

El Nicaraguense.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

PRICE TWO DIMES.

JOHN TABOR, Proprietor.

REGULAR TERMS:

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

Advertisements inserted at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per square of eight lines for the first, and a reduction of one dollar for each subsequent insertion.

Liberal arrangements made with monthly and yearly advertisers.

JOB PRINTING of every description executed with neatness and despatch, and on reasonable terms.

OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

OFFICIAL.

Public Notice.

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

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

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

List of Haciendas of cacao in the Department of Granada.

Las Mercedes belonging to the Chamorros.
Agua Agrai, do
Malaco, Fulgencio Vega.
Nicacio, Nicacio Castillo.
Mombacho, Fernando Sequeira.
Domingo Vega, Luis Montiel.
Vienticuatro, Narciso Espinoza.
Chaguite, Jose Marie Estrada.
Hacienda de Cacao, José L. Sandoval.
Mombacho, do.
Chaquite, Mombacho.
Vacant lot in rear of Generals Quarters, Manuel Argello.
Stock Ranch, Louisa Chamorro de Arellano.

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.
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.
Do, Jose Antonio.
La Cruz, Jose Antonio Lopez.
San Francisco, Montenegro.
Mercedes, Inocente Guete.
Cevadilla, Sandino.
Jesus Maria, indigo estate, Juan Jose Ruiz.
Tomas Espinoza, House and cattle.
Lorenzo Duéza, House and Lands.

Jacinto Larious & Brothers, House and Lands.
Agustin Leal, House and two possessions of Land.
Geronimo Morales, House and small Cacao Estate.
Cruz Bilches, House, Land and Cattle.
Frano. Rodriguez, House, Cacao Estate and Lands.
Agustin Bejarano, "
Jose M. Marengo, House and small Cacao Estate.
Tomas Granados, House and good "
Cubillo & Brothers, House and Lands in "El Rosario."
Felipe Avilez, Old Indigo Estate and two Houses Houses called Salitré.
Jose M. Santos, House and Lands called San Felipe.
Manuel Marengo, House, small Cacao Estate and Lands.
Jose Anto. Vega, House in Potoci, and Extensive Lands.
Jaunio Herdocio, Estate called Conception.
Jose Ant. Aviles, Houses in Potoci, and Lands.
Bruno Martin, House in Potoci,
Victoriano Chamorro, One half of a small cacao estate,
Jose Ma Briseño, House and Lands,
Saturuino Salamanca, "
Ynorento Huete, House in Buenos Ayres and Lands,
Jose Chamorro, House and Lands,
Estanislau Picado, House and Lands in San George,
Juan Ortega, House and Lands in Buenos Ayres,
Josede Jesus Huete, "
Blas Molina, House and Lands,
Juan Fardencia, Lands,
Franco Segovia, House and Lands in Buenos Ayres,

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.
Cayetano Santos, House and lot in Rivas.
Pedro Marin, " " Suburbs.
Anto Chericano, " " "
Carrillo Obando, " " "
Bital Duarte, " " "
Pellicarpo Falanga, " " "
Pedro Basques, " " "
Anto Garcia, " " "
Anto Mararco, " " "
Mauricio Bejarano, " " "
Lorenzo Abendano, " " "
George Cribera, " " "
Ramon Garcia, " " "
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 Sacasa.
Do. do., Jose Arguello Arce.
Do. do., Luis Montiel.
Do. do., Narciso Espinoza.
Do., Luciano, Luciano Vega.
Do., large, Maria Luisa Horam.
Do. do., Jose Uban.
Do. do., Ventura Gamez.
Do. do., Guadalupe Morales.
Large adobe, José L. Sandoval.
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 Marengo.
Large adobe, Felipe Cabezas,
Corner of the square, Fermína Arana.
Large adobe, Jose Antonio Lacayo.
Do. do., Fernando Guzman.
dwelling of Mateo Espinoza,
" " Bernabe Rosales,
" " Braulia Ubau;
one part of a house in Managua, of J. Braulio Uban.
Large adobe, Dolores Legarza.
2 houses, Louisa Chamorro de Arellana.
1 " " Joaquina Ohoran,
1 " " Miguel Gutierrez.
1 " " Fernando Sequeira.
1 " " Pedro Sequeira.
1 " " Franco. Lial.

Haciendas of cacao in the jurisdiction of Nandaimé.

Hacienda of Fermin Arana.
San Antonio Vincente, Joaquin and Pedro Cuadra.
Hacienda of Mateo Espinoza.
In Malaco of Jose Braulio Ubon.
Stock Ranches in Chontales.
San Nicolas, of Felipe Alfaro.

Hacienda Merced of Jose Antonio Lacayo.
of Leandro Selaya.
A certain part of San Jose, las Canas, Bicente, Joaquin, and Pedro Cuadra.
Merced, in Tipitana of Leandro Selaya.
San Jacinto, of Miguel Bolanos and brothers.
One half of San Roque, of Agustin Avilez.
Quebrada Honda, Dolores Lajarza.
San Blas, of Domingo Jarquin.
Corpus, of Pro. Garcia.
In Acoyapa, of Miguel Gutierrez.
" " of Timoteo Lacayo.
Los Remates, of Felipe Cabezas.

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.

Deserters.

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

- 2d Lieut. John J. Riveara—Aged 23 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, light hair and whiskers, hazle eyes, fair complexion, weighs about 130 pounds—Occupation, printer.
 - Sergeant Joseph Stevenson—Aged 23 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, light hair, a slight beard, weighs 170 pounds—Occupation, machinist.
 - George Hamilton—An Irishman—Aged 22 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, hazle eyes, fair complexion, auburn hair, weighs 135 pounds—Occupation, schoolmaster.
 - James Robinson—An Irishman—Aged 35 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, ruddy complexion, blue eyes, auburn hair, sandy whiskers, weighs 166 pounds—Occupation, laborer.
 - John Miller—Aged 25 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, grey eyes, ruddy complexion, auburn hair, is thick set and has a considerable scar on his forehead, weighs 140 potnds—Occupation, cooper.
 - Matthew J. Daley—Aged 22 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark blue eyes, dark hair, fresh complexion, large mouth, weighs 130 pounds—Occupation, cooper.
 - Charles Edwards—Aged 22 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark auburn hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, weighs 165 pounds—Occupation, laborer.
- T. DOLAN,
Capt. Comdg. Co. "C" 1st Rifles.
Granada, Sept. 2, 1856. 44-4t

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.

Take Notice!

ALL persons are cautioned against buying or in any way taking a piece of scrip for (\$500) five hundred dollars, No. 142, and dated July 29th, 1856, as the same was fraudulently taken from this office and not paid out by any one in this office.

The above scrip will not be redeemed, and five dollars cash will be paid to any person returning the same to this office.

ALEXANDER JONES,
Paymaster-General, N. A.
Granada, September 1st, 1856.

David Israng,

OFFERS FOR SALE at his place, San Sebastian Street, one house above G. Ph. Beschor's store:

Flour, White-sugar, Gandles, Mackerels, Olive Oil, Cognac, Wolff's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, Stomach Bitters, Philadelphia Ale and Porter, Hungarian and Madeira Wine, Clay-pipes.

TERMS: CASH.

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, 16th day of August, 1856.
GEORGE P. BESCHOR.

Notice of Dissolution

OF THE

Partnership of Wiedeman & Beschor,

In the City of Granada, Republic of Nicaragua.

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.

\$250 Reward.

LOST OR STOLEN from the undersigned on the 31st of August last, 1856—

A Land Warrant of 500 acres;
And one piece of Script of \$500, both issued to Augustus Stineger—the Script endorsed to Daniel Flowerer. Also,

One piece of Script of \$500, payable to Francis Chandler, and Script to the amount of \$250, in pieces of \$50 each.

All persons are cautioned against purchasing the above named Land Warrant and Script, as notice has been given to the proper authorities to prevent payment of the same, except to the legal owner.

