y otras cualidades.

Sagrada libertad, los que te adoran
Conocen tu poder: tu eres el hombre
El mas precioso bien; y al oir tu nombre,
Los libres cantan, los tíranos lloran.

SONETO.

Saber poner en práctica el amor
Que á Dios y al hombre debes profesar;
A Dios, como á tu fin ùltimo, amar,
Y al hombre, como á imagen de su autor.

Proceder con lisura y con candor
A todos complacer sin adular;
Saber el propio genio dominar,
Y seguir á los otros el humor.

Con gusto el bien ageno promover
Como propio el ageno mal sentir;
Saber negar, saber condecender,
Saber disimular y no finjir;

Esta ciencia del mundo has de aprender:
Esta es, niño, la ciencia del vivir.-

AVISO:

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

Lista de las Haciendas de cacao.

En el Departamento Meridiona

Pital.	Juan José Ruiz.
Paraizo.	Id id.
Palmar.	Pablo Torres.
Palmar.	J. Manuel Maleaño.
3 Madriados ó Haciendita,	de F. Y. E. Carazo.
Hacienda de	Indalecio Maleaño.
Rosario.	José Antonio López.
Candelaria.	Id. id.
San Cayetano.	Salvador Sacaza.
En Potosí Heda.	de Felipe Avilez.
David.	Bartolo Darce.
Viejo.	Clemente Santos.
Sapoá.	Flia. de los Salgueras
Hacienda de Felipe y Sinforoso Saenz.	
El Javio.	de los Cerdas.
3 Haciendas	de José Abarca.
San Francisco	J. de Jesus Arguello.
2 Terceras partes de la Heda. R. Caracas	
Pital.	Francisco Guerra.
Hacienda de	Bicente Guerra.
Sopilote.	Francisco Ugarte.
Heda. de don Patricio Rívas y hijos.	

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 Rívas.

Santa Fé.	J. Manuel Maleaño
Jocote.	E. Carazo.
Cafetal.	Id id.
Depot cerca de San Juan del Sur.	id.
Depo,,	En la Vírgen.
Juan Davila.	J. Manuel Maleaño.
Las Lajas.	Rafael Paíz.
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. Ruíz.

Casas en la ciudad de Rívas.

2 Casas de	José Abarca.
Al par de la Parroquia	Chepita Bustos.
N.° 1 Adobe grande	de Juan J. Ruíz.
N.° 2 Id.	Clemente Santos.
N.° 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	Rafaël Paíz.
Id. 7 Mediana adobe	Pablo Torres.
Id. 8 Meson de López	J. Antonio Id.
Id. 9 Mediana Esquinera de la Plaza,	Rafael Paíz.
Id. 10 Atras del n.° uno, medio concluido,	Rafael Paiz.
Id. 11 Esquina de la Plaza	José Alfaro.

Casas en Granada.

N.° 1 Grande Esquina de la Plaza ed Alto de adobe y ladrillo	F. Vega.
N.° 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 Benquechéa.
Id.	Porciano Corral.
2 Casas	Pilar Marenco.
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 Pasaloya 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	Agustin Avilez;
Quebrada Honda	Dolores Lejarza.
San Blas en Chontales	Domingo Jarquin.
Hacienda en Jinotega	Manuel Alvarado.
El Corpus en Chontales	Pro. García.
En Acoyapa	Miguel Gutierrez.
Id.	Timoteo Lacayo.

Todas las personas que tengan que reclamar algunas de las propiedades inclusas en el inventario de esta publicacion, están por ella misma, espresamente autorizadas para presentar sus reslamos por sí ó por epoderado Granada, con las pruebas competentes, ante el infraescrito cuerpo de comisionados y en su respectiva oficina, en la casa llamada Oriente, dentro del término de cuarenta días contados desde la fecha, á fin de que presenten pruebas, si las tienen, en defensa de su causa, para que dichas propiededes no se vendan por cuenta de la República de Nicaragua.

