EL NICARAGUENSE.

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El Nicaraguense.

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JOHN TABOR, Proprietor.

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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.

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.

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.

Wanted

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

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

OFFICIAL.

Lieut. Col. Byron Cole's

EXPEDITION TO CHONTALES.

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

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST NUMBER.]

On our way to Comapa we passed the rivers Guesilla and Limon, the latter of these, at Comapa, flowing westward, falling into some extreme south-western branch of the Blewfields river, which has all the drainage between the Buaco and Matagalpa chains.

We passed the night quietly and comfortably at Comapa, the air being cool and bracing; too cool in fact for exposure. Most of our party slept under blankets, and those who did not suffered much from cold.

I believe that this portion of Chontales will be regarded in future as the best for agricultural purposes. The grass fields of Comapa will not require drainage even, for the degrees of culture, and the soil and air, are equally good for corn, wheat, barley, timber, fruit-trees, and every kind of garden vegetables. A larger proportion of sand in the clay of this soil, furnished by the soft sandstones—the clay draining off into the deeper parts makes the surface light for the plough. The general aspect of the region is similar to that of Olancho, in Honduras, where there is rain during the dry months. The north-east trade wind, blowing steadily from the Mosquito shore, comes into this cool region loaded with vapor, and deposits it gradually and constantly. By the appearance of the cattle, I should judge that the grass was of a good quality, and nutritious even when dry. Surveys may be conducted here with facility, and I see no reason why Comapa, in a few years, may not rival Virginia valley. Tobacco of a good quality is grown in all parts of Chontales, but that of Orcones and Comapa, has a very superior flavor. The soil is not productive of thick-leaved, or nitrogenized herbage; very few of the plants presenting the vivid hue of the ranker kinds of tropical vegetation. The road from lake Nicaragua over the mountains is traversible at all seasons, and may be converted into a good wagon track with but little labor. Over two thirds of the distance, at the present time, wagons may be taken with ease, even in the wet season. Lines of property are not defined by visible marks in this quarter of Nicaragua, nor is it probable that they rest upon any better foundation than traditional claims. The population is too small to occupy an hundreth part of the land, and the number of cattle though great, might be increased a thousand fold.

A high range of mountains in the north and north west, perhaps sixty miles distant from Comapa, is probably the dividing ridge between the vallies of Blewfields and Wanks or Segovia river. A party of exploration might push on without obstacle into the Indian country beyond Comapa, and decide many intresting questions regarding the soil, climate, and rivers of that unexplored territory.

Comapa has from eighty to one hundred houses, and a population between three and four hundred. A third part of the houses are unoccupied, and many of them falling to ruin. Last year the village was visited by the cholera, which swept off two thirds of the population.

August 4th. On our way toward Juigalpa, this morning, we left Comalapa on the right, taking a road which is but little known or traversed; in fact, a mere cattle trail. From Comapa to Juigalpa is probably twenty-five miles, extended to thirty by the windings of the road.

After leaving Comapa three miles behind us, going E by S., we found ourselves engaged in the central mountain system of Chontales, composed of hard sandstone rocks with high inclinations. We passed obliquely over a number of ridges, crossing the rivers Vera Cruz, Cangrejal, and Yeela—all of which flow into Lake Nicaragua. The hills in this quarter are covered with foliage, and the grass is poor and scanty. A few huts along the road, each with its yield of corn on a hillside, were the only signs of population. The few inhabitants seemed very poor, timid, and profoundly ignorant. We stayed this night, after fifteen miles of slow and toilsome travel, at a small plantation, where we were hospitably entertained.

August 5th. To-day, continuing our journey through the group of mountains, we passed the river Pablotho, and six hundred yards farther, another branch called Peirda; after these we forded the rivers Agua Caliente (at which point the land is less rocky and the face of the country more equal), the rivers San de Cedro, and the Myal, which is near Juigalpa. The last four of our fifteen miles of travel were over rich bottom land, surrounded by terraced hills, well wooded. The valley drained by the Myal river is extremely picturesque and sustains large herds of cattle, mules and horses. The rise from this valley to Juigalpa is not less than 800 feet and very steep.

Juigalpa has about 200 houses, twenty or thirty with tiled roofs. The plaza is small, and the adobe church very ancient in appearance. We were badly received at Juigalpa, and after a scanty meal, I ordered the horses to be saddled, and we proceeded on our way. Both the alcaldes had fled from the town as we approached, and I was obliged to leave my orders with the padre, who, as usual, appeared the most intelligent and cunning person in the town. Whatever the priesthood may be in other Catholic countries, there is no doubt they are by far the most intelligent and influential class in Central America. They have generally fine intellectual physiognomies, with a sensual cast of the eye and mouth, and are unrivalled by any men I have met in powers of conversation on topics of general interest. Most of those in Chontales possess large and rich haciendas, numerous herds of fat cattle, good horses, and very pretty and amiable housekeepers, who are also excellent cooks. The view from the hill of Juigalpa embraces a circuit of six or seven miles radius of good land, well wooded and watered, and some parts under cultivation. This region is, or might be, a wealthy agricultural section. The view is shut in all sides by high mountains. It is difficult to estimate the population of Juigalpa and vicinity, but I should judge that not more than 300 persons reside in the town, and perhaps fifteen hundred in the vicinity.

We left Juigalpa in the afternoon, and rode three miles to a hacienda belonging to the padre of Juigalpa, where we passed the night. The road took us westward, and we crossed the rivers Nispero and Quisala, flowing through meadow lands and cultivated fields.

August 6th. We rose early on the sixth of August, after a good night's rest, and rode over a finely varied grass country to the hatto of Chajuitea. The people of this place received us with great apparent good will, and voluntarily prepared breakfast for the party. Here we saw good horses; but in general, the horses of Chontales are of an inferior breed—ill shaped and without strength.

At Chajuitea begin the fine lands which environ the great valley of Acoyapa. The breed of cattle here are superior to those of Mesapa, and many degrees better than the Granada stock. I obtained full and satisfactory information in regard to the haciendas of this district, the people happening to be unusually communicative. The roads are bad, in consequence of the depth and richness of the soil, and our progress was consequently slow, and fatiguing to the horses. We arrived early this day at the large and beautiful hatto of Merced, the property of the convent of La Merced in Granada. This hacienda is one of the finest we saw in Chontales. Of the extent of territory surrounding the haciendas, I have no reliable account, and it is probable that the owners would find it difficult to establish the lines of their lands. Two centuries ago the entire region was a wilderness, with only a few wandering tribes of Indians. The property of the first Spanish settlers, and of their descendants to the present time, consisting principally of horses and cattle, boundaries would be determined, in general, by occupation, and the herds of adjoining haciendas often graze together upon the same plains and terraces.

At Merced excellent quarters were provided for us in a large newly built hatto of reeds and thatch, and good food provided without stint. Our physician had an opportunity at this, as at several other haciendas, of rendering some important medical and surgical services, for which a great deal of sincere gratitude was expressed by the relatives of the patients.

At Merced the river Merced flows toward the lake. At this hacienda I ordered six fresh horses, to replace those that had failed through fatigue. Your requisitions were received with respect, and attended to without delay.

August 7th. We remained at Merced until the next morning, and early on the seventh started for Acoyapa. Half a mile westerly beyond the river Merced, we forded the river Mayale, and soon after passed a third branch or river, called the Coyolito, all flowing southward. Beyond the Coyolito is the river Yerba Buena, after passing which we began a gradual and pleasing ascent over beautiful grazing lands of hill and meadow toward the Portal de LaVigisca, a slight depression in the chain of hills which shuts in the valley of Acoyapa on the west. Before reaching the Portal we crossed the torent of Puntasevetas, and a smaller branch, of which the name has escaped my recollection.

About midday we arrived at the Portal, and at one view, looking north east and south, embraced a vast extent of the valley of Acoyapa and the mountains by which it is environed.

At our feet about two miles from the Portal, was the town of LaVigisca with its church of stone; the only one of that material in Chontales. This town is about one hundred feet below the Portal, and one hundred and fifty above the general level of the valley of Acoyapa. It stands on a flat spur, or prominence, which juts out from the LaVigisca range of hills. We rode rapidly through this village—which has a number of well built tiled houses, and may contain a population of two or three hundred—and went down by a steep road at the eastern edge of the town into the wet prairie, which is a part of that strip of prairie land already described as bordering the whole of Chontales from Mesapa to Acoyapa. Riding three miles due east, we arrived at the foot of the low terrace, or table, on which the town of Acoyapa is situated about fifty feet above the general level. This terrace is bordered with thickets which partly hide the town from those approaching by the valley. As we came near, the alarm bell rang, and we expected to find the place in arms against us. Putting spurs to our horses we rode rapidly in close order about the hill, as the guide conducted us, and entered the town on the north side. No enemy appeared, but as we galloped into the plaza, the Alcade segundo of Acoyaya, Felipe Delgado, a stout smooth faced gentleman, well dressed and polite, came forward and saluted me. We dismounted at the corridor of a large deserted house, on the corner opposite the west door of the church, which here by an unusual arrangement, stands on the north side of the plaza within its limits, with entrances on the east and west side.

I had no sooner dismounted than the alcalde began a sharp and inquisitive conversation with me, regarding the purpose of our coming. In this he was presently joined by Señor Zelaya, a wealthy and leading citizen of Acoyapa, who has been hitherto a Granada merchant. After satisfying these gentlemen, and ordering a dinner for our party, at the public expense, I found an opportunity of conversing apart with a native soldier, well affected toward the present government, who informed me that we had been expected, and preparations of a hostile character made for our coming. I learned further from reliable and friendly authority, that the party of deserters whom we first heard of at Tabacal, on the Malacotolla river—were on the other side of the town, in readiness for an attack upon us, to be made as soon as the native forces would co-operate with them.

I did not communicate this intelligenee to any person, and remained at the quarters declining Señor Leandro Zelaya's polite and pressing invitation to me to separate myself from the party by taking dinner at his house. The doctor and captain Hooff accepted the invitation, however, in good faith, and reported favorably of Señor Zalaya's hospitality, and the general polish of his manners. Señor Zelaya is a travelled gentleman, has been in New York, and would, no doubt, with his fine person and great power of dissimulation, make a figure in Wall Street and Fifth Avenue. The alcalde, Señor Felipe Delgado, was equally agreeable in his way, and gave me the directions of several haciendas, not forgetting that of Dionisio Chamorro, at that moment occupied by thirty-two sharp-shooters and renegades, who were quietly expecting our little party of ten men to a very disagreeable kind of entertainment.

I ascertained through friendly sources—not through the alcalde or Señor Zelaya—that the family of the late Fruto Chomorro had left Acoyapa, hearing of our approach six hours before we entered. To the pressing inquiries of the alcalde in regard to our next point of destination, I replied—that we should proceed immediately to the hacienda of Dionisio Chomorro; and as he seemed very anxious to know by what road we intended to return to Granada, I allowed him to think that it would be by the way of Juigalpa. As soon as we had dined, and my requisitions were served, we left Acoyapa, and riding rapidly south-west, arrived at the hatto of San Augustin, on the open plains.

Rumors very unfavorable to the present government have been industriously circulated in this district. A messenger had arrived that morning, who reported that the government forces had fallen back from Managua, and that "by this time Massaya was undoubtedly in the hands of the Leoneses" By these lying, ridiculous reports, the prestige of the government was temporarily diminished, and the people encouraged to join with the renegadoes in destroying the civil officers of your department sent into Chontales in the fulfilment of a peaceful and necessary duty. We passed the night at the hatto of San Augustin, and after a scanty meal of tortillas, left that position August 8th, continuing to increase our distance from Acoyapa, in the direction of the hacienda of San Jose. After some two hours travel on the road, when within sight of San Jose, we saw two horsemen riding after us at full speed, and making violent gestures to attract our attention. I rode back and met the first who proved to be Señor Mariano Castillo, formerly a captain in the democratic army. He informed me that the deserters and the friends of Chamorro, were following with the intention of destroying us; that three democrats had already been killed in the vicinity of Acoyapa, and that he himself with his brother was escaping to the mountains. I was not at all surprised by the information of Castillo, but the government is no less indebted to him, than if he had been the first to bring me news of the intentions of the enemy. Castillo and his brother rode off in the direction of the mountains, and I pushed on rapidly to the hacienda, intending to make a fight there, in case the enemy should appear. We found the people at San Jose inhospitable, sullen and silent. I had learned from a democratic friend that a number of muskets were hidden in the woods near this hacienda. These were quickly found and broken up. Finding here a supply of jerked beef and cheese, I ordered a meal to be

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

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El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, August 30.

ARMY REGISTER.

Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

First Lieutenant R. W. Pickersgill promoted Captain Company A Rangers.

Lewis D. Watkins appointed Capt. in Second Light Infantry.

Horace Bell appointed Capt. in Second Light Infantry.

Second Lieut. A. Connor promoted First Lieut. Second Light Infantry.

J. W. Andrews appointed Capt. Co. A Rangers.

Andrew Bradley appointed First Lieut. Co. A Second Light Infantry.

W. H. Lent appointed First Lieut. Rangers.

James Kellum appointed Surgeon with rank of Captain.

W. J. Gaskill appointed Second Lieut. Rangers.

J. Roche appointed Second Lieut. 2d Light Infantry.

H. D. Morrell appointed Second Lieut. 2d Light Infantry.

Wm. W. Reader appointed Second Lieut. 2d Light Infantry.

Edgar Hewitt appointed First Lieut. and Assistant of Commissary and Subsistence.

J. Brinckerhoff appointed Surgeon with rank of Captain.

RESIGNATIONS.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Dana C. Forrest has been accepted.