The above reward will be paid in Script to any one delivering the said Land Warrant and Script to Daniel Flowerer, of Granada City, or to John Tabor, proprietor of the Nicaragua Gazette.

DANIEL FLOWERER.
Granada City, Republic of Nicaragua, }
September 3, 1856.

Recorder's Office.

THE Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Mortgages, &c., for the Oriental Department of the Republic; will be opened in the city of Granada, on Monday the 9th of September, 1856. All persons are required by Decree, to have their titles to lands in the aforesaid Department recorded, within six months after that date.

A. GILLIS,
Recorder for the Oriental Department.
Granada, Sept. 6, 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 Visigin. He who returns or has found it and returns it will receive a reward of five dollars.

JOHN M. BALDWIN.

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

"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. HAMLIN, Agent.

Granada, August 30, 1856.

ARMY REGISTER.

Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

G. A. Hawley, appointed Second Lieutenant, and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.
Second Lieutenant George Ferrend, promoted First Lieutenant of Artillery.
John C. Crowell, appointed Second Lieutenant of Artillery.

RESIGNATIONS.

First Lieutenant, E. Hewlett, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, has resigned his position.

TWO IMPORTANT DECREES.

In the last EL NICARAGUENSE we published a decree of the Supreme Executive power, creating a certain penalty of labor for idleness, or in the more expressive language of the law, for vagrancy. Any person who shall be fifteen days without employment, having no visible means of support, is liable to arrest, and being brought before the Prefect, Sub-Prefect, Governor of Police or Alcalde, may be sentenced to hard labor upon the public works for six months.

In another column of to-days paper, will be found a decree for the enforcement of all contracts for labor; as if a laborer shall contract to work for a longer period than six months, and shall fail to abide by his engagement, the Judge of First Instance, Prefect, Sub-prefect, Agricultural Judge or local Alcalde may sentence him to forced labor on the public works for the unexpired term of his service. And any person who shall contract work and fail, shall be liable to not less than one nor more than six months forced labor on the public improvements.

It is evident from these two important decrees, that the Government intends to do away with the mischievous spirit of idleness which seems to affect the native portion of this population. It is probable one-third of the men in Nicaragua will fall under the effects of the vagrant act; and another large proportion will find themselves subject to the second. The local authorities need only overhaul the many hammocks hung up so invitingly in all the houses of the State, to find sufficient employment in the way of collecting vagrants; and an employer who desires laborers, has only to make a contract with the first native hombre he meets, to ensure at least one hand for the Government improvements. Idleness and bad-faith go together; and if an application for laborers is not directly refused, it is only answered affirmatively but to be broken. There is neither industry nor conscience; and many are of opinion that these two wants are supplied by a characteristic more alarming still, malice. It is said experience upholds the assertion, that the lazy loafers about the houses and aguadiente shops will promise to work with no other expectation than to disappoint. We know this to be the case in many instances where Americans have sought workmen; for the laborer—if so dignified a name can be furnished to such libels on industry—have afterwards joked at their successful deceit. Many important works would now be in course of erection, if hands could be employed; and we have the satisfaction of knowing that under these decrees, some kind of show will be made towards collecting the necessary force to go on with building up the country. If men will not work for themselves or others, they will have to work for Government; and a few years experience in this latter line will probably cure the most obstinate case of idleness or deceitfulness.

FLAG OF THE REPUBLIC.

By a decree published in another column the Flag of the Republic is changed very materially. It now consists of two blue stripes with a white stripe between them, the latter twice as wide as the former. In the middle of the white stripe is to be a red star with five points. We are thus rid of the eruptive device which has hitherto so appropriately represented the State.

STREET OPENED.—The main street leading down from the plaza to the lake has been thoroughly opened within the last week, and the improvement is decidedly to the advantage of the view from the city, or the travel to the beach.

DEPUTY MARSHAL.—Mr. Joseph Griffin has been appointed as Deputy Marshal Stone, of the Court of First Instance.

MERITED RETRIBUTION.

About two weeks since, information was received here that Turley and his gang of robbers had been cut to pieces in the mountains of Chontales by a party of Indians, but the news came in such an indirect way, and was altogether so unlikely to have occurred in the manner stated, that we did not publish it or even allude to it. On Wednesday last, however, a person arrived from the hacienda of Hatto Grande, near Juigalpa, belonging to Don Fermin Ferrer, which is now occupied by a marauding party of Chamorristas, and he confirmed the previous story in all its particulars, having learned them from the men there. But before relating the tale, we will, for the benefit of those of our readers who may not be posted, state who and what Turley and his men really were.

Capt Turley arrived here from New Orleans at the head of a party of twenty-four men, and stated that he had left his second lieutenant and a larger body of men in New Orleans awaiting transportation, who would be on by the next steamer. Turley himself had an apparently frank and candid manner, which prepossessed every one in his favor. He was confirmed in his appointment, and his company was assigned to the Rangers and ordered to be mounted. He represented that most of his men had been recruited in Texas, were admirable horsemen, and from having participated in the border wars of that State, both with Mexicans and Indians, peculiarly fitted for the kind of service for which the Rangers were destined. This may have been partly true, but there was no opportunity for the few old Texan Rangers here to ascertain the truth of the matter, as Turley's company only remained here a few days, when they were ordered to Managua, where three companies of the 1st Rifles were stationed, under command of Capt. Dolan. They were all armed with Sharp's carbines and revolvers, and were soon well mounted, when they were employed in scouting about the neighborhood, by which means they obtained a pretty good knowledge of the surrounding country.

A little more than a week after their arrival they were ordered by Captain Dolan to proceed to Tipitapa, and ascertain the truth of a report that a large body of the enemy had been seen in that vicinity, and at all events not to be absent more than twenty-four hours. They started accordingly, but in pursuance of what was afterwards ascertained to be a regularly concocted plan, instead of going to Tipitapa they made a detour of about four miles and struck the road to Chontales. Accompanying them was John J. Rivera, a young man who had recently been promoted from the ranks to the second lieutenantcy of Capt. Dolan's company, and was, at the time of his desertion, actually in command of the company.

At first it was not believed that Turley and his command had really deserted. That three officers and twenty-two men, all Americans, could have violated their pledged faith, deserted their countrymen and abandoned their standard, to join a barbarous and miserable faction who were living by plundering their own countrymen, was something too astounding and unnatural to be believed; but as time passed on, their continued absence and various circumstances which came to light unwillingly forced the conviction upon the minds of all, that it was indeed too true, and from that moment the name of Turley or any of his confederates became a bye-word and a scorn among all honorable men.

The general opinion of course was that the deserters would make their way to Leon and join the fractionists there, but a few deemed it more probable that they had gone on a robbing expedition among the rich haciendas of Chontales, and would endeavor to make their way to the Atlantic coast, either at Blewfields or San Juan del Norte. The latter were singularly correct, for the first news that was received here was that Turley and his band had robbed several haciendas in Chontales, at one of which they were beaten off, after considerable of a fight. It did not appear that they had joined any of the flying bands of Chamorristas in that region, but, like the sons of Ishmael, their hands seemed to be against every man and every man's hand against them. While Col. Cole and his little party were going through Chontales, he ascertained from a friendly native that Turley and his party were in the vicinity, and had laid an ambush for him, which he was thus enabled to avoid.

The next intelligence of Turley and his gang was the report we previously mentioned that they had all been murdered, and this has now been confirmed in such a manner as to leave no doubt of its truth. We give the particulars as we heard them:—They had gone into the mining district of

Chontales, where they were met they had been sent by General Walker, and on the strength of this they robbed the miners of everything they wanted. At length a physician who was in the mines, of what nativity we did not hear, called the miners together and informed them that he knew General Walker, and was satisfied that he had not sent these men to plunder them, and counselled them to assemble and drive the marauders from the country.