W. K. ROGERS,
JOHN H. MARSHALL,
JOHN L. RICHMOND.
Cuerpo Comisianados.

John Mylard, Procurador
Domingo Selva. Escribano.

Granada, Agosto 9, 1856.

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LIRERTAD DE ENSEÑANZA.

"La libertad no es verdadera si no es completa; luego aplicarla á unas esferas del Estado, y no aplicarla á otras, es desvarío. El hombre no puede llamarse verdaderamente libre, sino cuando ejerce todas sus facultades y cuando á todas sus facultades corresponden instituciones, que no son otra cosa sino medios de manifestarlas y hacerlas fecundas en largos bienes. A la voluntad corresponde el comicio; á la razon la tribuna, y la prensa, y la enseñanza, ya sujeta â leyes, ya libre; al juicio del jurado; luego el ciudadano debe ser, por derecho propio, elector y juez, y debe tambien, por derecho propio, manifestar su pensamiento y trasmitirlo á sus semejantes."

"Es despropósito sin ejemplo obligar á un ciudadano libre á que se eduque con arreglo á ideas que rechaza, y siga métodos en cuya eficacia no cree; que se sujete á prescripciones impropias de su índole; que se arrastre largos años en una universidad, domeñando su independencia, cuando en menos tiempo del prefijado por la ley, acaso allegaria los tesoros de ciencia necesarios para profesar una carrera de cualquier linaje, y ejercer un elevado magisterio. El derecho del individuo, que no debe nunca desconocerse ni desestimarse, si los pueblos han de alcanzar verdaderas libertades, reclama que se armonicen de tal suerte todos los modos de su ser; que se respeten con tan profundo respeto las manifestaciones de su conciencia, que nunca pueda ser parte un poder tiránico á imponerle ideas, que no quiere admitir, ni dogmas en que no quiera creer."

"Hé aquí, en breves palabras reasumidas las ideas que, en nuestro humilde sentir, abonan la libertad de enseñanza. Si cuando hemos visto al individuo oscurecido en su ausencia por las sombras de la autoridad, demeñado en su voluntad por las cadenas del poder; cuando hemos visto perdida su actividad en la obediencia; malgastados sus instintos en seguir las tradiciones que la razon no anima; cuando nada han dejado, ora los guerreros, ora los sacerdotes, á su libre espontaneidad, donde Dios con su vivificador aliento depositó los gérmenes de la vida universal de todos los seres, clamamos con indecible entusiasmo contra todas las instituciones que arbitrara la tiranía para borrar en el hombre su propia naturaleza, y clamamos, sí, por la libertad de enseñanza.

"Hasta aquí hemos probado una tésis; libertad del individuo para aprender, sin ajustarse á reglamentos ni á disposiciones que violenten su libre alvedrío."

"Debe ademas admitirse la libertad de los cuerpos científicos. Si estas asociaciones tienen por objeto allegar ciencia; si la ciencia no se allega sino en el criterio individual, ni resplandece sino volviendo los ojos al gran principio de la emancipacion de la conciencia, ¿cómo pretender que los cuerpos científicos caigan de hinojos ante el ídolo que se llama Estado, vendiéndole sus ideas?"

"Pero significa esta libertad de enseñanza, por nosotros proclamada, que el Estado haya de carecer de establecimientos donde se dispense la instruccion gratuita á los ciudadanos? No, y mil veces no. ¿Qué es el Estado? El complemento del individuo. ¿Le falta seguridad? El estado se la presta. ¿Es débil? El Estado es su escudo. ¿Es injustamente perseguido? El Estado es su amparo. ¿Es ignorante y no tiene medios bastantes á salir de la noche de la ignorancia? El Estado es el sol que aclarece su conciencia."