The resignation of Second Lieut. W. B. Newby has been accepted.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Alfred A. Moors has been accepted.

The resignation of Surgeon Wm. H. Saunders has been accepted.

The resignation of Major John H. Marshal, Judge Advocate General of the Army, has been accepted.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Second Lieut. W, McDonald has been granted leave of absenee for ninety days, on account of ill health.

Col. Thos. F. Fisher, Quartermaster-General has been granted leave of absence for sixty days. Major B. F. Crane will take charge of the Quartermaster-General's Department until the return of Col. Thos. F. Fisher.

Lieut. George W. Gist, granted leave of absence for sixty days.

SCHLESSINGER AGAIN!

The following address from Louis Schlessinger to the Americans in Nicaragua, is being secretly circulated through the country. As there is nothing we can write which shows so well the perfidy, the ignorance, and the unscrupulousness of the man, we publish it literally:

Soldiers! The time has come for you to be avenged for all the hardships, and dangers you undergone by the deceiving promises made to you by a faithless traitor. Yes "I call him "Wm. Walker"—a faithless traitor;" who of you will not bear witness to me, that after sacrificing all for him, who by adventerous luck pushed himself forward—meet cold indifference.

"Did you ever share a part of the millions he ropbed of the people of this country? No—I know it that the greater part of the army, come out here, to seek a peaceable new home, for yourself & family—and as such you were to honorable to steal on your own huk; but he who is yet your master.

?Did he ever pay you what he promised—Never. To sacrifice you is his aim; if successfull he will throw you of—if unsuccessfull he will abscond as he done in Sonora leaving you to your own faith

Soldiers the Army! of Guatemala Salvador Honduras are moving to on not agst you but agst him—who defieng justise and humanity seeks to destroy and to sacrifice men and property for the gratification of his made vanity.

Soldiers—I offer you full garanties,—pass over and you will be protected here

It is the cautioning voice of a friend who calls you

LOUIS SCHLESSINGEE.

Matagalpa Ags. 7 | 856

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM LEON.— We have seen a letter from Lieut. Col. MacIntosh, dated August 28th, from Managua, in which he states that Captain Pickersgill had just returned from a scouting trip with ten men, and that with this small party he went within seven miles of Leon without seeing the face of an enemy. The hostile armies now concentrated in that city must keep close to their quarters to let so small a party patrol under the very shadow of their fortifications.

MASAYA HERALD.—We received the first No. of the above named paper. Although it does not quite equal in its typographical appearance some papers we have seen, it is a much better one than we supposed could be produced from the imperfect materials in that place. We wish the proprietors prosperity, and if there is any money up in the Volcano City, "we wish they may get it."

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

In 1855 Gen. Walker landed at Granada, and was at once accepted by the Democratic party as its representative. By treaty stipulation between the Serviles and the Liberals, this single fact was acknowledged, that he should be the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Republic; and that in the civil affairs of the State, a Provisional government should be formed until such time as the people might assemble to constitute a government of their own choosing. This compact was signed by both parties, and in accordance therewith the country resumed that condition of quiet which it had not known, except at intervals, for twenty-eight years. Acquiescence on the part of the sovereign people sanctified the treaty, and the government formed under it, as the supreme authority; and except here and there, in remote sections, no resistance or opposition was made to the officers appointed by President Rivas. Taxes were collected with readiness in Segovia, Chontales, Matagalpa and Rivas; and, in fact, the whole people felt and acknowledged themselves to be living under the influence of a political system far superior to any ever exercised in the country before. Labor was resumed in all sections, and it is estimated that had peace continued, the crops of cacao, sugar, coffee and tobacco, would have been larger than for many previous years. Landed proprietors felt secure in their property, and with the increased resources and foreign trade of the State, they hoped on quicker markets and higher prices. Even the Indians in Matagalpa increased the extent of their cultivated ground; and at the very time of the breaking out of the war with Costa Rica, this market was daily becoming better supplied with vegetables, poultry and other articles of marketing, while the prices were rising. We say rising, for we consider it necessary that the price of many things in this State should increase, in order to make a profitable return to the laborer. At present it is necessary to hold out some hope of a competence to the emigrant, to induce him to settle in this State and devote his time and labor to the pursuits of a country life, with its pigs, chickens, dairies, cows, etc.; and when we say this very tide of emigration itself will have the effect to increase the price of produce, we only assert what Texas and Western Louisiana have proved. In the first five years after the revolution of Texas, corn continued to rise in price, and during the season of emigration, it sometimes sold at an advance of one hundred per cent.

When the war broke out, this country was in the enjoyment of profound internal quiet and contentment. No incendiary hand had dared to raise itself against the general welfare; and all the energies of the State were being devoted to the advancement of the public good. Wharves were being built, new towns were being laid out, the keels of new schooners for navigating the Lake were being laid, roads were being opened, the North was being fortified, arsenals and armories were being created, the foundry at Leon was looked into and its great cannon moulds scoured up, light houses were in progress of construction, the tariff was being revised in a liberal shape, the army was being reduced, and in a word, the dilapidated position of affairs was being upset and improved. In the midst of all this the war broke out. Did the people evidence their dissatisfaction by any treasonable conduct? Far from it; they flocked to the standard of the Republic, and at one time Gen. Walker had an offer of eight thousand volunteers. With great prudence and foresight, he determined not to burthen the Sttae with the support and pay of such a heavy force when he could achieve a victory without increasing his army. Neither did he wish to withdraw so many men from industrial pursuits; and in lieu of raising a great army, he at once concentrated his American forces and commenced his campaign. He exhibited his faith in the people, and proved their loyalty, when he left Leon, Matagalpa, Chontales, and all the outposts of the Republic, to be occupied and guarded by natives he himself had armed. Granada, the pretended seat of disaffection, was left with a garrison of forty men, and these too, without hope of succor. But the result showed how true the people were to the Republic, for no sign of violence was shown; and when the news of the victory of Rivas came back, voluntarily and with one accord, all the dwelling houses in the city were ornamented with the national flag. Those who saw the people that day, will testify that they evidenced every symptom of rejoicing.

All these circumstances but go to show that the people of Nicaragua, when uninfluenced by their leaders, are in favor of Gen. Walker, and would have rallied around his banner in the present war against the Northern league, but for the events which we shall relate.

Before the departure of the army head quarters for Rivas, a Decree of government was issued calling for an election by the people, of a President of the Republic. Gen. Walker's name was not then known in the canvass. Several prominent citizens came forward, however, and among the number we may mention the names of Rivas and Salizar. An impression obtained currency during the interval before the election, that Salizar, a Leonese, would be elected over Rivas, which gave some uneasiness to the latter, and this anxiety he communicated to Gen. Walker, at the same time indirectly soliciting the General's assistance to prevent such a result, and reasoning that the Southern section of the State, of which Rivas was a citizen, would be better satisfied, should a President be chosen from the country about Granada. The General gave no assurance to Rivas, but stated that the will of the people, when once expressed, should govern the State. Rivas became partially disaffected, but was not wise enough to hide his feelings from the General. The latter thereupon determined to watch the President, and in the end found that Rivas was corresponding with Mora. Thus perfectly satisfied, after the battle of Rivas the General returned to Granada, and subsequently went to Leon, where he insisted on the election for President being accelerated as much as possible. A proclamation was immediately issued that the election should take place in four weeks. The General left Leon, and on his way down was beset at every place to allow his name to enter the canvass as a candidate. The people urged it upon him as the only means of securing tranquility to the State by allaying local jealousy. Before arriving in this city on Friday—the election taking place on Thursday, the electoral school of this Department had cast its vote for him as the next President. This was done without any consultation; and when we announced it in El Nicaraguense, on the Saturday afterwards, the American garrison appeared to be taken by surprise. The natives of the country conceived the idea and secretly carried it through. All this time, too, the most intimate friends of the General did not believe he would accept the trust. When he came into the city, an inquiry was made of his intentions, and he gave in answer that if the people, in their primary capacity, chose to elect him, he would accept the office. This reply was communicated to Rivas, at Leon, and a second proclamation was made, ordering that the recent election, by which Gen. Walker had already been chosen *by the departments* should be annulled and a new election by the *whole people* ordered. Rivas ordered the annulment of the late election and ordered a new one; but two days afterwards his suspicions were aroused that Gen. Walker knew of his treasonable conduct with Mora, and to make himself safe he revoked all his former proclamations and declared against the Government he had assisted to organize.

As the most conclusive evidence of Gen. Walker's distrust of Rivas, he took the precaution when the latter was leaving for Leon, to have him delegate all his authority as President to the commander-in-chief, thus yielding up all shade of power. Rivas, at the time of his defection, was not only away from the capital of the Republic, but he was, by his own act, deprived of all executive authority. Accordingly, under the treaty of October, 1855, the government was reorganized by the appointment of Don Fermin Ferrer as Provisional President.

But notwithstanding the defection of Rivas, the people still adhered to the Republic, and when the election came off under the proclamation of President Ferrer, they again elected Gen. Walker to the Executive Chair. Thus it will be seen, the State has proceeded on its course without a single deflection. Individuals may have gone astray, our confidence may have been betrayed, but the Republic is in the same position to-day it was six months ago, only with brighter prospects, because guided by superior wisdom.

Many allude to the evacuation of Leon as an act calculated to disparage the authority of the government. It must be remembered that Leon is now occupied by the hostile armies of three adjoining States, and that Gen. Walker has no particular interest in attacking it as hurriedly as inconsiderate friends might wish. The traitors to the State are now forced to feed their foreign auxiliaries, and we are sure the task is no agreeable one. The cholera and small pox are thinning out the ranks of the enemy, and already the spirit of the Northern combination is beginning to fail. Time is fighting our battles with surer success and more disastrously, than we could possibly hope to do; and while this conditon of affairs continues what necessity is there for harrassing the army with a long march and an uneven fight. Besides, our force at present is too small to divide up with safety to the Transit Route, which must be kept open at all hazards. We are therefore pursuing the only really safe policy, and at the same time the internal order of the Republic is being rearranged on an entirely new plan. There is every probability we shall have large accessions of men in a short time, when an offensive movement will most likely be made. Taken all in all, the condition of affairs is perfectly satisfactory.

LUXURIES OF THE SEASON.—The public may not be aware how prolific these woods are in game; but if our readers could drop in semi-occasionally, as we do, at the Quartermaster's mess, after the boys have been out gunning, we fear the fever for racing which once agitated the public mind would give way to hunting, and the poor birds would have to suffer. We have eaten pigeons, quail, doves, plover, black-birds, and numerous others, native to the country, until our appetite for such luxuries is almost "gone in." The birds mentioned above are not such as are known in other countries by those names; but they have a strong resemblance to the birds of the United States. The dove is much smaller, while the partridge is somewhat larger, and so there is some difference with all. We should have mentioned this before, but our selfishness to be well satisfied before the general raid commenced, led us to withhold our notice of the polite gentleman constituting the Quartermaster's mess, until the present time.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.— The Court of First Instance, under the Hon. Thomas Basye, has been organized for several weeks past; but owing to a press of official publications, we have omitted to mention the names of the officers of the Court. They consist as follows:

Judge—Hon. Thomas Bayse;
Clerk—C. C. Venable;
Deputy Clerk—A. H. Wheeler;
Marshal—W. J. Stone;
Deputy Marshal—G. W. Lamb.

MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

Capt. M. A. Fraser,
Col. J. A. Jacquess,
Lieut. J. T. Coleman,
Col. E. J. Sanders,
John Tabor, Henry C. Cook, Mr. H. Kane, and Mr. Titus.

INTERESTING ITEM.—We find the following interesting paragraph in the book of General Orders kept by the Adjutant General:

Special Order No. 72—John Tabor, enlisted December 24, 1855, was detached January 26 as Editor of "El Nicaraguense," (State paper,) published in Granada. He is now honorably discharged from the army, to date from the day he was assigned to the control of a print he has so ably conducted. By command of

WM. WALKER, Commander-in-Chief.

DEPARTURE.—We learn that the Hon. Pierre Soulé returns to the United States by the next steamer. We would regret this much were it not that we infer from his purchase of the Mercedes hacienda that he will shortly make Nicaragua his place of permanent residence.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION TO CHONTALES.—Lieut. Col. Byron Cole, started from this city yesterday with a volunteer force of fifty men for Chontales. The party was mounted, and went out with a determination to march through the disaffected parts of that district, visiting the rebellious with suitable evidences of the government's displeasure.

ANOTHER SCHOONER.— The schooner Pearl, which was but recently raised from the reef near this port, where she had been wrecked, has been employed by the government, and made her first trip to Virgin Bay this week, under charge of Captain Kennedy. She is a very neat little craft, and is intended as a regular liner between this city and Virgin.

PURCHASE.—We are happy to state that the Hon. Pierre Soule has purchased the ranch of Chomorro, belonging to the Republic, and known as the Mercedes Hacienda. The purchase money involves the nice little sum of fifty thousand dollars.

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THE HACIENDA OF VEGA IN MALACCA.

A few days ago a party of six persons of whom the writer was one, started from Granada to visit the haciendas of Malacca—distant about six miles. The day was in all respects such as a traveller would desire in this country—a happy mingling, as the poets would say, of sunshine, and shade; and the roads, considering the season, were in very good condition. There were but few places where we were obliged to turn off on account of mud, and for the greater part of the distance the road was more like a carefully swept path in a garden than a highway leading from the capitol of Nicaragua, to the cities of the interior. Mounted on excellent horses it is not surprising that we put them to a good speed, or that like the old Dutchman, we rode rapidly over the bad places to get through them quickly, and over the good places because it was pleasant. Before we had got far from Granada one of our party—more thoughtful than the rest—exhibited a bottle filled with a rich red liquid, and the party resolved by acclamation to stop, and taste it at the first good water we came to; but coming to no water, before we had ridden ten minutes, the vote was reconsidered, and it was resolved without a dissenting voice to take a little "neat."