The miners did assemble to the number of over two hundred, armed with machetas, picks, and other rude arms. They started in pursuit of Turley and his band and soon came up with them. The latter saw they were outnumbered, and demanded a parley, and after the interchange of several flags of truce, the following terms of capitulation were entered into. Turley's party were to give up all their arms, when they were to be furnished with guides who would take them to the Mico or Blewfields river; which they bound themselves to descend and leave the country.

It is conjectured that Turley's party must have been out of ammunition, otherwise they would not have agreed to give up their arms; but at all events they did so, and as the Indians got possession of them, a proposition was made to kill all the robbers. This was agreed to by a large party of the miners, while others were in favor of keeping the treaty. A division was finally made, and it was found that the killing party were largely in the majority, whereupon the latter set upon Turley's gang with their machets and other weapons and killed all but two, who made their escape but were subsequently captured and are now prisoners in Acoyapa.

Thus miserably perished the deserters who but a few weeks since were greeted as brothers by the army and citizens of Nicaragua, and who might now be occupying high and honorable positions but for their unholy thirst for gain, that *auri sacri fames*, which would not be content with the proceeds of honest industry, but must needs seek for sudden wealth by despoiling others. Turley was a man of good education, and exceedingly plausible manners, and many think that he deceived his men in the first instance by stating that he was acting under orders from Gen. Walker. Of course the deception could not have lasted long, but the men found themselves in an enemy's country, for they had robbed the natives in all directions, and of course made them enemies, and besides knew they were looked upon as deserters by their comrades. It would not be difficult under such circumstances to induce them to continue on, with the hope of reaching the coast and returning to their homes in the States. With the officers of course it was different. They went into the affair with their eyes open, and were only actuated by a desire for plunder.

Turley was a native of Vicksburgh, Miss., and his family there is considered highly respectable. When a boy his character was bad, and he was early obliged to leave home on account of his dishonest propensities. It is said that a few years since he made a trip into South America, where he joined a party of noted robbers, and was quite successful. Since then it is stated that he has been marauding upon the borders of Mexico and Texas. These particulars have come out since his desertion. Lieut. Rivera is a native, we believe, of San Antonio, Texas, and has always borne a good character up to the time of his desertion. He was liked by his men and trusted by his superior officers, and no man in the army stood a better chance to attain a high position than he did. In a fatal moment the tempter found him, and he bartered all his hopes for the prospect of a robber's life. Of the others we know nothing personally, but as warning to any who might be disposed to follow their example, if any such there be, we append the names of the miserable wretches who have paid so dearly for their crimes:

OFFICERS.
Captain Turley, Lieut. E. F. Russell.
Lieut. John J. Rivera.

PRIVATES.
A. C. Lewis, A. Locke, W. B. Lofdin, M. R. Morrison, A. N. Moore, Samuel Moore, Y. B. Smith, W. B. Shears, H. S. Spears, D. F. Klink, M. M. Wells, O. P. Lamton.

MASONIC.—The brethren of the mystic tie are referred to an advertisement in another column, from which it will be seen that a regular meeting of Granada Lodge, U. D., will be held on Wednesday evening next, and every alternate Wednesday thereafter. They will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

DEATH OF ESTRADA.

We are informed that Jose Maria Estrada, the pretended President of Nicaragua, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Don Fruto Chamorro, has been killed by the Indians in the Department of New Segovia, at a town called Samoto Grande. It appears that Antonio Chavis, a native whom Estrada had imprisoned in the guard house of this city, and who was released by Gen. Walker on his entry into Granada, was the means of Estrada's death. Chavis collected a party of forty-five men in Leon, with whom he went to Somoto Grande, where Estrada was. There he incited the native population against Estrada to such a pitch that they rose upon him. Without means of defence, he fell, the victim to his own perversity.

MARINE ARRIVAL.—The schooner Pearl returned to this port on Tuesday, after a severe and dangerous trip to Virgin. On the passage up she met a tremendous gale which sprung her timbers so much that it was with difficulty she managed to keep afloat. Passengers and crew were kept bailing all the while, and even then great apprehension was felt that she would go down. In beating about, she made the lee of the Island of Zapateo, and in coming to this city, navigated a channel between that island and the mainland hitherto unknown. Col. H. P., Commissary General, Capt. Baldwin, and Lieut. Page, Government agent, came up on the Pearl. Lieut. Page brought up \$600 for the government. Capt. Hardy commands the Pearl.

MUTINOUS CONDUCT.—Before a general Court Martial held in this city, during the week, private F. A. Boyd, of the Second Light Infantry, was tried for mutinous conduct in that: while on the steamer J. W. Scott, he drew his knife and resisted the guard, and also threatened his superior officers and used disrespectful language to them. He was tried and convicted, and the Court Martial condemned him to serve one year at hard labor, under charge of the guard, with a ball and chain about his leg.

MASAYA RACES.—In another column we published the advertisement of the Masaya races. The Herald says the races will commence whether it rains or shines; and as extensive preparations have been made by the Club, a week of rare sport is expected. Don Chicot Bravos' stable contains some of the finest stock in the country, which have been in active train for some days. Several of the officers are also in the possession of fancy stock, upon which they are willing to stake their pile. Sportsmen from a distance are cordially invited to be present and participate in the sports on the occasion.

INDIAN FESTIVITY.—Sunday last was another holiday among our Indian friends, says the Masaya Herald. It was the anniversary, we believe, of the subjugation of the Moors, and was entered into with spirit. Although we could not understand their language, yet we watched their manœuvres with all the interest we could muster, and enjoyed the scene very much.

BALL.—The Masaya Herald congratulates itself on being present last Monday night at a dance given by Señorita Maria Balenmela to the officers of the Second Light Infantry Battalion. The party was a pleasant one, if our sanguine contemporary "knew himself."

THUNDER STORM.—On Tuesday night we had such a succession of heavy claps of thunder that even boiled milk turned to bonny-clabber. The above is about the most forcible illustration of the strength of the storm that we can think of just now.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Professor Simpson will lecture on the subject of Temperance, in Masaya, to-morrow evening. The discourse will be given on the plaza, in front of the church, at 7 P. M. Doors open a short time before the hour.

MORTALITY IN LEON.—The Masaya Herald publishes an extract of a letter giving direct intelligence from Leon, in which it is stated that of the few remaining foreign troops now in that city, from fifteen to twenty die off every day.

COMPANIES PAID OFF.—The First Rifle Battalion has been receiving its pay during the past week. The following Companies have called at the Colonel's office and settled: Company A, E, C, D, and F.

REFRESHING.—A delightfully refreshing rain fell yesterday morning until about seven o'clock, when the weather cleared up cool and healthy. The plaza looks beautiful in its present coating of green grass.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

Public discussion in the United States, and local conversation with us at home, has frequently agitated the question whether or no this Republic would tolerate the institution of slavery? Without proceeding to answer in so important a matter, even as to our own opinion, we may at least be allowed to state, that Nicaragua, now requires but two elements to swing her up to that point of greatness which nature designed she should occupy, and these two elements are Peace and Labor. Those who have noticed the desolation which has gradually overgrown this State since the day of its freedom, can but allow that some manifest error has always existed in its organization. In every district signs of a former greatness exist; the ruins of houses and fields induced despondency in every traveler who has ever written of the country. Decay has not been less certain than time; and where we should now see smiling additions to once large and productive farms, the native woods alone are growing. No extension has taken place, but rather the wilderness has driven back the settlements of man. By some peculiar fatality, too, the same mournful fact is stated of the West India Islands, where slavery has been abolished. The London Times says that the liberated Africans are turning to savages and making a wilderness of what was once a garden. The unalterable fact will appear, though teachers of a new humanity may rail, that slavery is the absolute and essential condition of the African; and the history of the nineteenth century needs but to be studied to arrive at the conclusion, that his happiest condition is one of bondage; and that as a sure necessity, he can live in the house of the Caucasian only as a bondman. Instances may be cited against the principle, but these exceptions only prove the rule.