"Es necesario no hacerse ilusiones. Para estudiar al hombre, debemos estudiarle en su conjunto. Cuando estudiamos al hombre, ¿qué es lo primero que aparece á nuestra vista? El individuo. Cuando le contemplamos mas detenidamente, ¿qué vemos en el hombre? La humanidad. Sí, el hombre es la humanidad; como la humanidad es el hombre. ¿Cómo se manifiesta el individuo? Por la libertad. ¿Cómo se manifiesta en el individuo la humanidad? Por la asociacion. El hombre, absolutamente libre, sin deberes de ningun linaje, seria como una de esas ráfagas de luz que se pierden en los aires sin alumbrar el mundo. El hombre, entregado á una asociacion que fuera para su conciencia autoridad infalible, para su cuerpo motor supremo, seria como uno de esos peligros que nacen y mueren pegados á una roca. ¿Cómo el principio de libertad se realiza? Dejando al individuo toda la libertad racional; y la libertad racional es la libertad posible, es la completa libertad humana. ¿Cómo se realiza la igualdad? La igualdad no se realiza sino en la asociacion. ¿Cómo se realiza la fraternidad? La fraternidad no se realiza sino en la asociacion Luego el hombre, mas libre cuanto mas social, necesita que el Estado, representacion de todas sus facultades, sintesis de su naturaleza, tenga una institucion correspondiente á esa facultad, institucion que esté en armonía con su naturaleza, y esa institucion no es otra sino la escuela pública. No nos asemejamos á los republicanos de Roma, que arrojaban á los gramáticos y retóricos de su república, por creerlos enemigos de su estóica severidad"

"En la civilizacion oriental, la enseñanza pertenece al sacerdocio. Solo los Brahamas esplicaban los Vedas, escritos en carácteres que no podian ser conocidos por las muchedumbres. En Grecia la enseñanza era libre. Pitágoras esplicaba la armonía de las esferas, de ese eterno cantar de Dios; descomponía en el crisol de su mente la naturaleza, y volaba en alas de su razon hasta mirar con mirada de águila la verdad eterna, armando una gran sociedad secreta. Platon, en el fondo de su academia, rodeado de sus discípulos, leia iluminado por su esplendorosa inteligencia la verdad absoluta en la frente del Eterno. Y sin embargo, ni unos ni otros, ni los orientales ni los griegos, llegaron á comprender la libertad del hombre. Los unos le abismaban en el seno de Dios; los otros en el seno de la naturaleza. Platon, el republicano, que bebia su luz en el mas sublime ideal que han contemplado los hombres, trazó una república que vinculaba la razon en los filosófos, los sentidos en los guerreros, las pasiones en el pueblo, república donde el hombre era una ciega máquina, y la libertad una hermosa mentira."

"En los tiempos modernos ha tenido dos tutelas la enseñanza. La tutela del Estado y la tutela de la Iglesia. Ambas tutelas han sido perniciosas. La Iglesia impidió, durante muchos siglos, que en las ciencias naturales se siguiera el sistema de Bacon, y en las ciencias especulativas el sistema de Descartes. Atenidos en las unas al método hipótetico, nuestros sabios no leian una palabra en el eterno libro de la naturaleza; atenidos á la escolástica en las otras, nuestros filósofos consumian estérilmente la luz de la razon."

"Pero, en Francia, y últimamente en España, la instruccion, huyendo de la Iglesia, cayó en manos del Estado, En la misma Alemania, si en Hiedelberg y en Francfot es independiente la universidad, en Berlin es la universidad esclava. Ejemplos de una y otra nacion abonarán nuestras tésis. La universidad, en Francia, emprendió guerra á muerte contra el catolicismo. Quinet, aquel célebre orador que concluia una de sus lecciones, diciendo, al referirse á las jornadas de julio: 'Tres dias de verdad son demasiado poco para una vida tan larga." Quinet trinó contra la religion en elocuentes lecciones. Michelet, en esta gran cruzada, no se dió punto de reposo."