There are many splendid haciendas in Malacca, and before we reached the one known as the "Vega," we made several mistakes. On one occasion we came to what appeared a beautiful lawn, at the end of which we saw a gate, and supposing from the cultivatton of the fields within that this might be the onewe came to visit,we all as if by impulse, put our horses to their full speed upon the green sward. When we arrived at the gate we discovered our mistake, and the man who carried the bottle coming in last, we fined him a "little drink all 'round." If he had come in first, it is not a clear case that he would not have been fined also.

Almost the entire distance between Granada, and the "Vega" hacienda in Malacca, presents the appearance of having been at one time cleared and cultivated. In several places we came upon groves of excellent fruit, which was dropping from the trees from extreme ripeness, and luscious richness of the flavor, as well as the order in which the trees appeared to have been arranged, made it evident that through careful cultivation they had got beyond that crudeness peculiar to fruits in all countries in their primitive state.

By the aid of a native boy, and the inspiration of "that bottle," we were in front of a massive gothic gateway through which the hacienda we went to see is entered. The gate although in a tolerable state of preservation, seems to have been preserved alone in the wreck which destroyed all its surroundings. On the summit of its arch stands a cross, beneath which is the inscription— F. VEGA. Having passed this portal we were immediately in the presence of about a dozen natives who were endeavouring to work out their destinies by lolling lazily in hammocks. These natives are employed upon the hacienda to keep it in order, but the neglected state of the greater part shows, as clearly, that, the amount of labor they perform is very small.

After we had allowed our horses a few minutes for breathing, one of the natives volunteered to guide us through the farm, or rather a part of it, for it is a good day's travel for a horse to go through it. The hacienda contains in its extent, fifteen square miles, and produces more or less of almost all the vegetable productions of Nicaragua. Every thing is here laid out on the most magnificient scale. The fields are laid out by miles, the ditches are as deep as the mote surrounding a fortified city; and what are usually little streams on other farms, used for irrigating purposes, here assume the appearance of respectably sized rivers. There are three square miles appropriated to cacao alone, and such portions of this as was seen by us, gave astonishing evidence of thrift. At intervals of four feet grew the cacao shrub, and at double the distance were the *Madre de Cacao*, each cacao plant seemed to bear as many fruit as it could nourish; on many trees we counted clusters of from twelve to twenty, so low down that they were supported in part by the earth. The trees would probably average forty nuts, each nut containing about twenty-eight beans. The crops in three squrae miles therefore, amount to many thousands of dollars. In many parts the cacao trees appeared to have some care bestowed upon them, but in others, rank weeds, decaying leaves, and branches of trees bestrewed the earth about them so as to obstruct our progress. Our guide informed us that there was not near help enough on the farm, and that the few hands employed performed all the labor they could. When the parts we saw were in such a bad state of cultivation, it is safe to infer that much of the valuable crops in the more distant sections of the farm will be lost.

There appeared to be no end to the plantain, and banana trees. They were to be seen at all parts, growing luxuriantly without any care; and it is difficult to imagine what can become of all the fruit they produce. It seemed to us that there were a sufficfency of this nutritious vegetable on that hacienda to feed the entire American population in this country for one year. But here again was observable the same appearance of decay, the same want of thriftiness, and the same running to waste which we noticed among the cacao. We were occasionally obliged to leap our horses over the fallen trunks of the plantain trees; and the horses feet would sink into others in the last stages of rottenness.

The coffee shrub occupies a large space in the divisions of this vast farm, and to it the guide first called our attention. The green berries appeared in the most lavish profusion. It appeared to us that, by careful picking, a peck might be collected from each shrub; but whether the present scarcity of coffee, and the high prices it would bring will serve as an incentive to its care, is doubtful, for the listless apathy on the faces of those in charge of it, forbids the hope of a careful gathering.

We were informed that there were also considerable portions of the farm devoted to cotton, indigo, and tobacco, but we had already ridden too far, and spent too much time in the admiration of what was at one time so grand a farm, and gave promise of such future magnificence, to bestow any more leisure upon sight-seeing. In our return, we visited a large natural fountain—the smaller of two—which supplies an abundance of excellent water throughout the year to all parts of the farm. The water from those springs are conducted into nearly all parts of the hacienda by means of canals of no mean dimensions, the edges, of which, are lined by the cactus, and other ornamental plants.

The road by which we entered the cultivated portion of the estate, is lined on both sides by large mango trees, whose dark-green dense foliage interlaces overhead, and either completely shuts out the harsh sunlight, or so softens it as to render it more pleasureable than otherwise.

When we returned from the farm, the natives, who seemed very courteous, had some excellent chocolate ready for us—which was both grateful, and refreshing. After having drunk this, and while our horses were cooling, we visited at a few yards from the house occupied by the natives, some indigo vats, and the ruins of a building which might have been at one time a church. Our horses were announced ready; expressing our thankfulness to our guide by a gratuity of dimes, we were on the road again to Granada, deeply impressed with the capability of the soil of Nicaragua, and the incapability of its inhabitants.

PAPERS.— We are indebted to Mr. Edward Cooper, newspaper agent in New York, for files of late and interesting papers.

Public Notice.

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

List of the Haciendas of cacao in the Department of Rivas.

Pital, belonging to Juan José Ruiz.
Paraizo, do.
Palmar, Pablo Torres.
Palmar, J. Manuel Maleaño.
3 Orchards or small Haciendas, F. & E. Carazo.
Hacienda, Indalecio Maleaño.
Rosario, José Antonio Lopez.
Candelaria do.
San Cayetano Salvador Sacasa.
In Postoci, Hacienda, Felipe 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.
In the Remates, near Panaloya, of Felipe Cabezas.

Stock Ranches in Chontales.

San Nicolas, of Felipe Alfaro.
Hacienda of Jose Antonio Lacayo.
Merced of Leandro Selaya.
A certain part of San Jose, las Canas, Bicente, Joaquin, and Pedro Cuadra.
Merced, in 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*.

Information Wanted

OF WILLIAM McMULLEN, who left Pennsylvania for California in April last. If in Nicaragua, he will hear of something to his advantage by applying to WINES & CO., Granada, where any information concerning him will be thankfully received.

Granada, August 30, 1856.

"Como No!"

CORN GROUND and Corn Meal for sale at the COMO NO MILLS, near the corner of the Little Plaza, in the yard of the house of the late Mrs. Joaquina Horan. Natives or others who wish Corn ground quickly, or good Meal, apply to

L. H. HAMBLIN, Agent.

Granada, August 30, 1856

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.

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.

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.

[CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

cooked, and meanwhile communicated the plans of our enemy to the party. Every man expressed himself ready to make a stand against any force; but notwithstanding the good spirits and resolution of the brave men who attended me, I deemed it proper to retire before extreme odds; and after two hours waiting and rest, set forward toward the Hattio Granda, a large estate belonging to the Padre Lugo.

We arrived on the night of the 8th of August, in a heavy rain, wet to the skin, at the hatto of Corpus Candelaria, the property of Padre Garcia There we took a hasty meal and started again, passing Hattio Granda, in the direction of the hacienda of San Lorenzo, on the return route. After riding two hours in almost total darkness, our guide misled us in the thickets. We passed the same river three times at different fording places, under dense foliage which made the darkness absolute, guiding each other by the call. The entire night was consumed in vain efforts to find the trail. At length, about 3 o'clock in the morning, the sky cleared, and we found that our direction by the stars was the reverse of what it should be. Returning toward the south-west, we made the hacienda of San Lorenzo about 7 o'clock in the morning soaked with rain, after being twenty-five hours in the saddle, having accomplished a distance of only twenty or twenty-five miles.

At San Lorenzo we took breakfast, slept two hours, and taking several fresh horses rode over to Mesapa, and passed the night there. Our return by the way of Mesapa, Catarina, the hatto of Los Ramitos, on Malacotollo river, (where we stayed for the night,) the ferry below Tipitapa, and the lake shore, offers no incidents worthy of notice. The road from Mesapa to Tipitapa river is bad beyond description, and our animals arrived at Granada in poor condition.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Great praise is due to the volunteers who accompanied me on this service. I had no difficulty in preserving good order and discipline. There was no pillaging nor any advantage taken of poor or defenceless persons. The only things appropriated were such as necessity required,—namely food, animals, and a few articles of riding gear; taken always by my permission. Only in a few instances it became necessary to threaten or terrify refractory persons, who refused us the necessaries of life. We lived principally upon jerked beef and tortillas, and after leaving the Malacotolla river killed no animals for food, taking only what might be ready at the moment. A regular guard of three reliefs was set nightly by Captain Hooff, alternating with that of the native soldiers who accompanied us. The native officer who commanded these men behaved with remarkable intelligence and discretion, showing all the qualities of a good soldier and an honest man. For the capture and management of horses and mules, I am much indebted to Messrs. West and Leroy, but in all respects each man did his utmost to fulfil with promptitude the duties imposed upon him.

The health of the party was generally good, though hard fare and constant exposure to alternate heat and chill, did not fail to produce the usual effects in several instances.

It will be seen by the table of distances subjoined—a rough estimate—that the spaces passed over in a day's travel are apparently small. This was owing to the nature of the roads, which at this season of the year, are in many places nearly impassable. We became so well used to the hazards of this kind of travel, that the fall of horse and rider down a steep place into a slough or mud hole, would occasion only a laugh or an exclamation. During the last week we had rain daily, and were constantly wet, without much apparent injury to health.

I became satisfied before leaving Acoyapa that we should have incurred a fatal risk by taking the mountain road, or by pressing on beyond that place, the population of the town and vicinity numbering two thousand, and altogether hostile. The road by the way of Juigalpa offers too many opportunities for attack to have been overlooked by a vigilant enemy.

It is not within my province to offer a military opinion, but I may perhaps venture to remark, that a body of men moving through Chontales at present, should be armed in the best manner, and numerous enough to awe the inhabitants, and that in the mountain passes every preparation should be taken against an ambuscade.

Had it not been for the company of deserters who went before us, to Acoyapa, we should have had no reason to fear hostilities from the population. They appeared timid and distrustful, and the reason we were not attacked in Acoyapa, was the want of resolution on the part of the natives when called by the alarm bell to co-operate with the renegades.

After visiting every part of Honduras and Nicaragua, I am led to prefer Chontales before all others as a field for colonial enterprise. It combines all the best features of an agricultural and grazing country, and not many years may be required to cover its vast plains and fertile terraces with fields of grain or herds vieing in quality with those of England or Massachusetts. The waters of the lake offer every facility for commercial intercourse, and the present elements of discord and danger in Chontales, require only a sudden and forcible check to suppress them altogether.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, &c.

BYRON COLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

TABLE OF DISTANCES ROUGHLY ESTIMATED.

Granada to Tierra Blanca (by the lake)	30	miles.
Tierra Blanca (by south bank of Malacotolla) to ford of Tabacal	5	"
Ford of Tabacal to Catarina (marsh and forest)	6	"
Catarina to Mesapa (sloughs and marshes)	12	"
Mesapa to Santa Rita (wet lands)	3	"
Santa Rita to San Lorenzo (hill and wet prairie)	7	"
San Lorenzo to Carmel	6	"
Carmel (N.E.) to Comalapa (high mountains)	12½	"
Comalapa north to Comapa (3 ranges of mountains)	9	"
Comapa to Chilimarta (east by south) (mountains)	13	"
Chilimarta (east) to Juigalpa (terraces, river bottom and mountain	13	"
Juigalpa (S.E.) to San Joaquin (descent and long valley)	5	"
San Joaquin to Charjuitea (terrace and meadows)	5	"
Charjuitea to Merced (terrace and low hills)	3	"
Merced to Lavigisca (mountains) Portal de Lavigisca	6	"
Portal to Acoyapa	3½	"

(Direction generally East. North-East.)

(The return route by the marshes from Acoyapa to San Lorenzo, is much shorter and easier than the mountain road even in the wet season. The shore route is generally preferable to that inland.)

DECREES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

No. 31.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,
Ministry of Relations and Government,
Granada, August 16, 1856.

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

William Walker, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, to its inhabitants.

The decree of the 19th of November, 1855, establishing the laws for the recognition and payment of the interior and exterior debt of the Republic, not having been carried into effect; a modification of the same is necessary in order to insure its exact fulfilment so far as the resources of the nation will permit, therefore in virtue of the authority in me vested, it is

DECREED

Article 1. The President together with the Minister of the Public Credit will take cognizance of all claims which may be presented against the nation; appointing the term of six months for their presentation by claimants resident in the Republic, and one year for non-residents; fixed from the date of the publication of this decree.

Art. 2. If at the expiration of the given time the persons or parties residents or non-residents of the Republic shall not have presented their claims, then said persons or parties shall lose their right to any claims which they may hold against the nation.

Art. 3. The recognition of the debt having been effected, the creditor shall have the right to claim a bond on the public credit, signed by the President and the minister of the same, in which shall appear the sum recognized, and the obligation to pay the same at the expiration of two years dating from the 1st of March, 1857, with interest at five per cent per annum, which shall be paid at the expiration of every year, and shall run from the 1st of March, 1857.

Art. 4. The Minister of State in the department of Public Credit is charged with the fulfilment of this decree, and its communication to whom it may concern.

Given in Granada, August 16, 1856.

WM. WALKER.

By superior order this is communicated to you for your information and publication, awaiting acknowledgement of the same.

FERRER, Minister of State.

No. 32.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,
Ministry of Relations,
Granada, 16, 1856.

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

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its inhabitants.