This manifest decadence, visible every where throughout the State, proves conclusively that some internal cause conspires against the Republic. She has had no foreign wars, and therefore external causes could not have had a legitimate effect upon the national prosperity; and for the same reason she should have been prosperous within. But, no; from the date of the 17th of April, 1823, when the Federal Constitution of the Republic of Central America was proclaimed, the State has gone back, back until in 1855 a handful of Americans assumed to control her destinies. She was prostrate at the feet of petty chieftains and a foreign steamship company, without resources, without men, without fame and without energy—everything lost but the wondrous bounties which nature had bestowed for man's abuse. And the cause of all these evils was in the continued revolutions of the people. And what caused these convulsions if it was not the want of Industry to conserve the State from disorder and anarchy. The Spanish race had not been taught to labor, were not born to service, and being suddenly cut off from attendance, they were disorganized. They were forced into a condition of society opposed to all their ideas and habits; and finding no solution of the difficulty with which they were surrounded, they revolutionized against an all-pervading tho' unknown evil. They did not perceive that the origin of their trouble arose from the want of labor, but they blindly attributed it to the political system under which they lived. And as one revolution did not relieve them, another was invoked; but all with the same effect. Labor slackened instead of increasing, for war begets idleness as well as soldiers. The men that would work were drawn from the fields to the battle plain; and after living a while thus, clothed and sustained by government, they fancied the occupation and refused to work; and thus without becoming soldiers, they put on livery and refused to be farmers. Labor was now thrust upon the women, and until this day, the task has never been relieved.

It is indeed a melancholy sight to witness the decay brought about by this condition of affairs. In a country so favored, with a position so commanding, and productions so necessary, that want and desolation should be winning her back to barbarism and solitude, cannot be lamented too deeply, nor opposed too firmly. Whatever measure capable of suggestion, which may afford redemption, should be canvassed quickly. The grass and moss of years should be torn from about the houses, and the gates should be thrown open on their rusty hinges, to afford the renovator place to work. The century in its grand circuit, needs another jewel; and here we have a plan to pluck this

garden from dissipation, to set it in his coronal of empires.

But how to do this? In this day of philanthropy run mad, in this era of slavery agitation, who will dare prescribe the true antidote to this consumption which is killing a nation? Who will say that Labor is necessary; and that without it we can have no peace nor prosperity? There is nothing to conserve the Republic without work, and who will be the subjects of this inexorable fate? The Spaniard will not, for he has never been a slave. The half-breed African and Indian will not, for he has not been educated to it—the American will not, for his intellect is too broad to allow that he should drudge. Nature has answered the interrogatory, however, by making a race of people who are happiest when fulfilling their mission of labor. The negro of the Southern United States is ready at our hands, and in his sweat we recognize the source of rejuvenation to the Republic. His hand can pluck decay from the gate-way and fell the grass which overweeds the crop. In his peculiar physiology, we recognize the answer to this question of want. Medical men have discovered that the African was made so singularly about the head that he could have no other destiny than to work with his shoulders stooped in the sun. The muscles of his legs are laid differently from those of the white man, giving him great advantage in point of physical endurance, while the brain is much smaller, affording barely sufficient intellect to allow him to learn the simplest rudiments of education.

In reply then to the leading wants of this State, we argue that she requires Peace and Labor; and that to give her Labor will be the only means by which Peace can be secured. Politics cannot afford a substitute for work, and so long as we continue without active industry, the State must retrogress.

Before the revolution of Independence in this country, before the Federal Constitution of April, 1823, was adopted, slavery was allowed in Central America, and from that day—the day when the Fed. Congress declared its abolition—to the present, without industry, the country has continued to fall from its former wealth. The people of Nicaragua will not work, and it is useless to calculate upon it. To hire one for a day or a month, is to bring into the house or on the farm a subject of incessant vexation. His movements are slow, his judgment and invention at fault, and his mind stubborn. While there is no greater punishment than a discharge, it is useless to attempt to frighten, for with his liberty he obtains freedom from work. A living can be had, at any rate; and while there are so many houses open, he can sleep in the first hammock he finds empty. Those who have observed the condition and habits of the men about Granada, will bear us out that they are really too lazy to live. Their time is spent in idleness; and although private enterprise is at a stand still for want of hands, and government improvements cannot proceed, these men will not turn their hands to earn a decent and honest living. In this strait, what must be done to develop the wealth of the country, but to introduce an element just suited to the emergency. It is useless to shuffle off the discussion or the fact—we must have labor, and the only point is how are we to obtain it? On this alternative we shall not attempt to decide, for many gentlemen favor the introduction of slavery, while others advocate the cooley system, by which large numbers of Asiatics may be brought into Nicaragua. At a proper time we shall express our preference; and in the meantime we feel confident that the government will wisely consider and judiciously act in this important matter.

PAY OF COMPANY A, FIRST RIFLES.—The pay roll of old Company A, First Rifles, as the company is familiarly called, involved the sum of \$21,000. The company on its first organization, was composed of men who were engaged at one hundred dollars per month; but its first members having been promoted or discharged, while others are remembered with the immortal dead, the sum necessary for its pay falls sixty thousand dollars short of what it would have been had the same organization continued from the sailing of the Vesta from San Francisco, up to the first of August. Had all the members of company A continued as they enlisted, the pay roll would have called for eighty-four thousand dollars. It may not be amiss to say that this was the company to which the General was always most favorable; and when the head-quarters of the army was at Rivas, he selected the quarters of company A as his sleeping place.

FAVORS.—We are indebted to the Adjutant General for a copy of the Register of the Nicaraguan Army for 1866.

INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE.

When the feudal age expired, and the barons it sustained were curbed of their power, the enterprises of the times devolved upon government. Men were no longer able to sway a nation or conquer a province. With the fall of Warwick, the last of those individual kings disappeared. Henceforth the world was under the dominion of communities; and when some individual, more daring than his means would allow, attempted to imitate the race which had fallen, he found that the state itself was his rival. He could not war against the people, for they were the instruments with which he hoped to win; but the people had become the State, and when he broke from his allegiance to the authorities, he found that he had only defied the representatives of a community. Society was organized, and power only existed with the agents of its appointment. In the time of the Barons, individuals controlled events; in the day of monarchy, communities directed affairs. Great intellects might guide a state, or an absolute monarch might mislead a people; but as a rule, the voice of society united to administer public affairs.

This principle was applied with more force in every succeeding generation, until in the nineteenth century we see its effects in the establishment of the great American Republic. There the purest democracy ever known to the world, guides and directs a nation with twenty-five millions of people. Looking back, we can determine by a moments contrast how vast has been the revolution from the feudal times, when the mass had no voice in the government, and the present day, when the people decide every thing. From the smallest matter to the grandest affair of national importance, this has relation. The baron could regulate domestic life as well as the public weal—he could make war of marry a vassal—so unlimited was his power, virtue had no recourse against his lustful desires. This must be considered the extent of individual despotism. Now there is a law higher than him—higher than kings. The popular expression is good against coronated monarchs and men as well. To the source of all power, every ear is turned for the note of approbation. Error finds sturdy resistance under the eye of royalty. Then the man was born to his state of tyranny, now he is raised to it—then the accident of birth devolved the right to govern—now the force of intellect alone will yield the rod of power. God and the law made tyrants once, to-day energy and the people pull down or erect the governors of the world. We are in the age of communities.