"Es tal su odio, que desconoce la alteza de la arquitectura gótica y la sublimidad de la escolástica, rechazando muchos de sus principios, que la escuela racionalista ha resucitado con gran aplauso de los racionalista, condenando al desprecio las catedrales, esas apopeyas de piedra, arca de las creencias mas sublimes, que flotan eternamente como la ciudad de Dios en el inmenso discurso de los tiempos. Al mismo tiempo Luis Felipe volvia sus ojos â Mr. Cousin, el cual enseñaba que la verdad no está en ningun sistema, sino en todos, y que principios opuestos se armonizan en una eterna armonía, para que de esta suerte los franceses lograsen creer con mayor facilidad en la alquimia parlamentaria que despoja de su soberanía al rey, para cedérsela al pueblo, y de su poder, para entregárselo al rey. La universidad, sigue hoi esclava del poder ejecutivo. El imperio ha destrozado las cátedras. Mr. Cousin, que bajo el reinado de Luis Felipe era ya ecléctico, es hoy, bajo el imperio de Napoleon, espiritualista, y espera con ansiedad que se levante de su sepulcro la monarquía legítima, para convertirse al catolicismo."

"En Alemania ha sucedido lo mismo. Krauser, por haber publicado un libro contra las sociedades secretas, padeció largos años de horribles persecuciones, como Fielte, el Platon de los modernos tiempos, habia padecido antes crueles amarguras por su teoria de la ciencia. Hegel, que daba realidad objetiva á la lógica, esfuerzo sublime del humano entendimiento, se vió obligado á velar con impenetrable misterio sus principios políticos. Schellinh mismo modificó su filosofia, cediendo á ruegos de Federico de Prusia. Los Sclegeler, si hemos de dar crédito á la maledicencia de Heine, se convirtieron al catolicismo, no para darse á la vida del alma, sino para asegurar la vida del cuerpo. Y lo que decimos de los Sclegeler, podemos decir de Fiechk, y de los románticos austriacos. Así Straus, en sus lecciones, comparaba á Federico de Prusia con Juliano el apóstata, y á los románticos con los paganos. Hé ahi los males de la escesiva tutela del Estado."

"Si por libertad de enseñanza se entiende que no haya escuelas, rechazamos tal libertad. Si se entiende por libertad de enseñanza que el reglamento no torture al individuo, que la universidad sea libre; que los catedráticos no tengan dependencia inmediata del Estado, nosotros queremos esa libertad. La universidad debe ser libre. Es necesario que el Estado mantenga la instruccion pública, de suerte que pueda servir de modelo á la instruccion privada, que debe existir como garantía de la libertad de enseñanza."

Un amigo nuestro nos ha facilitado la siguiente carta que publicamos á continuacion, recibida de Leon fecha 6 del que rije, cuya publicacion hacemos para que nuestros lectores se satisfagan del ridiculo en que se colocan los hombres que hoy se titulan G. P. y sus asecuases los aliados de los demas Estados; que para verguenza y oprodio de todos ellos, vean estampadas en nuestras columnas sus intrígas y malos manejos que emplean para satisfacer sus ambiciosos deseos; atropellando las leyes, cometiendo toda clase de abusos contra la humanidad, haciendo proclamaciones subersivas, influyéndoles millares de errores, atrayéndolos á una senda estraviada, dándoles los mas malos ejemplos, donde todos ven lo que estos mandarines de nuevo cuño hacen: cometiendo robos, y despojando á cada cual de lo que tienen. El espacio de dos meses hace que llegaron aquí las fuerzas del Salvador y poco despues las de Guatemala, ¡y estas que hacen! ¡qué harán! incurriendo en tales desmanes; sin que se muevan á cosa que valga la pena haciendo muchos aparatos, trincheras por todas partes y de varias figuras, creyéndose ellos mismos que se harán invencibles: el tiempo se los enseñará, cuando aquel otro Sr. . . . .que ellos propios han traido para acá y que por aquí anda, les vaya á dar la leccion que merecen; quitándole, sus barreras que no son otras cosas sino miedo.—(La carta dice así.]

Sr. don Chico A. . . . .

Leon, 6 de Agosto de 1856.