Whereas, Don José de Marcoleta has betrayed the confidence reposed in him by the people of Nicaragua, when acting as Minister Plenipotentiary, has caused and continues to cause serious injuries to the Republic, misrepresenting himself as still occupying the place of her representative, although deprived of the same, therefore he is declared traitor and unworthy of consideration or recompense, in virtue of which it is

DECREED:

Article 1. Revoked the decree of the 9th of May, 1856, by which five hundred acres of wild land were denoted with the privilege of selection to the said Marcoleta.

Art. 2. The Secretary of State is charged with the fulfilment of this decree, and its communication to whom it may concern.

Given in Granada August 16, 1856.

WM. WALKER.

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

FERRER, Minister of State.

No. 33

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,
Ministry of Relations,
Granada, August 18, 1856.

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

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its inhabitants.

Whereas, no monthly salary has been fixed for the commissioners appointed to examine and liquidate the accounts of the old Atlantic and Pacific Accessory Transit Maritime Canal Company, therefore in conformity with Article 9, of the decree of the 18th of February, 1856, it is

DECREED:

Article 1. Assigned the sum of two hundred dollars monthly, as the salary of the commissioners appointed to examine, liquidate and ascertain the sum due to the State by the Atlantic and Pacific Accessory Transit Maritime Canal Company.

Art. 2. The Minister of State in the Department of Hacienda, is charged with the fulfilment of this decree, and its communication to whom it may concern.

Given in Granada, August 18, 1856.

WM. WALKER.

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

FERRER, Minister of State.

No. 34.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,
Ministry of Relations.
Granada, August 18, 1856.

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

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its inhabitants.

It being necessary to regulate the sale of foreign liquors advantageously for the public and the fiscal revenues, it is

DECREED:

Article 1. All persons or companies who shall sell foreign liquors in the Republic shall pay into the exchequer the sum of twenty dollars per month.

Art. 2. The sub-secretary of Hacienda shall carry into effect the collection of this tax to which effect he shall issue licenses to those who keep, and who wish to continue to keep this class of establishments.

Art. 3. The Minister of State in the Department of Hacienda, is charged with the fulfilment of this decree, and its communication to who it may concern. Given in Granada, August 18, 1856.

WM. WALKER.

By superior order this is communicated to you for your information and proper action, awaiting acknowledgement of the same.

No. 35.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA.
Ministry of Hacienda.
Granada, August 20, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the foollowing decree.

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua, in virtue of his authority

DECREES:

Article 1. All strangers can acquire any real estate within the territory of the Republic in the same way as the natives of the country.

Art. 2. All laws or dispositions contrary to this decree are abrogated.

Art. 3. Communicated to whom it may concern.

Given in Granada, August 20, 1856.

WM. WALKER.

To the Minister of State in the Department of Relations and Government.

DON FERMIN FERRER.

Forwarded to you for your information and proper action, awaiting the corresponding acknowledgement.

FERRER, Minister of State.

STEAM NAVIGATION BY ATMOSPHERIC PROPELLERS.—We witnessed yesterday, says the Philadelphia Ledger, an experiment with the model of a boat two feet long, propelled by the action of wings or fans in the air, an improvement of Mr. Thomas Silver, the inventor of the marine governor. The boat is to be furnished with a steam engine, to which is attached four fans, with the handles placed in a hub, upon a spindle, the whole forming a mechanical power similar to the screws now used as propellers. It is intended to use the air instead of water, as the fulcrum for the fans to work upon, making up for the difference in density between air and water by greater rapidity of motion. The inventor claims that for canal purposes this mode of porpulsion would be far superior to the ordinary water-wheel, in consequence of the nonagitation of the water, which would prevent the washing of the banks, a serious injury which always results in the use of steam power.

The experiment yesterday was with a small model by a clock spring, and the boat moved about in any direction required. This using the screw propeller upon the air in the same manner as it is used in water, is a novel application of a principle which we heard enunciated fifteen or twenty years ago, before the screw propeller itself was in practical operation. Whether it is practical or not for the purpose designed, it would be presumptuous to say without a more sufficient experiment. It involves principles of aerostation as well as of propulsion through the water, the weight being in the water, and the force to move it having the only elastic medium of unconfined air, (to be condensed sufficiently by rapid motion of the steam engine) to form a sufficient purchasing power or fulcrum.

SNAKEY.—The Albany Argus says that a horrible curiosity was on exhibition, in that city, a few days since—a man with one of his arms terminating in a snake's head, the other in a dog's head and the tail of a snake.

A late French journal speaks of a new religious sect sprung up in the United States, which it calls "*adorateurs des negres.*" This is the French, we suppose, for "nigger worshippers."

GLEANINGS FROM THE LAST MAIL.

SPAIN.

A formidable insurrection had broke out in Spain. The embroglio began by the opposition compelling Espartero and the Ministry to resign, and the appointment of a new Ministry composed of O'Donnell as Minister of War; Deaz, Foreign Affairs; Cantero, Finance; Rossas, Interior; L. L. Uzdaga, Justice; Allado, Public Works. Esparo was supposed to have left Madrid, at least, it was not known where he was. Immediately on the new appointments, insurrection broke out in Madrid, and the National Guards assisted the citizens in erecting baracades, and being attacked by the troops, fighting ensued in the streets for twenty-four hours, with much loss on both sides. On Tuesday, the 15th, at four o'clock P.M., a suspension of hostilities was agreed to until five o'clock, to allow the insurgents to make their submission. At the expiration of this time, fighting seems to have been resumed, for most of the accounts we have are Government despatches, dated at Madrid, 4 o'clock P.M., on the 16th, stating that the insurrection was suppressed, excepting a few bandits—one under the command of Pacheta, the celebrated bull-fighter.

The Queen presented herself to the combatants, and a Government despatch says she was respectfully received, but other statements say that the insurgents proclaimed a Republic General Infante, President of the cortes, commands the insurrection. General O'Donnell has appointed a new municipality to Madrid, and has declared all Spain in a state of siege. He is acting with vigor, but Paris despatches say that the French Government do not believe in his remaining master of the situation. O'Donnell, by decree, dissolved the National Guard, and calls on them to deliver up their arms. General Infante assembled the minority of the Cortes, but O'Donnell caused them to be dispersed. Another account says that the Queen appeared on the Plaza in tears, and besought the combatants to cease, and that it was owing to her intercession the armistice of one hour was agreed to. General O Donnell's despatch says, he hopes to supress the insurrection; from which it is surmised that the revolt is yet unquelled. The revolt had broken out at Saragossa, and all Aragon was more or less in insurrection. Fears were entertained of an outbreak at Barcelona.

The following news from Salt Lake Valley and the Plains, we quote from the St. Louis Republican of July 29th:

Two small parties of returned Californians are here. They reached this place on yesterday morning, making the trip through from Hangtown in sixty days with pack mules, and say that if they had made the effort, they could have reached here in fifty or fifty-five days.

One of the parties under charge of Mr. Draper, of Johnston county, came through by way of the Salt Lake; his party consisted of his brother, Messrs. White, of Johnson county, Lawson, of Moniteau county, Bell and Smith, of Callaway county, and one or two from Kentucky and Virginia. Their trip throughout was pleasant, suffering no inconvenience on the mountains, having fine grass and water.

In Salt Lake Valley provisions were scarce and high, and much suffering was experienced by the inhabitants the past year, but as the harvest season was approaching and the prospect good, those who have been living on roots, etc., will enjoy, if they have means enough, wholesome food the coming year. There are a great many very poor and degraded people in the Valley, and were one to be present at their assemblies and hear Brother Brigham preach, and a few others of the elders, he could not fail to discover that they thought so too, and were very apprehensive lest these might become a charge upon them, and take away some portion of their substance. They are very much afraid of the soldiers, or rather jealous of them, and one of the worthies recently, in his discourse, told all the women, and the young ones particularly, that more troops would soon reach there, and then some of them might want to escape with them; but told them to be careful of them, as they were very wicked and abandoned men.

THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT BY THE HOUSE.—In the election of a President by the House of Representatives, each State has one vote, given by a majority of the delegation from that State. The election, if there is a failure by the people, would go to the present House in February next. Fremont has a majority of the delegations of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin—in all twelve, sixteen being necessary to a choice. The States of Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky have a majority of Filmore members. The State of Tennessee is tied, having five Democrats and five Americans, as are Illinois, Missouri, Texas and Iowa. In Illinois there is a vacancy to be filled, which will decide the vote of that State between the Republicans and Democrats; and in Missouri a member is to be elected in August, where the delegation now stands three Democrats and three Americans. In Texas there is one Democrat and one American, and in Iowa one Democrat and one Republican.

ANOTHER "CONSPIRACY."—Letters from Havana, under date of 23d ult., state that a number of arrests for political offences had taken place. Some five or six were of persons who were accused of having forwarded moneys at different times to General Goicouria, the new Intendente-General of Nicaragua. It is said to be a well known fact, that large sums of money have recently been forwarded to Walker from Havana. Ahem!

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El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, August 30.

CALIFORNIA SCENE IN GRANADA.

The hundreds of old Californians now in Nicaragua, and the thousands still in the modern El Dorado, who we know would like to be here, would have felt a new pulse beat in them had they been with us last Saturday night. The days of 1850 were again before us—the busy, rushing, thronging sensation of a great crowd—the whirl of excitement—the intense attraction of one point—all revived again to depopulate a town and bring hundreds of men together within a single house. As the old El Dorado in San Francisco, Stockton, or Sacramento once gathered armies of men, so the Lone Star drew into its circle the living world of Granada. From all points of observation, it gathered people as a candle sometimes gathers insects; and in some cases, the paralel may go farther, wherein the man came away clipped of his moneys as flies fall down burned of their wings. Still, there was no falling away, no whining, no begging, but men lost their all with as much indifference as they would have won; and the turn of a card for thousands of dollars, did not cause a single tremor in the dealer's hand. The perfection of nonchalance is exhibited at the faro or monte table, where the dealer, with a joke or an oath, accepts the alternative of breaking you or himself! Piles of money and scrip, warrants for thousands of acres of land, lay piled up on the tables, and behind this wealth sat the regent of the table, the representative of chance. His earnings to him are worthless, except to spend and to play. Money burns in his pocket, and if the "game" is closed, he will probably give to a church, or scatter dollars about in the service of a friend. The sporting fraternity of California has probably spent more money in the elections of that State, than any other class of people. He aspires to no honor himself, but wishes his friend "put through" by all means. The "bank" is his first choice, however, for it feeds all his requirements—occupies his time, pays his bills, ministers to his pleasures, and makes him a mark among his associates. He has money to-day, and all his bills are paid—he has none to-morrow, and the credit that is extended will not be forgotten when fortune has changed her frown into a smile.

The government, seeing how impossible it would be in a new State like this, to shut up the liquor houses, concluded to license a certain number, and thus enable a few houses to keep open, with the understanding that the slightest disorder would subject the proprietor to have his place shut up temporarily by the guard. On Friday, the Lone Star opened, and towards evening, California fashion, one or two monte tables were started. A "sport," known all over the South, and West, who had just come into the country with considerable money, opened his bank, and commenced a game such as the liberal dealer of California used to play, The crowd commenced gathering, and by and bye the Rifle Battalion mustered in strong numbers. It is comprised of boys "up for fun or fighting," and as the bank allowed bets in scrip, of which the army is flush, the game at once became as lively as can well be imagined. Five hundred dollar bets were nothing, and one gentleman staked as high as four thousand on a single turn. Men piled up all around the table, some standing on chairs, and one sailor man climbed up a post and swung his seat in the "bite" of a rope. Then two other tables started, and more people came in, multitudes gathered about every game, until it became impossible to see even the dealer. The clanking of money and the rapping of knuckles as the bets were planked down, gave some evidence, however, of what was going on; and ever and anon the whisper would come out that somebody had either lost or won very largely. This whisper, like a ripple on the lake, rolled outwards until it reached the confines of the people, but without causing any feeling of regret or pleasure. He who lost now would win another time. We are all the creatures of chance, and he who loses on monte does no more than he who swamps himself on the price of cotton.

But the bar-room presented a scene of life too vivid to describe. The corridor in front was filled with men, while in at the door there poured a constant stream of human beings. You had to take your turn to go in or come out—there was a ceaseless flood rolling back and forth, crowding and surging its way through the densely packed room—as plainly observable as the gulf stream marks its path through the Atlantic. Three men were filling glasses from great bowls of "mixed liquors," and tenders were running to and from the tables with waiters filled with punches, smashes, straights, lemonades, or whatever else the biblous crowd might want. To come within reach of the counter was impossible, except by patient waiting. The clink of glasses and the smoke of cigars was all that you might realize towards refreshments.

The utmost good humor pervaded the whole assemblage, too. Men were drinking, some were tipsy, others drunk; but there was no quarreling or fighting, and but little noise. A feeling of relaxation, a sense of young Americanism, a genuine appreciation of old times revived, run through the entire people; and we may safely say that the scene done more to reconcile discontented people to stay here, than anything which has occurred since the battle of Rivas. It was an effectual victory over loneliness and blue devils—it introduced into Granada the pleasures of San Fancisco and New Orleans. Those who longed for excitement found what they wanted—those who asked for a diffusion of money, saw it suddenly scattered about from its hiding place, and thrown among men who have no use for it but to aid in its circulation. Confidence was in a great measure restored, for where there is so much money, the people always think it safe to stay. The cry that the country had no money in it was hushed before the sight of such amounts thus suddenly brought to light; and we have no doubt superstitious people will think there is some Aladin's lamp in our midst, from which the dollars are magically gathered.