The nineteenth century is declining to its close, and the age it has successfully inaugurated, is going out with it. The past is ever memorable, for it has brought out the knowledge and experience we enjoy. Its education has trained and expanded the human mind until the sublime essence of thought claims affinity with the God of revelation. The material world is becoming one vast scheme of life subordinate to discovery and invention; and when we shall have lived an hundred years longer, growing in science with its advance, what point shall be assigned to our position then. The mortal will have gone to its original elements, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and the other principles of life; but the ever living intellect will hold its place with the excellencies of the new century. We are just now on the threshold of another age. We are in the midst of a revolution, and a retrogression. Society is yielding up its power to the barons again. The people are behind the march of events—the majesty of mind is in the ascendancy. Intellect is royal—energy and will are its ministers. Individuality will be the motive power of the coming time. Men with forecast, judgment, precision and endurance, will manage the future revolutions. Hastings commenced the era by acquiring dominion over India. But he was not the true representative man, for he worked with a power already at hand. Sam Houston came nearer the idea; but as all excellencies must be educated, he fell short of the statue, for a revolution was created to suit his time. Walker, however, meets the ideal. Without means, in the face of a thousand obstacles, beleaguered by creditors and watched by government agents, opposed by his former history, denounced by society and its great organ the conservative press, he still worked at his conception, as the sculptor chisels the block of marble, until a state was wrought from the unforbidding materials. The Individualism of the man was the only source of reliance and ultimate success. The unknown and almost unfathomable resources of a mighty mind, when taxed for labor, have brought out the perfect image of what will represent the next age. The future may and will produce imitations, but they will have had their

model—the career of one man must give shape to many revolutions of which the future will bear; but without an example such as none could have imagined before its realization, these convulsions would never have been dreamed of. And in many wars that are to come, founded as they will be on individual enterprise, history will chronicle many failures, but never one so successful as this of ours, for few ages will produce a man so gifted in all the details of government, as the regenerator of Central America. Heroes there are now and will be many; but the combined virtue of the hero, statesman, philanthropist and scholar can scarcely be found embodied in a single man in every century.

BODY RECOVERED.—Last week a native woman came to the residence of the American Minister and informed him that a dead body was lying in the bushes a short distance up the lake. A party started out to search, and soon found, as the woman said, the skeleton of a man. The flesh was all decayed, but on examination, the bones were found to be those of Mr. R. H. Drew, who disappeared so mysteriously two or three months ago. The skeleton was identified by a tooth which had been filled in a peculiar fashion, and also by a small snuff-box which Drew was known to have had. Col. Wheeler had the remains brought into town and buried.

It is not supposed that the deceased came to his death by foul means; but rather that he perished from starvation while mentally deranged. His mind was somewhat unsettled while in town, and when he disappeared no particular attention was paid to it. After several days, however, anxiety was felt and enquiries made, when some person stated that he had been seen a short distance up the beach. Instantly a party proceeded to search. Footsteps were seen, but no trace of Drew could be had. It is supposed that he heard the party approaching, and in his derangement thought it was an enemy, and thereupon fled into the woods where he perished.

THE FIRST CORN MILL IN GRANADA.—Colonel John H. Wheeler has started the first corn mill ever known in Granada. It is located in the square above the Legation, and its humming noise while "chawing up" the grain, may be heard even in the Presidential residence. And we do not consider the sound should be unpleasant to General Walker's ears, reminding him as it must, that he is the cause of its presence here. The natives crowd around the place in great numbers, and for a space the Indians thought their trade of making pinole was gone; but on mature consideration they came to the conclusion that like all other American enterprises, it was new to them and the country, and worked out its way without following any beaten track. The government furnishes a large supply of corn which is ground up and dealt out to the army. The American residents of the place patronise it extensively, and in fact the improvement is considered well of by "all hands and the cook."

DISTRIBUTION OF BIBLES.—The Reverend Mr. Wheeler, agent of the North American Tract Society, took occasion last Sunday, while the Rifle Battalion was on dress parade, to distribute a number of bibles among the officers and privates of the Battalion. Major O'Neal was in command of the parade and after drill, he ordered the troops to rest on their arms while the distribution was taking place. Each officer and every third soldier received a bible.

DEAD.—Old Aguardiente, a well known horse belonging to Lt. Col. Frank Anderson, died on Sunday night very suddenly. The Colonel had Aguardiente properly buried. There were few horses in Nicaragua superior to Aguardiente, either for speed, bottom, beauty or docility. Peace to his manes.

IN MANAGUA.—Company B, Captain Mullen, of the Second Light Infantry Battalion, is at present situated in Managua. A letter from that place states that all the boys are well, and that they are in daily expectation of visitors. The best in the cupboard is promised to whoever comes.

CHANGE OF HEAD QUARTERS.—We learn that Brig. Gen. Hornsby, in command of the Meridional Department, has temporarily removed his head quarters to St. George, three miles from Rivas.

MISS PELLETT IN THE FIELD.—An amiable and talented correspondent, Miss Sarah Pellett, has written a long letter to the California paper in favor of John C. Fremont for the Presidency.

PICTURES.—Good daguerreotypes are taken now by Mr. Kingwell at the house known as the Granada Hotel.

REGISTER
OF THE
ARMY OF NICARAGUA,
Up to Aug 31, 1856.

GENERAL COMMANDING IN CHIEF.
William Walker.
Staff, Aids-de-Camps.
Lieut. Col. F. A. Lainé, comis'd March 15, 1856.
Captain W. P. Lewis, " May 12, "
Captain M. F. Pineda, " May 31, "
1st Lieut. Geo. W. Gist, " April 16, "
2d Lieut. John S. Finney, " May 29, "
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
Adjutant General.
Col. Ph. R. Thompson, " Feb. 11, 1855.
Assistant Adjutant General.
Captain John V. Hooff, " April 16, 1856.
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
Inspector General.
Colonel Bruno Natzmer, " Nov. 12, 1855.
1st Lieut. Julius Keil, " "
2d Lieut. Tyler O'Gwin, " May 25, 1856.
JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL.
(Rank of Major.)
John H. Marshall, " July 15, 1856.
Resigned.
Assistant Judge Advocate General.
(Rank of Captain.)
M. A. Frazer, " July 23, 1856.
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
Quartermaster General.
Col. T. F. Fisher, " April 1, 1856.
Assistant Quartermaster General.
Lieut. Col. Byron Cole, " "
Quartermasters.
Capt. W. H. Williamson, " "
Capt. William Morris, " Feb. 14, 1856.
Assistant Quartermaster.
2d Lieut. W. C. Page, " April 1, 1856.
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.
Commissary General of Subsistence.
Colonel George B. Hall, " July 15, 1856.
Assistant Commissary General.
Major B. F. Crane, " July 2, "
Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.
Captain Frank Mahon, " Jan. 20, 1856.
2d Lieut. W. H. Lyons, " Feb. 29, "
PAYMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
Paymaster General.
Colonel Alex. Jones, " Feb. 8, 1856.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
Surgeon General.
(Rank of Colonel.)
Surgeons.
(Rank of Major.)
J. Dawson, " Nov. 14, "
C. S. Coleman, " April 28, "
Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.
(Rank of Captain.)
J. C. Gesner, " Jan. 9, "
W. G. Sleight, " Jan. 24, "
R. T. Royston, " Feb. 26, "
A. Callahan, " May 30, "
W. L. Lundy, " June 13, "
G. H. Scott, " "
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.
Chief of Ordnance.
Major E. W. Rawle, " July 14, "
Major H. L. Potter, " "
Captain A. Swingle, " April 17, "
2d Lieut. A. C. Hart, " "
2d Lieut. H. A. Carhart, " May 30, "
GENERAL OFFICERS.
Brigadier General.
C. C. Hornsby, " Jan. 1, "
Aids-de-Camp.
Captain George R. Caston, " May 12, "
2d Lieutenant C. H. West, " Feb. 29, "
B. D. Fry, " April 16, "
Aids-de-Camp.
Captain W. A. Sutter, " May 12, "
2d Lieut. Thomp. Micou, " June 27, "
OFFICERS UNATTACHED.
Colonel M. B. Skerrett, " Jan. 12, "
Major W. P. Caycee, " May 12, "
Captain J. B. Green, " June 27, "
LIGHT ARTILLERY COMPANY.
Captain.
A. Schwartz, " April 16, "
Second Lieutenant.
George E. Ferrand, " "
FIRST BATTALION OF RIFLES.
Colonel.
Edward J. Sanders, " "
Lieutenant Colonel.
Frank P. Anderson, " May 12, "
Major.
John Calvin O'Neil, " April 17, "
Adjutant.
1st Lieut. Dan Lathrop, " Jan. 14, "
Quartermaster.
Captain B. W. Sammis, " April 19, "
Captains.
Co. B. George W. Leonard, " April 15, "
F. J. Lavall Stith, " April 16, "
C. Thomas Dolan, " June 13, "
E. William Merryman, " "
D. Sam D. MacChesney, " July 6, "
First Lieutenants.
A. R. A. Johnstone, " March 11, "
B. Lewis R. Lattemore, " April 16, "
E. James Dunican, " June 13, "
Second Lieutenants.
A. R. E. Milliken, " April 16, "
C. A. A. Moore, " "
D. Thomas Chichester, " "
E. Charles Gordon, " "
F. R. P. Gardner, " "
F. Wm. H. Matthews, " "
D. David C. Forest, " Feb. 18, "
A. T. G. Flournoy, " May 25, "
B. M. J. Morris, " July 6, "
B. Alexander Anderson, " July 14, "
On fur- } Jennings Estelle, " Feb. 8, "
lough. } William Sanford, " April 16, "