Estimado amigo: Demasiado molestos nos vemos aquí por el estado fatal en que se encuentra esta ciudad y sus barrios, mas de dos meses hace que han llegado aquí las fuerzas de los otros Estados sin haber traido provisiones de boca con que mantenerse, y muy poco dinero con que proporcionarselas, de suerte es que no tienen mas arbitrio que es estarlas tomando á mano armada de los vecinos de las huertas que se hallan situadas en contorno de esta ciudad, las que á esta hora ya escasean para ellos mismos: amigo que si Dios con su gran poder no nos mira con ojos de piedad vamos á perecer con esta clase de guerra que nos hacen estos malditos Chapines y Salvadoreños, ¡que pensarán!

Haganos el favor de decirnos si el Jeneral Walker piensa venir para acá, pues aquí estamos rogando á la Divina Providencia sea cuanto ántes, pues este será el único medio de espantar esta plaga de lobos malignos que aquí se han aposado sin intentar de ir á tras ó adelante.

A mas le diré hoy se encuentra la ciudad dividida en dos mandos militares, la una mitad dirijida por el invariable Jerez y la otra por el bandolero Mendez este último suele á veces salir á comprar [cojer] ganado mientras tanto descansamos de él que todo lo quiere componer afusilando.

Estrada y Martinez se han huido de aquí, anduvieron con cartas falsas jugando pero parece que entre toda la camarilla de ministerio le conocieron algo de nuevos planes, sobre lejitimidad, pasaron su sofoco y luego se han largado sin que hayamos sabido á donde fueron á parar, si volverán ó nó.

Deseo querido amigo nos conteste V. porque deseamos saber algo de lo que pasa por esa de Granada, mientras que por aquí hay un número de propagandistas de mentiras y chismes que nos abrúman, sin que puedamos saber algo de verdad.–Soy de V. su afmo. amigo.

DEMETRIO.

SENTENCIAS ANTIGUAS.

La envidia bestia insaciable: como tal roe guesos, cuando mas no haya. No es otra cosa la envidia que gusano: gusano en el roer á sordas; gusano en no acometer sino á lo mejor: gusano en la bajeza.–*A. Perez.*

Polilla de la fortuna es la envidia; pero de las dos suertes mejor es ser envidiado que envidioso: este es torpe vicio; aquello riesgo honrado. *Niercuber.*

Dos grandes rocas tiene que temer el que rije el gobierno del principado la demasiada severidad, y la demasiada piedad: que hace mal quien lo niega todo, y mal quien todo lo concede.
Arias Montano.

En los negocios de su familia, y no en los del Estado es endonde una mujer debe manifestar su talento y su prudencia. *Teofrasto.*

Mujer, no quieras parecerte al hombre. Los dos sexos no deben de tener nada de comun entre sí.—*Pitagoras.*

La murmuracion es hija bastarda del entendimiento: pero tan valida entre las jentes, que sin ella, ya no hay trato ni conversacion gustosa.—*Setanti.*

La murmuracion es una bestia feroz; por desgracia ha llegado á socializarse.

VERSO DE GUSTO.

No quiero que á otras mires ánjel mio
Mi bello trobador,
Que allá en mi mente, con fatal delirio
Pienso dibides tú ardoroso amor:

No quiero no te acuerdes mas de aquella
Que has amado ya,
Por que presumo son felices ellas
Y mártir vivo con mi fino amor:

Las dulces trobas que á sus pies pusisteis
La quisiera romper yo,
Y si pudiera la que ántes tu quisisteis
Despedazar lo haria con furor:"

Ninguna, no ninguna te ha querido
Como te quiero yo,
Verdad que no, echizo de mi vida,
Verdad que sí, consuelame por Dios.

AVISO.

El que suscribe ofrece dar una gratificacion de 20 pesos á quien le entregue un reloz de oro, de fábrica inglesa, que perdió en abril último con su nombre grabado en el interior. El que lo encuentre puede ocurrir â la casa de los Sres. don Pánfilo y don Gabriel Lacayo.

Granada, agosto 19 de 1856.

ANTONIO FALLA.