When this news shall go to California, where the hand of Puritanism is already interfering with the liberties and opinions of the people—where a mob rules the State with its terrible blindness—where official corruption is only equalled by the popular selfishness—we shall look to see a new flood of emigration turned in this direction. Men who have fought the west into its present position, who have pioneered the advance of civilization north, east, south and west, who have driven the forest and the Indian back, these men will come to Nicaragua, and from her we shall see and hear that they have not forgotten their old mission, to extend the limits of the hardy American race. They will sport too, bucking at monte, faro or a "private game of poker;" they will run races, and make love to the girls, and spend their money as easy as they make it; but they will do no harm to the public other than what they do to themselves. And who shall say them nay. With all their towering virtues as a race of men carrying out the vast designs of God, allow them some great vices; and when the balance sheet of life comes to be adjusted, and the impartial scales have weighed the sins which have their birth in the mind and intention, let us see who shall suffer most, the careless, thoughtless man of pleasure, or the greedy, devouring hypocrite, who "steals the robes of heaven to serve the devil in."

A Fowl Joke.—Captain Bradley of the Transit Rangers who has a keen relish for a joke, handed us the following—which to have it better understood we preface by saying that, he is blessed with two pure specimens of the genius homo in his company—one an Irishman called Dublin, who appears to have inherited all the traits peculiar to his countrymen; the other a genuine Arkansas screamer, to whom his companions have given the name of the State he so nobly represents. Arkansas and Dublin are continually running off the track, and constantly running against each other, much to the amusement of the less volatile members of the company.

Stopping not long since at the village of Cocos, says the Captain, we found ourselves somewhat short of luxuries. Having finished my supper I laid down to have a few hours sleep, when I was disturbed by the voice of Arkansas proposing to his friend Dublin, to form themselves into a committee of two to go on a foraging excursion. The noise of the screeching of fowls in a yard close by, convinced me that the committee was engaged in the *execution* of its self-imposed duty, and the rich flavor of the chickens roasting on the coals, shortly after, was satisfactory evidence that it had not labored in vain; and the last thing I heard, while falling asleep, was the two cronies descanting upon the danger of eating too much before going to bed, and congratulating themselves upon the good time they would have in the morning in disposing of the remaining three chickens, which they laid carefully away. But alas! for all human calculations; the rats eat the whole during the night. In the morning when I awoke, I observed Dublin shaking Arkansas violently, saying—"get up wid ye, and go at your ould trade."

"What old trade?"

"Robbing hen-roosts to be shure, and make haste for the rats have eaten all our poulthry, and we must *kill the same three chickens* and cook them before the Captain wakens."

It is unnecessary to say how often the same missing three chickens have since been thrown in Dublin's face.

LOVE SICKNESS.

The following burlesque on the love-sick sentimentality, so much of which is now going the rounds of the papers, is recommended as a sure antidote for all who are that way inclined:

O! list to me Lizzy,
You sweet lump of candy!
Love makes me feel dizzy,
Like sugar and brandy;
My vision is reeling—
My brains are all burning—
And the sweet cream of feeling
Is curdled by churning;
For my heart 'neath my jacket
Is up and down jumping,
And keeps such a racket
With its thumping and bumping.
O, show me one smile—'tis my last supplication,
I crave nothing further—'twill be my salvation!

O! Lizzy, I'm worsted—
I feel it all over!
I am done up and bursted—
A broken-down lover!
The joys of my bosom
Have cut stick and vanished;
I knowed I should lose 'em
When my true love you banished;
The world has grown dreary
In sackcloth and sorrow;
Of life I am weary,
And I wish that to-morrow
Would dawn upon my grave in that peace-given valley,
Where I'd care not for you, nor for Susan nor Sally!
I know 'tis a sin to—
But I'm bent on the notion—
I'll throw myself into
The deep briny ocean,
Where the mud-eels and cat-fish
On my body shall riot,
And flounders and flat-fish
Select me for diet;
There soundly I'll slomber
Beneath the rough billow,
And crabs without number
Shall crawl o'er my pillow;
But my spirit shall wander thro' gay coral bowers!
And frisk with the mermaids—it shall, by the powers!

Coffee, its Cost and Culture.—The coffee tree lives to a great age provided the land is kept well drained. The trees begin to bear when three years old, and are at its full bearing when seven years old. The tree is allowed to grow in height from six to seven feet; the top branches are pruned off when the tree is five years old, so that by the time it is seven it resembles a spread umbrella. Each branch droops downwards, and thus gives the pickers a good chance to pick the berry. The coffee tree in Brazil bears two crops each year, the large crop in the spring and the small one in the fall. The first crop is picked when the berry is red resembling a cherry. The second crop is generally small, and allowed to remain on the tree until fully ripe and dry: This crop, cured in the husk, is far superior in quality, and is called "pearl coffee."—The blossom is beautiful, small and tender. It remains on the tree from three to four days. If the weather is warm with showers, during those few days the crop is sure; if cool at night it often fails. When the berry is taken home from the field it is taken to a mill house. The mill consists of three small rollers. The berry is put into a hopper, and a constant stream of water falls on the rollers during the time the mill is at work. By this process the outside hull is taken off and the berry is separated from it, and the coffee falls into a brink tank, where it is washed perfectly clean, and then put on a place covered with tile and brick raised in the centre that the water may drain. It is then taken to the curing loft, where it is turned four times a day until crisp and dry. Then by putting it through large fanners the inside hull comes off, and leaves the berry ready for hand-picking for market.—*Scientific American.*

Canadian Independence.—The Montreal Pilot, in a recent article, remarks:

As sure as the destiny of Canada points to an issue, so sure, if Canada remain united, will that issue be independence. It may be a question of years, but it is worth waiting for. It may be a question involving subordinancy to England for a time, but the direct tendency of that country's legislation is to train us for independent self government. We are at present too few in population, but its rapid increase will soon obviate that difficulty. We may be divided, but only on social and local questions. We may fall out by the way, but let no stranger intermeddle in our quarrels; our fortune is in our own hands—we may make or mar it, just as prudence or folly may influence us; but let no fanciful speculation, no political stratagem, divide our unity of effort.

Refusal to Receive a Consul.—J. C. Tucker, Esq, recently appointed American Consul to Honduras, returned to Havana 12th instant, on his way to the United States, the President of that State having refused to recognise him, unless he furnished proofs as to the Seal of the United States and the signature of his commission—a new diplomatic feature.

Incorporated.—Company E of the First Rifles has been merged into company C, of the same battalion.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office.

Received since July 28, 1856.

Ayala Manuia	
Barbara Ricaldo	Burguyne Victor S C
Benelle David Jackson	Barclay Henry
Bates Dr F	Barilla Benjamine
Boyle James W	Bradful Irwine H
Cooper Thomas	Cooper Thos
Clark Albert	Conklin Benj K
Coleman Lieut J T	Crowly John
Clark Saml J	Correa Felix
Conley John W	
Deshon John J	Duffy Daniel
Dickson Henry	Davidson John Hugh
Dewar George	Dolan James
Dick James	
Ericson Capt Thos	Estell Jennings Lieut
Gilmore Thomas	Gilmore Stephen
Hooker Clark	Hagan Peter
Hutton John T	Hart J I
Hite Lieut W B	
Inneraitz Jno	Jacques Col J A
Johnson Arthur	Jones John R
Klassen Capt. Jacob S	Kiel Lieut Julius
Monroe James	Merrow Wm T
Mackie Robt	McGoff Mortimer
Monroe James	McCoy Henry C
McCarthey Timothy	Morris Henry
Manly M D	Miller J J
Morales Don Pedro	McClaypole Robt J
McAlpine Major J W	McKay Jas H
Nay R B	Nicoll John
Overton Walter G 5	
Post Dr Augustus 2	Powers Edmond
Patterson Louis	Purvis John T
Pemberton Thos	
Quintara Lt. M	
Reynolds Wm H	Roux L
Ruth John	Reve Paul
Schlessinger Dr	Sherlock P T
Seydel A	Saunders Wm H
Selva Hilario	Sanford F G
Sturger G A	
Terry C M	Temple Thos & Sol
Towsley L D	Titus Gilbert
Tompkins Wm A	Towler Wm H
Wolf Andrew	White G W
Ward Geo E	Wayne Geo
Wilkins Douglas G	Whitney Lieut Henry
Wells R M	White Wm W
Whiting Henry	

Granada, Aug. 26, 1856.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

G. H. WINES & CO.

ARE now prepared to carry on the Auction and Commission Business in connection with their Express. Duties on goods consigned will be advanced and custom house business attended to for parties who entrust business to the company. Liberal advances by drafts on New York and San Francisco will be made on receipt of 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.

MAX. A. THOMAN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE

AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS.

Together with

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON

AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS SOLD IN A WHOLESALE STORE

Hospital street, in front of SanFrancisco Convent.

Granada, June 7, 1856.

Dr. Augustus Post

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

MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY

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

Granada, June 7, 1856.

Script Lost!

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against purchasing Script No. 5 and two Land Warrants, No. 4 and No. 64; and also six Promissory Notes, bearing the signature of William Walker, 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.

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

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.

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OFFICIAL.

DECREES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

No. 36.

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua in virtue of his authority

DECREES:

Article 1. The decree of the 29th of February, 1856, granting to Mr. Charles Morgan and his associates for the term of twenty-five years the exclusive right and privilege of transporting by a single route through the territory of the Republic, passengers and freight from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the exclusive right and privilege of navigating by steam, all the rivers, lakes and inland waters of the Republic for the said term of twenty-five years, is subjected to a modification of Articles 2nd, 4th, 7th and 8th, which should read and be understood as follows:

Art. 2. The grantees in consideration of the privileges conveyed to them, shall pay to the Government of Nicaragua one dollar for every passenger carried by them through the territory of the Republic; said payment shall be made tri monthly in the Republic of Nicaragua, in the place which the Government shall select, and at the same time a statement shall be presented to the Government or to the agent appointed by the same, of the whole number of passengers thus transported. And to confront this statement the Government shall have free access to the books of the company, whether said books are kept within or out of the Republic.

Art. 4. The Republic concedes to all the steamers and vessels of the grantees the right of entering, leaveing and passing through all the ports, rivers, and inland waters, and also on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The use of which shall be free to them of all dues or imposts of any kind whatsoever, and the grantees shall also have the use of all waste lands in the immediate vicinity of the ports, rivers and lakes on the transit which may be needed by them for the purpose of establishing work-shops, stations, offices, etc.; the quantity of land thus granted not to exceed ten acres in one place.

Art. 7. The grantees agree to establish within six months from the date of this agreement, a monthly line of steamers between the city of New York and the port of San Juan del Norte in Nicaragua, or any other port which they may choose on the Atlantic coast, and also between the city of San Francisco and the port of San Juan del Sur, or any other which they may select on the Pacific coast; they likewise agree to maintain the said lines for the term of this contract always excepting the ordinary dangers of the sea and of navigation, and in the event of any interruption of the lines by some unforeseen disaster, the grantees shall reorganize the same as soon as may be practicable, and if the said lines should be successful, the grantees agree to run semi-monthly lines of steamers within one year from the date of the execution of this contract.

Art. 8. The exclusive right which the grantees acquire by this contract of navigating the inland waters of the Republic by means of steam, is understood not to interfere with the natives of the country, or other persons to whom the Government may please to concede the privilege of navigating the inland waters of the Republic by means of sailing or other vessels, excepting steam; and the grantees shall also carry without charge, all the officials of the Government, whether civil or military in the service of the Government, and the mails of the country both going and returning, and also when the exigency of the case demands it, and no detriment or interruption results to the transportation of passengers, they shall carry the troops of the Government—receiving only in payment for such service the actual cost of running the steamers conveying them.

Art. 2. Communicated to whom it may concern.

Given in Granada, this, 26th day of August, 1856.

WM. WALKER.

To the Minister of State, Don Fermin Ferrer:

It is agreed and authorized by the undersigned and sealed with the great seal of the Republic.

Granada, August 26, 1856 F. FERRER,
Minister of State.

No. 37.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,
Ministry of Relations and Government,
Granada, August 26, 1856.

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

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua:

Whereas, it has been well and duly ascertained by the commissioners appointed under the Decree of 19th of February last past, that the late Accessory Transit Company is indebted to the Republic of Nicaragua in a sum exceeding three hundred thousand dollars: and

Whereas, by a fair and just valuation of the moveable property of the late Transit Company, consisting for the most part of steamers on the lake and river, said property does not exceed in value the sum of two hundred thousand dollars: and

Whereas, the late Accessory Transit Company has, for the last six months either abandoned its property, or attempted to place it in the power of the enemies of the State; therefore in virtue of the authority in me vested, it is

DECREED:

Article 1. All the steamers and other moveable property within the territories of the State, are hereby declared to be the property of the Republic of Nicaragua; and the Receiver appointed by the commissioners is ordered to take and retain possession of the same in the name of the Republic.

Art. 2. The Receiver shall return to the Minister of Relations a true and correct account and inventory of all property administered by him and taken into possession for the State.

Art. 3. Communicated to whom it may concern.

Given in Granada, August 26th, 1856.

WM. WALKER.

To the Minister of Relations, and Government, Don Fermin Ferrer:

By superior order this is communicated to you for your information awaiting acknowledgement of the same.

F. FERRER,
Minister of State.

No. 38.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,
Ministry of Relations,
Granada, August 27, 1856.

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

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua in in virtue of his authority,

DECREES;

Art. 1. For and in consideration of the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, the receipt of which is acknowledged, the Republic of Nicaragua cedes, transfers and conveys to Charles Morgan, and Cornelius K. Garrison, and their successors and assigns under the grant of the 19th of February, 1856, all the right title and interest held by the State, in the property, moveable as well as immoveable, lately belonging to the Accessory Transit Company, consisting for the most part of steamers on the Lake Nicaragua and river San Juan, of the several stations on the transit route, and of the macadamized road between San Juan del Sur and Virgin Bay.