SECOND BATTALION OF RIFLES.
Colonel.
John Allen, " June 30, "
Lieutenant Colonel.
Edmund H. MacDonald, " June 13, "
Adjutant.
Captain Charles A. Gore, " June 30, "
Quartermaster.
2d Lieut. W. Overton, " June 30, "
Captains.
Co. A. William P. Jarvis, " "
C. R. S. Williams, " July 6, "
First Lieutenant.
A. John F. Schorch, " June 30, "
Second Lieutenants.
A. Benj. M. Anderson, " June 30, "
A. J. McElroy, " "
B. Michael Gross, " "
B. Jesse Williams, " "
C. J. G. Summers, " "
FIRST BATTALION OF LIGHT INFANTRY.
Colonel.
John B. Markham, " May 12, 1856
Lieutenant Colonel.
A. F. Rudler, " "
Major.
Warren Raymond, " "
Adjutant.
2d Lieut. Newton L. Webb, " April 16, "
Captains.
B. J. Egbert Farnum, " Feb. 7, "
C. John M. Baldwin, " March 23, "
E. Francis B. O'Keefe, " April 1, "
D. James C. Jamison, " April 28, "
A. Charles H. Kruger, " May 12, "
F. Frank A. Thompson, " June 27, "
G. J. H. Williamson, " July 6, "
First Lieutenants.
F. James T. Coleman, " March 11, "
D. D. Barney Woolf, " April 28, "
A. R. C. Tyler, " May 23, "
B. J. W. Anderson, " June 27, "
C. F. F. Wright, " July 6, "
Second Lieutenants.
A. W. McDonald, " March 6, "
E. John M. Griffin, " March 8, "
C. William W. Rodgers, " March 13, "
E. Frederick Peeters, " April 16, "
F. George Beamish, " "
A. James W. Taylor, " May 22, "
D. William Percival, " May 25, "
G. J. L. Ransford, " July 6, "
SECOND BATTALION OF LIGHT INFANTRY.
Colonel.
John A. Jaquess, " June 13, "
Major.
Leonidas McIntosh, " April 23, "
Adjutant.
E. H. Clarke, " June 13, "
Quartermaster.
James St. Levy, " June 27, "
Captains.
A. Henry Dusenbury, " Feb. 14, "
B. James Mullen, " April 23, "
C. L. Englehart, " May 29, "
D. Thomas Henry, " June 13, "
E. Jules G. Droux, " "
First Lieutenants.
B. F. Delaney, " April 23, "
B. Oba Paxton, " March 11, "
E. John Cooper, " June 13, "
C. R. E. Glennen, " June 27, "
Second Lieutenants.
C. J. W. Polk, " April 23, "
D. Arthur Connor, " June 13, "
E. Harry T. Sherman, " "
James H. Harsey, " June 27, "
BATTALION OF RANGERS.
Major Commanding.
John P. Waters, " June 13, "
Adjutant.
2d Lieut. James A. Fisher, " "
Captains.
L. Norvell Walker, " April 16, "
Robert Ellis, " June 13, "
M. E. Bradley, " July 19, "
First Lieutenants.
R. W. Pickersgill, " June 13, "
John G. Bush, " "
E. F. Russell, " July 6, "
Second Lieutenant.
Sam Leslie, " June 30, "
RELATIVE RANK OF OFFICERS.
Colonels.
M. B. Skerrett, January 12, 1856, Unattached.
Edward J. Sanders, April 16, 1st Rifles.
John B. Markham, May 12, 1st Light Inf.
John A. Jaquess, June 13, 2d Light Inf.
John Allen, June 30, 2d Rifles.
Lieutenant Colonels.
Frank P. Anderson, May 12, 1st Rifles.
A. F. Rudler, 1st Light Inf.
Edmund H. MacDonald, June 13, 2d Rifles.
Majors.
John Calvin O'Neil, April 17, 1st Rifles.
Leonidas McIntosh, April 23, 2d Light Inf.
Warren Raymond, May 12, 1st Light Inf.
W. P. Caycee, May 2, Unattached.
John P. Waters, June 13, Rangers.
Captains.
J. Egbert Farnum, February 7, 1st Light Inf.
Henry Dusenbury, February 14, 2d Light Inf.
John M. Baldwin, May 23, 1st Light Inf.
Francis B. O'Keefe, April 1, 1st Light Inf.
L. Norvell Walker, April 16, Rangers.
George W. Leonard, April 16, 1st Rifles.
J. Lavall Stith, April 16, 1st Rifles.
James Mullen, April 23, 2d Light Inf.
James C. Jamison, April 28, 1st Light Inf.
Charles H. Kruger, May 12, "
L. Englehart, May 29, 2d Light Inf.
William Merryman, June 13, 1st Rifles.
Thomas Dolan, June 13, 1st Rifles.
Robert Ellis, June 13, Rangers.
Thomas Henry, June 13, 2d Light Inf.
Jules G. Droux, June 13, "
J. M. Hernandez, July 13, Unattached.
Frank A. Thompson, June 27, 1st Light Inf.
John B. Green, June 27, On furlough.

William P. Jarvis, June 30, 2d Rifles.
Sam. D. MacChesney, July 6, 1st Rifles.
R. S. Williams, July 6, 2d Rifles.
J. H. Williamson, July 6, 1st Light Inf.
M. E. Bradley, July 19, Rangers.
P. F. Mancoscos, Jan. 23, Unattached—N. Orleans.
First Lieutenants.
Dan Lathrop, January 14, 1st Rifles.
R. A. Johnstone, March 11, 1st Rifles.
James T. Coleman, March 11, 1st Light Inf.
Oba Paxton, March 11, 2d Light Inf.
Lewis R. Lattemore, April 16, 1st Rifles.
Ben. W. Sammis, April 19, "
B. F. Delaney, April 23, 2d Light Inf.
D. Barney Woolf, April 28, 1st Light Inf.
R. C. Tyler, May 23, 1st Light Inf.
R. W. Pickersgill, June 13, Rangers.
John G. Bush, "
John Cooper, "
Diego Hernandez, "
James Dunican, "
J. W. Anderson, June 27, 1st Light Inf.
R. E. Glennen, "
Sohn F. Schorch, June 30, 2d Light Inf.
Charles A. Gore, "
F. F. Wright, July 6, 1st Light Inf.
Second Lieutenants.
Jennings Estelle, Feb. 8, On furlough.
David C. Forest, Feb. 18, 1st Rifles.
W. McDonald, March 6, 1st Light Inf.
John M. Griffin, March 8, "
William W. Rodgers, March 13, "
Sampson Williamson, March 30, 1st Rifles.
Newton L. Webb, April 16, 1st Light Inf.
Thomas Chichester, "
R. E. Milliken, "
A. A. Moore, "
Charles Gordon, "
William H. Matthews, "
William Sanford, "
R. P. Gardner, "
Frederick Peters, "
George Beamish, "
J. W. Polk, April 23, 2d Light Inf.
James W. Taylor, May 22, 1st Light Inf.
William Percival, May 25, "
T. G. Flournoy, May 25, 1st Rifles.
E. H. Clarke, June 13, 2d Light Inf.
Arthur Connor, "
Harry T. Sherman, "
Sam Leslie, "
James A. Fisher, "
James H. Harsey, June 27, On furlough.
Benj. M. Anderson, June 30, 2d Rifles.
Michael Gross, "
J. McElroy, "
Jesse Williams, "
M. J. Morris, July 6, 1st Rifles.
J. G. Summers, July 6, 2d Rifles.
J. L. Ransford, "
Alexander Anderson, July 14, 1st Light Inf.
By command of
WM. WALKER,
General-Commanding-in-Chief.
PH. R. THOMPSON, Adj. General, N. A.
Headquarters of the Army, }
Adj. General's Office, }
Granada, Aug. 1, 1856. }