Se necesitan Ojalateros, Herreros, Galafateros, Carpinteros, Embaladores y Harrieros.

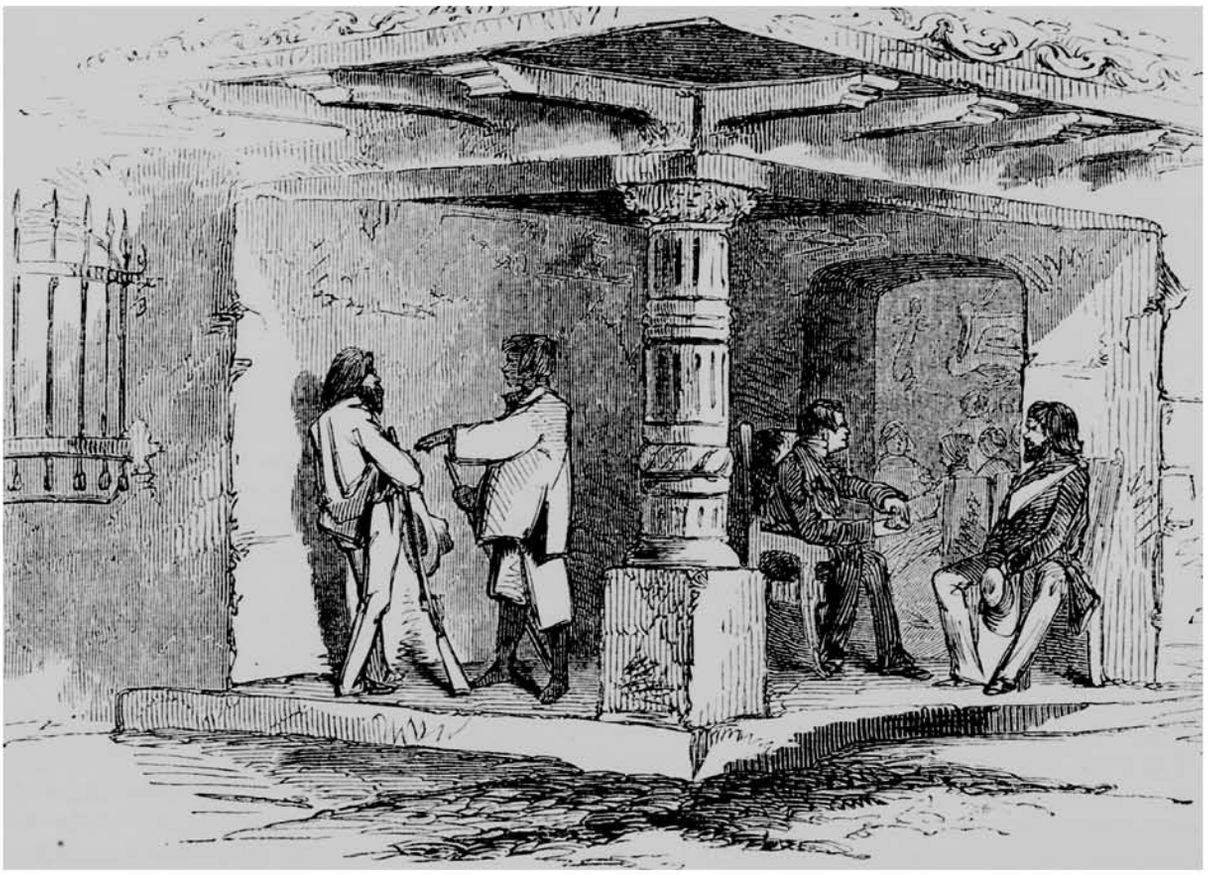
Ocúrrase al Sr. Thomas F. Fisher.