Art. 2. Joseph N. Scott, the holder of said property on the part of the State, is hereby ordered to deliver the possession of the same to the agent of the said Morgan, and Garrison, and their assigns, and to make out a true and exact inventory of the property so delivered; one copy of which inventory shall be deposited in the archives of the Government, and one delivered to the agent of the said Morgan and Garrison, and their assigns.

Art. 3. Communicated to whom it may concern.

Given in Granada, this, 27th day of August, 1856.

WM. WALKER.

To the Minister of Relations and Goverment, Don Fermin Ferrer:

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

F. FERRER,
Minister of State.

No. 39.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,
Ministry of State in the Department of Interior Relations. Granada, August 18, 1856.

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

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its inhabitants.

In order to make titles to lands more certain and to prevent fraudulent conveyances in virtue of the powers in him vested

DECREES:

Article 1. There shall be a Recorder of Land Titles appointed in each of the Departments of the Republic, whose duty it shall be to record all land titles and all conveyances of land presented to him for registry.

Art. 2. The Recorder of the Southern Department shall reside at Rivas; of the Oriental Department at Granada; of the Western Department at Leon; and of the previnces of Matagalpa and New Segovia at the former place. They shall keep their offices open at said owns from the hours of 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. every day, Sundays exceptedr

Art. 3. All persons having titles to lands within the Republic are required to present them within six months after the office of the Recorder is opened within the Department where the land is situated, and all lands not registered at the eve of that time will be liable to be sold or located public lands.

Art. 4. No conveyance of land, or mortgage thereof, or encumbrance thereon made or created after the 15th of September next, shall be valid unless registered in the office of the Recorder of the Department where the land is situated,

Art. 5. An office shall be provided for each Recorder by the Government, and he shall be entitled to charge such fees for recording as may be hereafter assigned by the Government.

Art. 6. Communicated to whom it may concern.

Given in Granada, this, 29th day of August, 1856.

WM. WALKER.

To the Minister of State in the Department of Interior Relations, Don Fermin Ferrer:

By superior order this is communicated to you for your information and proper action awaiting the corresponding acknowledg ment.

FERRER, Minister of State.

SURVEY OF CONFISCATED PROPERTY.—The schooner Granada on Monday last took down the Government Surveyors who will immediately engage in the work of surveying the property recently confiscated to the government by the treasonable conduct of its owners.

TWO MORE SCHOONERS.—We understand that there are two schooners sunk in the lake near this port, which should be raised very early, and would do excellently well for packets between Granada and Virgin Bay. Will not some enterprising man go into the scheme?

John Tabor,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
GRANADA, NICARAGUA.

Parte Española.

Sábado, Agosto 30 de 1856.

SE PUBLICARA

TODOS LOS SABADOS,

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

Señor:

Granada, Agosto 26 de 1856.

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

"El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua.

Habiéndose esclarecido legalmente por los comisionados nombrados por el decreto de 19 de Febrero próximo pasado que la antigua Compañía accesoria del tránsito es en deber á la República de Nicaragua una suma que escede á la de trescientos mil pesos; y

Habiéndose prácticado una justa tasacion de los bienes muebles de la antigua Compañía accesoria del tránsito, compuestos principalmente de los Vapores en el Lago y el Rio, de la cual resulta que el Vapor de dichas propiedades no escède á la suma de doscientos mil pesos; y

Observándo que dicha Compañía accesoria del tránsito en los últimos seis meses á bandonó su propiedad y cometió el atentado de ponerla en manos de los enemigos de la República: Por tanto, en uso de sus facultades que le competen

DECRETA:

Art. 1.° Todos los Vapores y demas propiedades de que estaba en posesion la antigua Compañía dentro del territorio del Estado, se declaran pertenecientes á la República de Nicaragua; y se ordena al depositario nombrado por los comisionados de tomar y tener en su poder dichas propiedades en nombre de la República.

Art. 2.° El depositario deberá remitir al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones una verdadera y exacta cuenta é inventario de todas las propiedades que administre y esté en posesion de ellas por cuenta del Estado.

Art. 3.° Comuníquese á quienes corresponda.—Dado en Granada, á 26 de Agosto de 1856.-Guillermo Walker."—Al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones y Gobernacion Ldo. don Fermin Ferrer.

De suprema órden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y demas efectos; esperando recibo.—De V. atento servidor.

FERRER.

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

Granada, Agosto 26 de 1856.

"El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua.

En uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Art. 1.° El decreto de 19 de Febrero de 1856, por el que se hace cesion al Sr. Edmund Randolph y sus socios del derecho y privilegios esclusivo, por el término de veinticinco años, para trasportar al travéz del territorio de la República por una sola ruta pasageros y cargas del Atlántico al Pacífico; y el derecho y privilegio esclusivo de navegar por buques de vapor en todos los rios, lagos y aguas interiores de la República, durante los veinticinco años referidos; queda enmendado en sus artículos 2.° 4.° 7.° y 8.° y los cuales deben leerse de la manera siguiente.

2.° Los cesionarios en consideracion de los privilegios que se les han concedido, se obligan á pagar al Gobierno de Nicaragua á razon de un peso por cada pasagero por ellos trasportado al travez del territorio de la República; dicho pago será hecho por trimestres, dentro de la República de Nicaragua, en el lugar que el Gobierno pueda elegir, y en el mismo tiempo se le presentará al Gobierno, ó al Agente que él señale, una razon que manifieste el total número de pasageros así trasportados. Con el objeto de verificar esta razon, el Gobierno tendrá libre entrada á los libros correspondientes, ya sea que estos se guarden dentro ó fuera de la República.

4.° La República concede á todos los vapores y bucues de los cesionarios el derecho de entrar, salir y transitar los Puertos, Rios y aguas sobre el Atlántico, el Pacífico y los interiores. El uso de todo esto será libre de todo derecho ó impuesto de cualesquiera clase; y se les concede á los cesionarios el uso de todas las tierras baldias en las inmediaciones de los Puertos, Rios y lagos del tránsito, que les sean necesarias, con el fin de establecer casas de trabajos, estaciones oficinas ect. para fomentarlo; no debiendo estas tierras esceder de diez acres en un solo lugar.

7.° Los cesionarios convienen en establecer, dentro de seis meses de la fecha de este convenio, una línea mensual de vapores oceánicos entre la Ciudad de Nueva York y el puerto de San Juan del Norte en Nicaragua, ó cualquiera otro puerto que los cesionarios quieran adoptar sobre el Atlántico, y la Ciudad de San Francisco y el puerto de San Juan del Sur ú otro de los del Pacífico que los cesionarios adopten; como tambien á mantener la dicha línea durante el término de esta concesion, con escepcion de los peligros ordinarios de mar y navegacion, y en caso que la línea sea interrumpida por algun desastre imprevisto, los cesionarios están obligados á reorganizar la línea tan pronto como sea posible, y si el buen exito de la línea lo requiere; los cesionarios convienen que dentro de un año de la fecha de la ejecucion de este contrato harán semimensual la línea.

8.° El derecho esclusivo que los cesionarios adquieren por este contrato, de navegar las aguas interiores de la República por medio de buques de vapor, se entiende que no les ha de estorbar á los hijos del pais, ni á otras personas á quienes el Gobierno quiera conceder tal privilegio, la libre navegacion interior por medio de buques de vela ó de otra clase, esceptuando los vapores; y tambien se obligan los cesionarios á trasportar sin carga á todos los oficiales del Gobierno civil y comisionados del Ejército en servicio del Gobierno, y la correspondencia del pais de ida y vuelta, y tambien las que la urgencia lo requiera, y cuando los cesionarios puedan hacerlo sin interrupcion del trasporte arreglado de pasageros, trasportar las tropas del Gobierno por el pago solo del actual costo de correr los vapores en que se lleven."

Art. 2.° Comuníquese á quienes corresponda.—Dado en Granada, á 26 de Agosto de 1856.-William Walker.-Al Sr. Ministro de Estado, Ldo. don Fermin Ferrer.

Es conforme, y en fé de ello lo autoriza el infraescrito Secretario de Estado, con el gran sello de la República.-*Ferrer.*

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

Granada, Agosto 27 de 1856.

Señor

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

"El Preridente de la República de Nicaragua; en uso de sus facultades,

DECRETA:

Art. 1.° En consideracion á que la República de Nicaragua ha recibido de los Sres. Cornelius K. Garrison la suma de cuatrocientos mil pesos; la primera, cede, renuncia y entrega á los segundos, sus sucesores y apoderados, bajo el privilegio concedido el 19 de Febrero del corriente año, todos los derechos, títulos é intereses que tiene la República y consisten en las propiedades muebles é inmuebles antiguamente pertenecientes á la Compañía accesoria del tránsito; compuesta principalmente de los vapores en

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el Lago de Nicaragua y en el Rio San Juan: ademas todas las estaciones de la via del tránsito y la calzada entre San Juan del Sur y la bahía de la Vírgen.

Art. 2.° El Sr. José N. Scott, tenedor actual por parte del Estado, de las propiedades espresadas en el art. anterior, entregará y dará posesion de ellas al Agente de los espresados Sres. Morgan y Garrison y sus apoderados, y de hacer un exacto inventario de las propiedades entregadas: un ejemplar de dicho inventario se depositará en los archivos del Gobierno, y otro se entregará á dichos Sres. Morgan y Garrison y sus apoderados.

Art. 3.° Comuníquese á quienes corresponda.—Dado en Granada, á 27 de Agosto de 1856.—Wm. Walker."—Al Srio. de Estado, Ldo. don Fermin Ferrer.

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 29 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.

Con el fin de hacer mas seguros los títulos de terrenos reducidas á propiedad particular, y para impedir que se hagan escrituras fraudulentas: en uso de sus facultades,

DECRETA:

Art. 1.° Se nombrará para cada uno de los departamentos de la República un archivero de los títulos de tierras, cuyo deber será registrar todas las escrituras y títulos que al efecto se le presenten.

Art. 2.° El archivero del departamento Meridional, residirá en Rivas: el del departamento Oriental, en Granada: el del departamento Occidental, en Leon, y habrá uno en Matagalpa, que servirá por ahora el departamento de este nombre y el de Nueva Segovia. Tendrán sus oficinas abiertas para el cumplimiento de sus funciones todos los dias, exceptuando los domingos, desde las 9 de la mañana hasta las tres de la tarde.

Art. 3.° Se requieren á todas las personas que tengan títulos de terrenos dentro de la República, los presenten al archivero en el término de seis meses, contados desde el dia en que estas oficinas sean establecidas en sus respectivos departamentos; y todos los terrenos, cuyos títulos no estén registrados dentro del término señalado y que no estén en la actualidad habitados ó labrados, serán sujetos á reputarse ó venderse como terrenos públicos.

Art. 4.° Ninguna, escritura, hipoteca ó impedimento efectuado despues del 15 de Setiembre del corriente año sobre cualquier terreno, será válida, á no ser que sea registrada en el despacho del archivero del departamento donde existen los terrenos.

Art. 5.° El Gobierno proverá una oficina para cada archivero, el cual tendrá el derecho de cobrar por el registro de los documentos que se presenten, los honorarios que mas adelante serán señalados por el Gobierno.

Art. 6.° Comuníquese á quienes corresponda.—Dado en Granada, á 29 de Agosto de 1856.—Guillermo Walker."

Al Sr. Ministro de Estado en el despacho de Relaciones interiores, Ldo. don Fermin Ferrer.

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

SENTENCIAS ANTIGUAS.

—La envidia vicio sin deleite, que atormenta cuando se disimula, y desacredita cuando se conoce.—*Solis.*

—La envidia viene á ser la ira de los pusilamines—*Idem.*

—La vejez del egoita es triste; no tiene compañero, ni sucesor, ni esperanza; ocupa desapasiblemente su circulo estrecomo el caracol su concha; lo pasado es para él un vacio, lo presente un desierto y lo porvenir la nada.—*Segur.*

Un amigo nuestro que nos favoreció con su primera carta fecha del 6 de Leon y que publicamos en nuestro número pasado, nos facilita hoy otra para su publicacion con fecha 22 del corriente mes; en donde se instruirán nuestros lectores, de los pormenores ocurridos en esa Ciudad, puesto que por el conducto donde tecibimos estas noticias nos acreditan en parte la veracidad de las noticias, por cuyo motivo nos apresuramos para su insercion en nuestras columnas, quedando á salvo nuestra responsabilidad de su autenticidad.

Sr. don Chico A...

Leon, Agosto 22 de 1856.

Apreciable amigo: Escribí á V. la mia fecha 6 del corriente y aunque no he recibido contestacion de ella, me apresuro de nuevo á dirijirle á V. mi segunda para imponer á V. del estado actual, de las cosas que aquí están pasando, incomprensibles en todo sentido; es una revuelta tal, que ni hay gobierno, ni hay soldado ni hay nada: porque entre los gobernantes cada cual es un rey absosuto, y entre los soldados no hay subordinacion cada cual á su amaño quieren las cosas, á cada momento cambian su opioion sin saber que partido defienden, ni á que division pertenecen tan pronto quieren á don Patricio como no lo quieren, y de esto resulta que se dividen en fracciones y nada, que es un contento. (*Consumiendo.*)

A mi modo de entender esto no es mas que una comedia de aficionados, pues ellos mismos, jamás pueden arreglar sus diferencias; cuando don Patricio hace alguna cosa, los otros se los desaprueban; y cuando alguno de los ministros algo hacen, queda desaprobado por don Patricio: quien los entiende.