DROPPED FROM THE ARMY ROLL.—Two weeks ago we published that Major Ingraham, acting surgeon-general of the army had gone to the east on a furlough of sixty days. On reading the general orders of the army several days ago, we found that the name of Duncan N. Ingraham was dropped from the army roll. On inquiry we learned that after Mr. Ingraham left this city, certain facts came to light reflecting on his honesty, and that to have these explained, he was ordered to report again at head-quarters. He declined to do so, and in order to save himself from arrest, he hid on board the steamer off Greytown, and thus eluded the officers sent after him. As it is probable Mr. Ingraham will follow the example of his predecessors who have left this country when it became too hot for them, and publish articles against the government, we deem it necessary to state that Duncan N. Ingraham was dropped from the army roll of the Republic on account of conduct unbecoming an honest man; and that he was also driven from the United States navy for the same cause.

ARMY REGISTER.—We publish in another column the Army Register recently issued by the Adjutant General. As published in El Nicaragua, it is corrected by the publication of those officers who have resigned, been dropped from the roll, or cashiered. Colonel Thompson informs us that he will issue another Register in the course of a few weeks.

HEALTHY.—There was really but one death from fever or sickness in Masaya during the month of August. One man was accidentally killed, and another died from cholera, making in all three deaths in that garrison for one month. It is said the police regulations of Masaya are very superior, while the hospital is admirably situated.

TO THE MEMORY.—The Cubans in this city commemorated by High Mass, in the Cathedral, on Monday last, their reverence for the memory of Crittenden and the fifty brave men who were garroted in Havana six years ago.

SPAIN.—The fleet to be sent to Mexico by Spain will number eleven ships of the line, three frigates two corvettes and four steamers.

EASTERN THEATRICALS.—From our eastern exchanges we gather the following summary of the theatrical items:—Miss Charlotte Cushman is engaged to appear in New Orleans this winter. . . . The People's Theatre, Cincinnati, (Wood's) and eight adjoining buildings, were destroyed by fire, on Friday, 13th July. Nothing was saved from the theatre. The loss is heavy. . . . The Mayor of Baltimore has prohibited the exhibition of "Jack Sheppard" and "A Glance at Baltimore" upon the stage, such plays being, in his opinion, demoralizing in their tendency. If the better classes would more frequently visit the theatres, and express their wishes there, the stage might be made the "school for morals" it was originally designed, and the municipal authorities would not be required to interfere as censors. Mr. F. S. Chanfrau has arrived in New York, after having played successful engagements, during nine months, in every city or town of importance in the United States. . . . The prize drama of "New York Patriots, or the Battle of Saratoga," has created quite a *furor* at the American Museum, N. Y. . . . Miss Susan Denin had made a great "hit" in "Camille," at the Bowery, N. Y. Her name appears in the bills now as "Mrs. Huntington." . . . Miss Matilda Heron is residing with her mother in Philadelphia. . . . Misses Eliza and Olive Logan are performing in Canada. Mr. Crisp has become the permanent lessee of the Gaiety Theatre, New Orleans. . . . Some ladies in Boston are moving in the matter of erecting a monument, at Mount Auburn, in the memory of the late Mrs. George Barrett, the actress. . . . The London correspondent of the N. Y. *Sunday Times* says that James Anderson returns to America in September next, to fulfill a series of engagements in various parts of the United States, and will afterwards proceed to California and Australia. . . . Mr. E. Eddy, a well-known and excellent actor, and formerly manager of the Metropolitan Theatre, New York, will take his departure for California in September next. . . . The rumor of Mr. Forrest's intended marriage is premature.

THE CAMELS.—A Texan papers says: "It has become quite a common sight to see camels and dromedaries march our streets. The camels are now employed in carrying government freight from Powder Horn to the depot. They carry the enormous weight of 1,600 pounds, and with the greatest ease. Their appearance stampedes all the horses and mules that come within sight of them. They are certainly not handsome creatures. A horse in a brisk trot, can scarcely keep up with the camels when in a walk. They apparently go slow with their long, measured tread, but in reality they are moving rapidly.

THE DANISH SOUND DUES.—For a long time the Danish government has collected a tax off of all vessels entering the Baltic through the Danish Sound. The American government, some years since, refused to pay this toll, and a diplomatic correspondence has long been maintained between the United States and Denmark, on the subject. Mr. Marcy has finally ended the discussion by declaring that after the 14th of June, 1857, his government would make forcible resistance to the collection of the toll. Other nations in Europe have followed the example of the American government, and it is probable the navigation of the Baltic will be relieved from the payment of this tax.

The Mount of Olives, near Jerusalem, has been purchased by a Madame Polack, the widow of a wealthy banker of the Hebrew persuasion at Konigsberg, in Prussia. This lady intends to beautify the place and improve the whole neighborhood at her sole expense. The first thing she has done is to plant the whole area with a grove of olive trees, and thus restore it to the original state from which it derives its name. The olive tree thrives well in that locality, and though it takes many years before arriving to a state of maturity and sixteen years before bearing any fruit at all, it requires but little or no tending, and last for several hundred years.

GOV. TOOMBS ON THE PRESIDENCY.—The New York Herald publishes a letter from Gov. Toombs, of Georgia, in which he exhorts that paper to oppose the election of Fremont, as in the event of his success, it is the decided opinion of the writer that the Union must dissolve.

Notice.
ALL persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating for the following scrip:
One piece numbered (36,) thirty-six, in favor of D. Bayley for \$899.70.
One piece numbered (19,) nineteen in favor of Wm. Bayley for \$183.33.
The above described scrip is not endorsed by me, and payment is protested at the office of the Minister of Hacienda. DANIEL BAYLEY.
Granada, Sept. 4th, 1856.

Parte Española.

Sábado, Setiembre 13 de 1856.

SE PUBLICARA

TODOS LOS SABADOS,

TERMINOS DE SUSCRIPCION:

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

TERMINOS ADVIRTIENDO:

Por una cuartillo de ocho lineas, primera insercion, \$2 50
Cada insercion consecuenta, 1 50

DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

SECRETARIA DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO DE RELACIONES INTERIORES.
Granada, Setiembre 6 de 1856.

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

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

Con el fin de asegurar el exacto cumplimiento de las contrataciones que se celebren por trabajos; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Art. 1.º Toda contrata que se haga por trabajo cualesquiera que fuere el término de ella, será obligatoria para los que la formen.