Q. M. Jeneral.

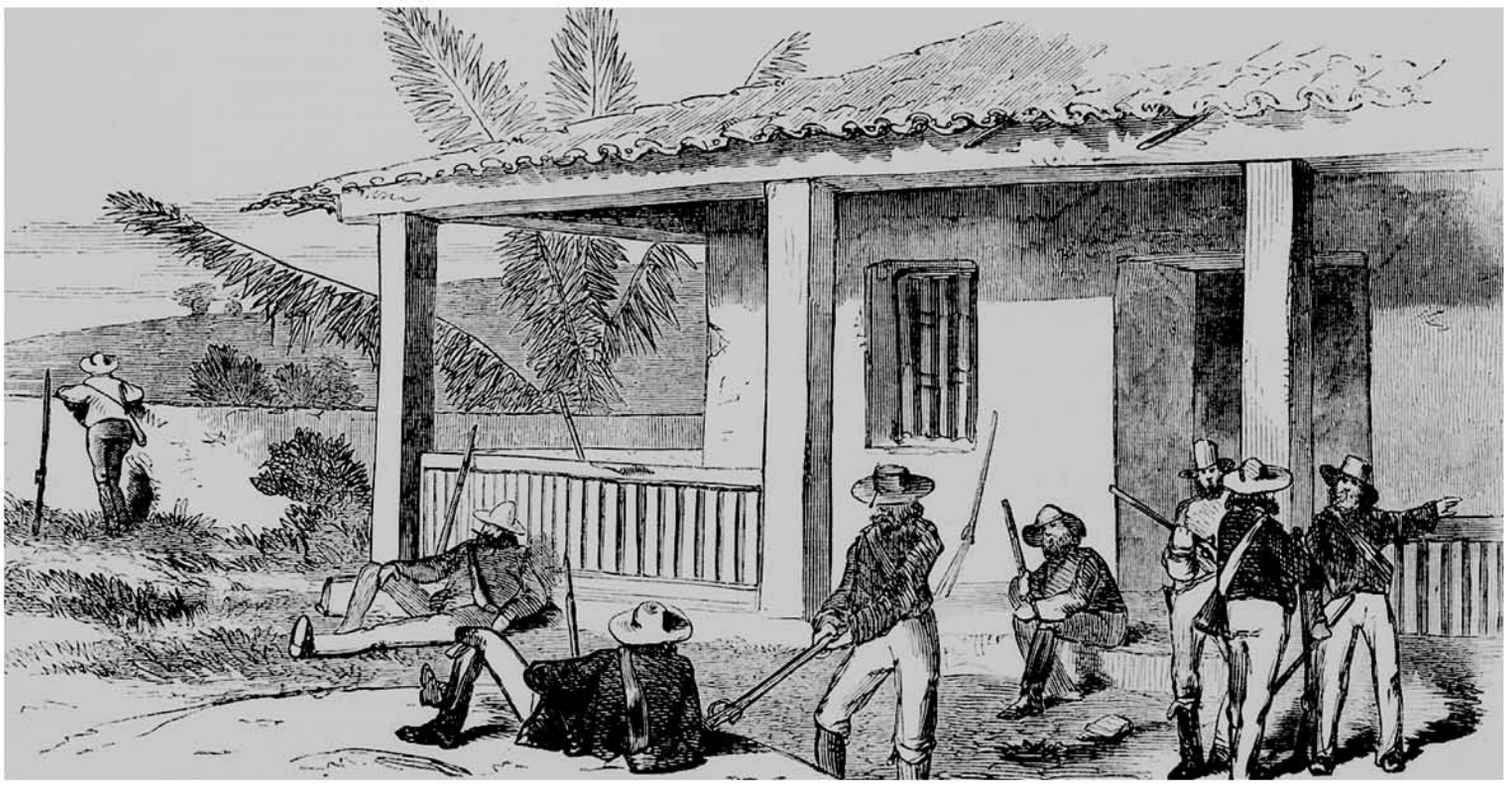
IMPRENTA LIBERAL.

en la plaza frente á la casa de Gobierno.

Expedición de Byron Cole a Chontales
Byron Cole's Expedition to Chontales



Conversando con el señor Zelaya
A talk with Señor Zelaya



Esperando al enemigo en San José
Waiting for the enemy at San José

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