La noticia de la ejecucion de don Mariano Salazar causó mucho sentimiento por acá y entre el titulado Provisorio Presidente y su camarilla mucho mas y dicen que es menester duplicar la vijilancia porque estos Americanos no se duermen, que por todas partes nos ponen centinelas de avanzada; y no nos dejan recurso; aquí se dan nuevas disposiciones ¡y para qué! para echarlo todo á perder con sus malos manejos porque no tienen el don de acertar. De resulta de la noticia del Sr. Salazar se ha dispuesto por el Gobierno, y ha sido encargado para comprar un buque, el Jeneral Jerez, el que realizó la adquisicion habiendo comprado á una sociedad de Italeanos y se está componiendo estas horas en el puerto del Realejo.

El total de las tropas hoy aquí no son mas que 1,400 hombres, las enfermedades se multiplican cada dia, tanto la fiebre como el cólera, la mortandad diaria no baja de 7 ó 8 diarios, continúan desertándose con frecuencia pues es tanto el descontento en la tropa que es inevitable que suceda.

El Dr. Livinsgton despues de haber sufrido unos dias de prision ha sido desterrado para el Estado del Salvador, le dieron su pasaporte, y se fuó inmediatamente.

El dia 20 llegó aquí un esprofeso del pueblo de Somoto, con las noticias de haberse levantado el pueblo en masa y haber asesinado á los Sres. don J. María Estrada, don Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, al Jeneral don Agustin Hernandez y otros varios que seguian delirando en defender á esta segunda fraccion de gobierno.

El Chelon despues de sus largos dias de prision se las ha tocado. ¡Dios lo salve!

Las fuerzas de Guatemala y del Salvador están en los esqueletos porque parece que este clima les cobra el piso, diesmándoles y tambien las raciones son tan abundantes que están todos transformados en flautas de órganos. ¡Que miseria!

Querido pienso que me he alargado mucho pero es necesario por la acumulacion de noticias; y no quiero que V. me juzgue como yo juzgo á V. de inconsecuente á la amistad.

Espero no olvidará V. en lo adelante la contestacion á las mias pues es justo que recíprocamente nos comuniquemos pues de otra manera creo mira V. con indiferencia las mias, y que mis vivos deseos hoy, son de saber lo que pasa por esa de Granada, pues ya hoy mi esperanza de vivir despues de Dios no está sino en el Jeneral Walker.

Conservese bueno y siempre soy su afectisimo.—DEMETRIO.

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 Meridionna

Hacienda de	Pedro Chamorro.
Pital.	Juan José Ruiz.
Paraizo.	Id id.
Palmar.	Pablo Torres.
Sta. fé	J. Manuel Maleaño.
3 Madriados ó Haciendas, de	F. Y. E. Carazo.
Hacienda de Rosario.	Indalecio Maleaño.
	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 Rivas y hijos.	
Palmar	Juan Aguilar.

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.

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	Rafael 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.
Id. 12.	Pedro Chamorro.

Casas en Granada.

N.° 1 Grande Esquina de la Plaza el Alto de adobe y ladrillo	F. Vega.
N.° 2 Mediana adobe	Antonio Berbeno.
Id. 3 Adobegrande	de los Chamorros.
Id. 4 Mediana adobe	J. María Estrada.
Id. 5 Mediana adobe	Nicacio Castillo.
Id. 6 Adobe grande	Lino César.
Id. 7 Grande adobe	Salvador Sacaza.
Id, 8 Adobe grande	J. Arguello Arce.
Id, 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.	Rosario Vivas,
Esquina grande	Indalecio Maleaño.
Id.	María Benquechéa.
Id.	Ponciano 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 Panaloya de Felipe Cabezas.

Haciendas de Campo en Chontales.

San Nicolas	Felipe Alfaro.
Hacienda de	José Antonio Lacayo;
Merced	Leandro Selaya.

Las partes que les tienen en San José La Caña y otros de Vicente, Joaquin, y Pedro Cuadra.

Merced Tipitapa	Leandra Selaya.
San Jacinto de	Miguel Bolaños y hermanos.
Mitad de la Hacienda	San Roque en que pertenece 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 propiedades 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.

COMO NO!!!

Harina de maiz, se vende en el molino llamado "Como No," situado en el patio de la Casa de doña Joaquina Horan.

Los que quieran buena harina de maiz, ó que quieran moler sus maices se verán con L. H. Hamblin.

Granada, Agosto 30 de 1856.

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El Sitio de San Mateo ó el sacrificio de Ricaurte.

En la República de *Venezuela* al oriente del Lago de Valencia hay un lugar llamado San Mateo, celebrado con entusiasmo por las contiendas marciales que sostuvo un pueblo heróico por recuperar su libertad y por el mas grande ejemplo de virtud que nos pueda referir la historia.

Cuando Bolivar el Libertador de Caráca lidiaba con las huestes españolas para realizar el árduo empeño de dar independencia á su patria, habia en sus filas varios jóvenes Granadinos, restos respetables de un ejército victorioso que llevó de la Nueva Granada y con el cual libertó á Venezuela de la postracion lastimosa en que permanecia por la inhumanidad de sus tiranos. ¡Qué de violencias, qué de atrocidades, qué de horrores y abominaciones no cometian las fuerzas realistas capitaneadas siempre por bandidos y animados de un odio cruel contra el inocente Americano! Ellas habian jurado su esterminio, y por todas partes habia que considerar el fiero estrago de la guerra á muerte que patriotas y realistas se hacian con tanto encarnizamiento. Bolívar, jefe ilustrado y con todas las cualidades del militar, no merecia guerrear con malhechores, y aunque favorecido de la fortuna vióse una vez en el caso de desesperar del buen éxito de su grande empresa; pues cuando apenas contaba con un reducido ejército para activar el bloqueo de Puerto Cabello, y atender á varias guerrillas que asolaban los pueblos comarcanos, supo que uno de los jefes españoles mas terribles, el sanguinario Bóves, habia reunido fuerzas muy considerables; y comprendiendo que no debia ser otro su designio que dirijirse á la capital, resolvio ir á encontrar á su formidable enemigo y confiar la suerte de la patria á la contingencia de una batalla. Con 1,800 hombres estableció su cuartel general en San Mateo, situado en la ruta que traia el enemigo. Esta campaña si no aseguraba la independencia de Venezuela por su buen resultado, sí es cierto que la pérdida de una batalla era muy probable el sostenimiento completo de todas esas bellas comarcas al mas pesado yugo de la tiranía. En efecto, despues de la derrota no quedaba al jefe republicano otro recurso que encerrarse en el indefenso recinto de Carácas á hacer una vana resistencia.

Confiado el colérico Boves en sus 2,000 fusileros y 7000 ginetes, se convencia con el pensamiento de lidiar con el jefe mas nombrado de los republicanos y de arrollarlo con sus crecidas huestes. Comenzó, pues, atacando las avanzadas de los patriotas, y siendo fuertemente rechazado se retiró á vivaquear en las alturas de una cordillera que limita al sur el pequeño valle en que está situado el caserío de San Mateo. Al siguiente dia muy demañana se precipitaron sus tumultuosos escuadrones con una vocería salvaje sobre los impávidos republicanos que hacian en ellos una matanza horrorosa. Nunca fué mas activo el incansable Bóves: él mismo guiaba los suyos al combate; todo lo preveia, y su presencia lograba eludir ó vencer los peligros á que le esponia la pericia del capitan americano. Mas al fin el ala izquierda de los patriotas hizo retroceder la derecha de los realistas, Bóves se siente herido, se retira á sus alturas, y Bolivar queda victorioso despues de diez horas de combate en que el pueblo y los caminos quedaron empapados en sangre y cubiertos de cadáveres.

Durante diez dias permanecieron los combatientes en sus campamentos sin intentar hostilidad alguna. En este intérvalo supo Bolivar que el feroz Rosete marchaba sobre la capital con 3,000 bandidos que amedrentaban y llenaban de angustia á los pechos mas valerosos, y tuvo que enviar 300 hombres de lo mas bravo de sus tropas para auxiliarla. Y esto acaeció despues de haberse frustrado el proyecto de apoderarse del español que acompañado de unos pocos huyó ido á curarse la herida á un pueblo inmediato.

A pesar de que los realistas carecian de municiones y de la presencia de su [illegible] de las fuerzas patriotas los animó á varios ataques en que fueron rechazados con pérdidas considerables. Tres dias habian trascurrido ya sin que proyectáran algo de importancia á consecuencia de una derrota dada á algunos cuerpos de caballería, cuando llamó la atencion de las tropas de Bolivar una algazara repetida con que saludaban y victoreaban las huestes realistas á su porfiado caudillo que restablecido de sus males volvia con mayor teson á continuar el sitio.

Se dispuso nuevamente á la defensa el campeon americano; y en la colina de una cordillera paralela á la en que se acampaba Bóves, y que cierra al norte la llanada que servia de palenque, situó Bolívar su abundante parque el cual á un jóven oficial llamado Antonio Ricaurte, uno de aquellos bizarros Granadinos que habian contribuido á formar la reputacion del adalid venezolano. Acometieron, pues, los realistas con vigorosos ataques que hacian infructuosos el vivo cañoneo y el fuego constante de la fusileria enemiga: el jefe realista irritado de su misma impotencia desplegaba todo su furor y toda su desesperacion, y conociendo que era imposible triunfar con lanzas de los patriotas, concibió la siguiente estratagema, que en la madrugada del dia próximo una fuerte columna tomase por detras de los cerros en que los patriotas apoyaban su ala izquierda y se apoderase del parque por sorpresa; proyecto muy fácil para ejecutar por estar la casa en una posicion adecuada á su intento; y que para burlar la vijilancia del jefe patriota él mismo atacaria muy de mañana todos los puntos de su campamento con el resto de sus fuerzas.

Rayaba apénas el alba cuando el indómito Bóves comenzó la lid con un fuego general, gastando para esto las últimas municiones que tenia de reserva: los impávidos patriotas resisten con bravura el ímpetu de los realistas, cuyo jefe nada omitia para asegurar un resultado decisivo. Por ámbas partes se sostuvo el combate con igual vigor; ya cedian los grupos de lanceros á la impetuosidad irresistible de los patriotas, cuando de repente se presenta en las alturas la columna que debia sorprender el parque; su presencia infunde ánimo á las tropas del rey, desalienta á los republicanos y desconcierta todos los planes del Libertador de Caracas; su ala izquierda iba á ser atacada por la espalda, y el enemigo quedaba dueño de las municiones. Bolivar se vió vencido por la astucia del Español.

Ya se arroja la numerosa columna sobre el parque custodiado por el jóven Ricaurte con una pequeña escolta incapaz de oponer resistencia. Los combatientes suspenden involuntariamente su encarnizada lucha para atender al desenlace de aquel trance fatal que debia decidir tan larga y cruel contienda. Cuando vieron los realistas que la pequeña fuerza de Ricaurte salia en retirada, interrumpieron este decurso solemne prorumpiendo en gritos de alegria que anunciaban el triunfo apetecido, despues de esta vocería se oyó una esplosion cuyo pavoroso estruendo se repercutió por las cordilleras, y espesa nube de humo cubrió ambos ejércitos. El osado español no sabia que una inspiracion sublime habia de iluminar la mente de Ricaurte, por cuyos hermosos ojos radiaba su grande alma destellos de un valor heroico y de patrióticas pasiones. Ah;..... el pensamiento se pierde al remontarse á la elevacion de tanta grandeza; y el corazon derramar conmovido se encuentra contubrado en medio de su fruicion...Su alma su vida á una patria que no era la suya. Perdoname, Ricaurte, yo olvidaba que todo pueblo oprimido es la patria de los que como tú odian la tiranía. ¡Portentoso y eminente heroismo para todas las edades! El adalid republicano envidiaria su gloria; el inhumano Bóves lleno de asombro creyó en la virtud; y mientras el sentimiento de libertad anime el pecho de los mortales, el mundo todo le rendirá un santo tributo de admiracion.

El magnánimo edil comprendió la importancia de la ocasion; y arrastrado por su entusiasmo generoso determinó probar al mundo que podia soportar sobre su frente el peso de una corona de glorias marciales: despidió á sus soldados para que fueran á incorporarse á sus filas, dejó que los enemigos ocuparan la casa del parque, y entonces incendió los pertrechos. Pocos fueron los soldados que pudieron salvar sus vidas de esta asechanza militar que arrojó las fuerzas del Español, el cual amedrentado se retiró á sus alturas. Allí resolvió no esponerse á nuevo escarmiento y levanto el sitio despues de haber perdido 3,00 hombres en estos intentos liberticidas.

De este modo pudo un hombre solo triunfar de la ferocidad poderosa en las sangrientas lides del despotismo el 25 de Marzo de 1814.—(La V.)

FORMAS DE LA TIRANIA.

"Crió Dios al hombre á su imagen y semejanza, dotándole de los mismos derechos, é inspirándole las mismas necesidades que á todos los de su especie.

Así que, en el estado primitivo, la humanidad constaba un todo simple, sin ofensivas distinciones de casta, y sin irritantes privilegios de personas, diferenciándose únicamente los hombres entre sí en el grado, mas ó menos perfecto, de sus aptitudes individuales, tanto físicas como morales, sin que por esto quedase menoscabado el principio de la solidaridad. Y esta diferencia era natural y conveniente, porque de haber estendido la igualdad hasta lo absoluto, hubiera resultado un equilibrio universal, y segundose, por consiguiente, la paralizacion completa de todas las fuerzas, quedando así negada la primera entre las leyes cardinales que rijen al mundo: la ley del progreso social.

Ademas, contemplemos por un momento á todos los hombres iguales en estatura, en robustez, en agilidad, en temperamento, en color, &c., y tendremos reducida la obra inmensa de la creacion á las mezquinas proporciones de un taller de alfarería.

Desnudemos al mundo de las magníficas galas de su portentosa variedad, y su morada nos seria mil veces mas triste y pesada que la del fúnebre recinto de un sombrío cementerio.

Pero acontece, andando los tiempos, que esa necesaria desigualdad de la naturaleza individual pasa á la vida social, y se dilata en ella, corrompiendo las condiciones eternas de la existencia humana, como tendremos ocasion de observar en el desarrollo de estos estudios.

Las primeras generaciones viven por mucho tiempo bajo la ley de la igualdad primitiva, sin otro poder superior que el que ellas mismas se crean, para que les sirva de goia en las luchas intestinas que suscitan entre sí las diversas tribus. Vida de incesante pelear, lo que se necesita es arrojo, y por eso vemos que se coja por caudillo al mas bravo de entre todos los guerreros. Que la eleccion no ha sido estrictamente acertada, en que la masa de los combatientes sobresale otro como mas bizarro, pues todos sus compañeros le ceden el primer puesto, y el antiguo jefe mismo vuelve á confundirse con aquellos de cuyo seno habia salido poco antes. Consiste esta armonía en que hasta ahora solo se reconoce el grande y mucho interés de la comun conservacion, ante cuya necesidad todo cede; y por eso en la balanza donde se pesa el mérito y el desmérito no se colocan otros hechos que los puramente personales.

Pero las querellas se hacen cada dia mas reñidas; las correrias que antes hacian las tribus para su entretenimiento y conservacion acaban por sangrientas luchas, y la necesidad de la permanencia en estado de guerra, y la constante marcha en hueste prepara á los unos para la obediencia, mientras que aficiona á los otros, en demasía, al hábito de mando. Van aquellos perdiendo, insensiblemente, de sus derechos, mientras que estos van ensanchando, en razon inversa, sus prerogativas; y los que emperaron siendo mejores jefes militares ó de fuerza, por honra de la aclamacion pública, acaban por proclamarse señores en virtud del mero imperio.

¡Como si la soberanía colectiva pudiera enagenarse! ¡Como si la accion política de un pueblo pudiera prescribirse!

Pues ved aquí la causa primordial y generadora del poder supremo, que durante una larga serie de siglos viene pesando sobre la humanidad, por derecho propio, con las pretensiones de autoridad tutelar y de gobierno.

Pasa la vida del campo y de las tiendas rústicas á las poblaciones, y á la sencilla organizacion militar de una sociedad guerrera, sucede una organizacion gerárquica, civil y política, tan opresiva como ultrajante á la misma Divinidad en la obra maestra de sus criaturas.

Los hombres han perdido el derecho de renunciar á una porcion de su libertad individual, para con el conjunto de estas fracciones constituir el verdadero poder supremo; es decir, una garantía suprema que les asegure el ejercicio de la restante contra todo género de ataques. La totalidad de sus libertades ha caido en su destro, y al echarla aquellos hombres de menos se sienten agoviados por el peso enorme de duras cadenas y sin aliento para exhalar un quejido de protesta contra la mayor y mas inicua de las usurpaciones.

La soberanía queda sujeta al gradador de la fuerza, y la libertad divina ennegrecida por la escasez humana.

En este período, que se prolonga como la eternidad por la insoportable pesadumbre de sus abominaciones, fué cuando aparecio en la escena pública una série de hombres malditos, cuya memoria deben tener siempre presente las generaciones, así actuales como venideras, para evitar el ser arrastradas hácia situaciones tan bárbaramente tiránicas como por las que han atravesado sus antepasadas. ¿Quién no recuerda—volviendo ya á la historia conocida con santa indignacion, mezclada de gélido pavor, los hombres de los Tiberios, Calígulas, Nerones Domicianos y Cómodos; turba de monstruos disfrasados con el purpúreo manto imperial? Tigres humanos, cuyas inocentes distracciones solian consistir en irritar á las fieras que con solícito esmero cuidaban dentro de sus mismos palacios, para arrojarlas, en son de alegre fiesta, sobre hombres inermes y desnudos; ó bien en incendiar poblaciones, para gozar, durante la lobreguez de la noche, de mágicas perspectivas.

"El despotismo de los emperadores romanos parece haber sido permitido—ha dicho un célebre escritor—para dar al mundo un ejemplo de los escesos á que puede conducir á los hombres la embriaguez del poder absoluto."

Y nosotros añadiremos "así como para hacer comprender á los hombres que no dejarán perder nunca impunemente el precioso depósito de las libertades que el Supremo Hacedor les confió con la existencia."

PREFECTURA DEL DEPARTAMENTO ORIENTAL.

En la ciudad de Granada á los 18 dias del mes de Agosto de 1856, reunido el cuerpo municipal en junta ordinaria, deseoso de regularizar el cobro *del piso dedicado á la mejora y composicion* de calles y calzadas, y oido el dictámen de los Sres. municipales, quedó acordado por mayoría de votos, que las carretas, carretones y demas carruajes que se ejercitan en el tráfico, comunicaciones, y paseo en las calles de la ciudad, se matriculasen pagando en vez de un real diario que hasta la fecha han pagado, solo veinte reales al mes las primeras, y los demas carruajes, dos pesos, todo adelantado; para cuya comision se tuvo á bien nombrar á los Sres. don Juan Peralta, y don Julio Martínez, miembros del mismo cuerpo.—Granada, Agosto 25 de 856.

FRANCISCO AGUERO.

AVISO.

El que suscribe ofrece dar una gratificacion de 20 pesos á quien le entregue un reloj de oro, de fábrica inglesa, que perdió en abril último con su nombre grabado en el interior. El que lo encuentre puede ocurrir á 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.

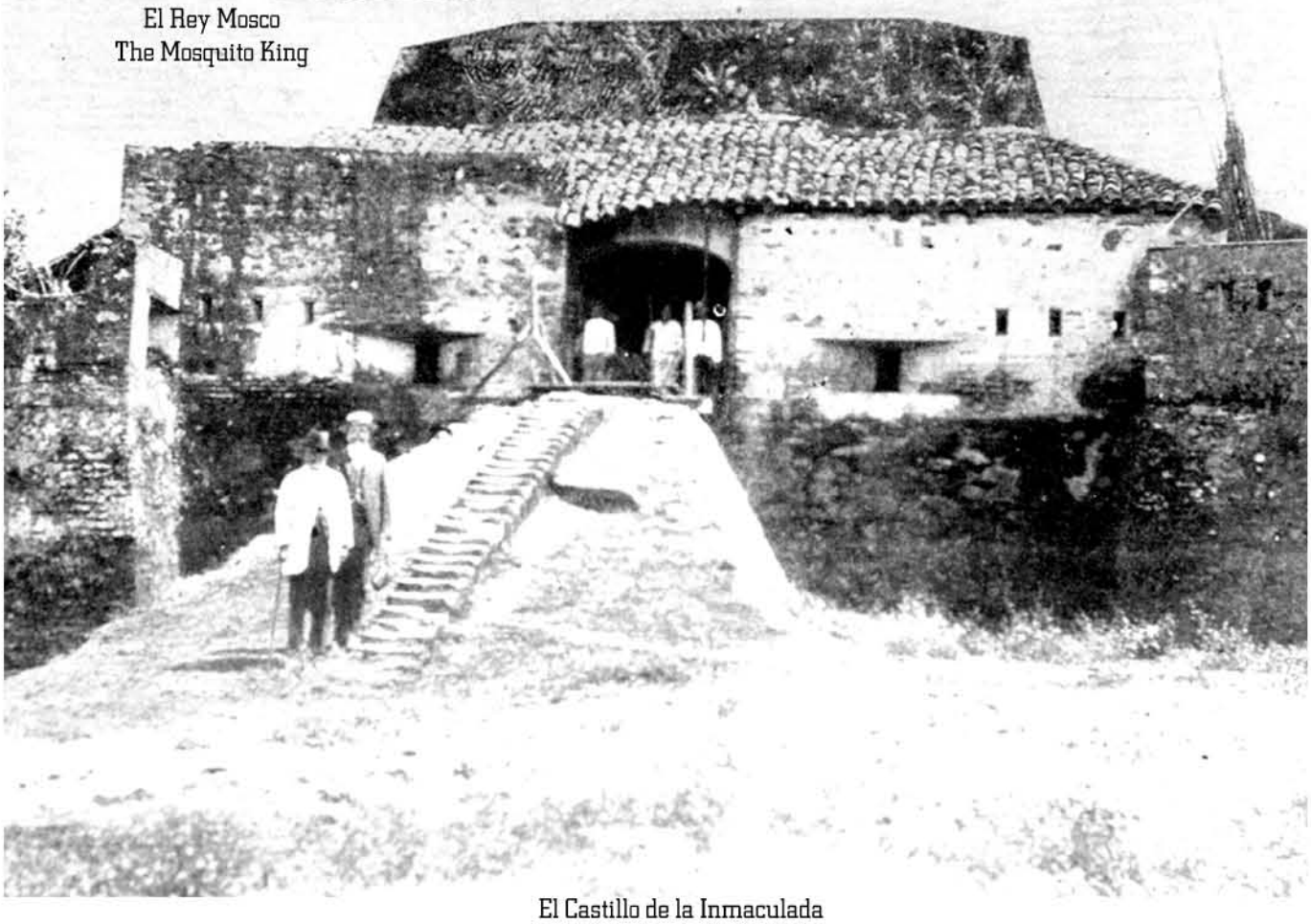
Ocúrrase al Sr. Thomas F. Fisher.

Q. M. Jeneral.

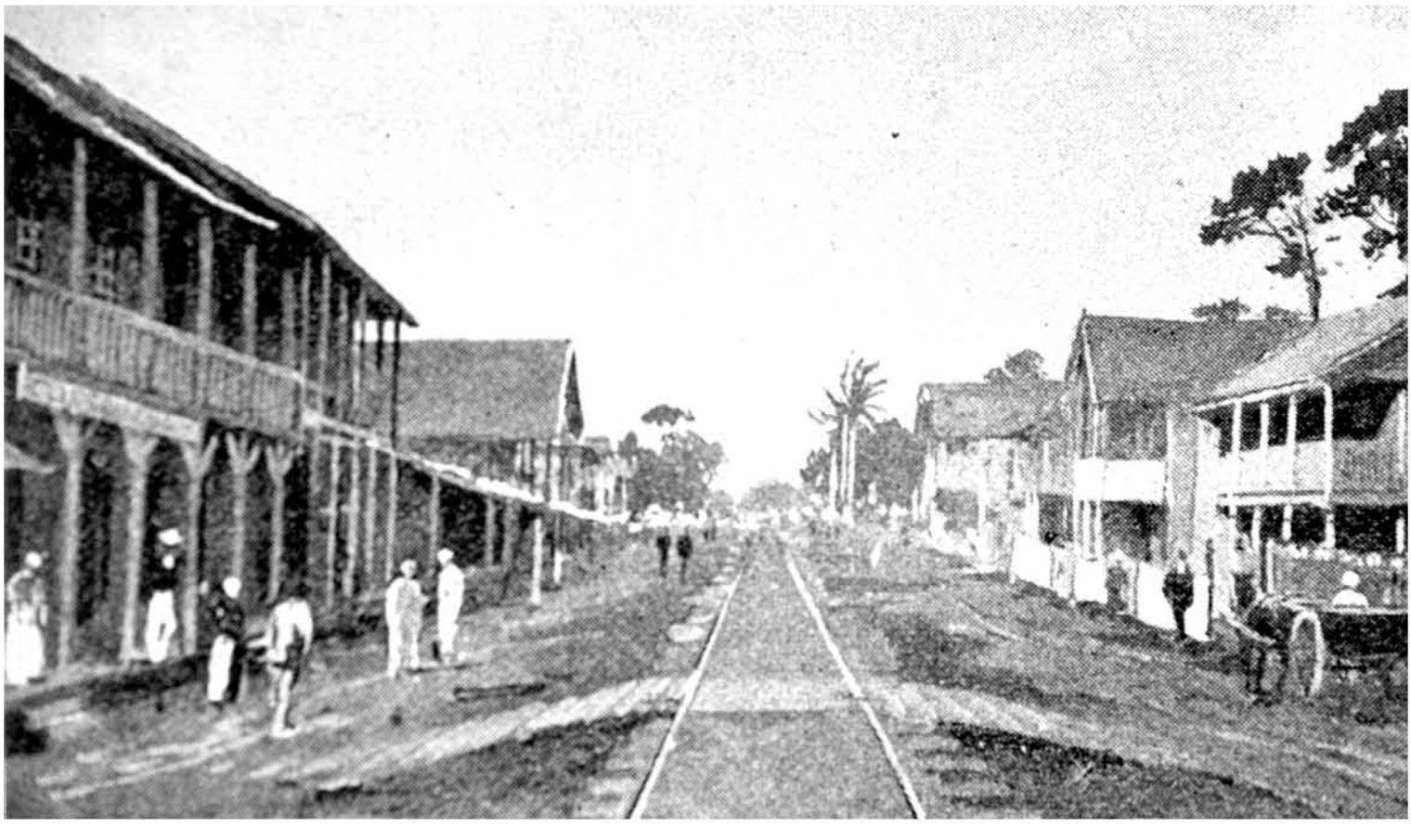
IMPRENTA LIBERAL.

en la plaza frente á la casa de Gobierno.

El Rey Mosco
The Mosquito King



El Castillo de la Inmaculada
the San Juan River El Castillo Fort



y San Juan del Norte a finales del Siglo XIX
and San Juan del Norte towards the end of the Nineteenth Century

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