Art. 2.º Toda persona que se contrate para hacer trabajos y que falte á ellos, será sentenciada por el Juez de 1.ª Instancia Prefecto Subprefecto, Juez de Agricultura ó Alcalde Local; á trabajos forzados por un término que no baje de un mes, ni exceda de seis ó hasta que la parte con quien hizo la contrata solicite su liberacion.

Art. 3.º Todo jornalero que fuese comprometido á trabajar por un término que exceda de seis meses y que falte al cumplimiento de su contrata, será sentenciado por cualquiera de las antedichas autoridades á trabajos forzados por el mismo tiempo que les falte para el cumplimiento de su servicio; ó hasta que la parte con quien celebró la contrata solicite su liberacion.

Art. 4.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Dado en Granada, á 6 de Setiembre de 1856.—Wm. Walker."—Al Sr. Ministro de Estado en el despacho de Gobernacion Ldo. don Fermin Ferrer.

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

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

SECRETARIA DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO DE RELACIONES INTERIORES.
Granada, Setiembre 9 de 1856.

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

EL GOBIERNO,
Habiéndose admitido la renuncia del actual Prefecto del Departamento Meridional; en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:
1.º Nómbrase Prefecto de dicho Departamento al Sr. Henry Kane: debiendo hacerse cargo por ahora por dimision del Receptor de Alcavalas de Rivas de las rentas públicas á excepcion del agardiente y tajo que se hallan arrendados.

2.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Granada, Setiembre 9 de 1856.—Guillermo Walker."

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

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

SECRETARIA DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO DE RELACIONES INTERIORES.

Sr.
Granada, Setiembre 9 de 1856.

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

EL GOBIERNO,

Debiendo establecerse un funcionario que represente y defienda los derechos é intereses de la Nacion; en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

1.º Nómbrase Fiscal general de Hacien-

enda de la República de Nicaragua al Sr. John M. Baldwin, con el sueldo de doscientos pesos mensuales.

2.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Granada, Setiembre 9 de 1856.—Guillermo Walker.

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

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

SECRETARIA DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO DE RELACIONES INTERIORES.
Granada, Setiembre 9 de 1856.

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

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

No habiendo tenido eficacia el decreto de 23 de Noviembre de 1855 relativo á colonizacion por haberlo modificado el Gobierno Provisorio en la ciudad de Leon, el 29 de Marzo del presente año; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Art. 1.º Todo hombre Blanco libre que inmigre en la República, podrá establecerse en ella y mejorar cualquiera porcion de sus terrenos baldios; no excediendo de ciento setenta acres la estension: recibirá del Gobierno despues de seis meses de residencia ú ocupacion de dicho terreno el título correspondiente, con tal que al tiempo de la ocupacion, se efectúe su registro delineando sus limites ó confines en la Oficina del Archivero de títulos de tierras del Departamento donde exista el terreno.

Art. 2.º Todo inmigrado comprendido en los requisitos del artículo anterior que se halle acompañado de su familia, tendrá el derecho de la ocupacion referida en el art. anterior y á la expiracion del término de seis meses de recibir un título por trescientos veinte acres de terreno baldío siempre que cumpla con la condicion del registro establecido en este decreto.

Art. 3.º Es un deber de los Archiveros en sus respectivos Departamentos, de llevar un libro para el objeto especial de registrar todos los derechos de vecindad y privilegios posesorios que puedan ocurrir bajo este decreto.

Art. 4.º El que pretenda título de tierras conforme á los artículos 1.º y 2.º de este decreto, por haber transcurrido los seis meses de ocupacion, deberá deducir su derecho ante el Juez de 1.ª Instancia del Departamento donde existan los terrenos para obtener el certificado de vecindad y ocupacion que por este decreto se requiere, previa la notificacion que deberá hacer por escrito al fiscal de hacienda con diez dias de anticipacion á la mencionada solicitud.

Art. 5.º Quedan derogados los decretos de 23 de Noviembre de 1855 y de 29 de Marzo del presente año sin perjuicio de los derechos que en virtud de ellos se hallan adquirido.

Art. 6.º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Dado en Granada, á 9 de Setiembre de 1856.—Wm. Walker."—Al Sr. Ministro de Estado en el despacho de Gobernacion Ldo. don F. Ferrer. Y lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y efectos.—FERRER.

AVISO:

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

Lista de las Haciendas de cacao.

En el Departamento Meridional
Hacienda de Pedro Chamorro.
Pital. Juan José Ruiz.
Paraizo. Id id.
Palmar. Pablo Torres.
Sta. fe. J. Manuel Maleaño.
3 Madriados ó Hacienditas, de F. Y. E. Carazo.
Hacienda de Indalecio Maleaño.
Rosario. José Antonio López.
Candelaria. Id. id.
San Cayetano. Salvador Sacaza.
En Potosí 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.

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 Maria Estrada.

Haciendas de Campo de Chontales y Segovia.

San Gerónimo. Fulgencio Vega.
Jesus Maria. de los Chamorros,
Santa Rosa. Id. id.
San César. Lino César.
Quimichapa. Fernando Sequeira.
Guapinolapa. Luis Montiel.
El Palacio. Antonio Barbereno.
Hacienda de Rufina Vega.
Hacienda de J. Leon Sandoval

Haciendas de Campo del Departamento de Rivas.

Jocote. E. Carazo.
Cafetal. Id id.
Depot cerca de San Juan del Sur. id.
Depo. En la Virgen.
Juan Davila. J. Manuel Maleaño.
Las Lajas. Rafael Paiz.
Id. José Antonio.
La Cruz. José Antonio López.
San Francisco. Montenegro.
Mercedes. Ignocente Guéte.
Cevadilla. Sandino.
Jesus Maria. Indigo Estate J. Ruiz.

Casas en la ciudad de Rivas.

2 Casas de José Abarca.
Ala par de la Parroqui Chepita Bnstos.
N.º 1 Adobe grande de Juan J. Ruiz.
N.º 2 Id. Clemente Santos.
N.º 3 Esquinero José M. Maleaño.
Id. 4 Medeana Francisco Guerra.
Id. 5 El Meson en parte quemado Id.
Id. 6 Mediana en la Esquina de la Plaza Rafael Paiz.
Id. 7 Mediana adobe Pablo Torres.
Id. 8 Meson de López J. Antonio Id.
Id. 9 Mediana Esquinera de la Plaza, Rafael Paiz.

Id. 10 Atras del n.º uno, medio concluido, Rafael Paiz.
Id. 11 Esquina de la Plaza José Alfaro.
Id. 12. Pedro Chamorro.

Cayetano Santos. Casa y Tierras.
Pedro Marin. Id. en el Varrio
Antonio Chericano Id.
Camilo Obando Id.
Bital Duarte Id.
Polcarpo Talanga Id.
Pedro Basquez Id.
Antonio Garcia Id.
Antonio Marengo Id.
Mauricio Bejarano Id.
Lorenzo Avendaño Id.
Jorge Cubero Id.
Ramon Garcia Id.
Tomas Espinoza casa y Ganado
Lorenzo Quesada Id.

Jacinto Lariós y hmos. Casa y Tierras
Agustin Leal Casa y dos Posesiones
Gerónimo Moráles Haciendita de cacao
Cruz Bilches Casa, Tierras, y Ganado
Fnco. Rodriguez Pason. de cacao. y tras.
Agustin Bejarano Id.
José M. Marengo Id. y Casa
Tomas Granados Id.

Cubillo y Hermanos Casas y Tierras
Felipe Avilez Heda. de Añil el Salitre
José M. Santos Casa y Tierras San Felipe
Manuel Marengo, Casa, Madrido y T.
J. Antonio Vega Casa en Potocó, y tras.
Juanio Herdocia, Hacienda Concepcion
J. Antonio Avilez, Casas en Potocó y tras
Bruno Martin, Casa en Potocó
Vitoriano Chamorro, la mitad de una Hacienda de Cacao.
José Maria Briseño, Casa y Tierras
Saturnino Salamanca, Id.

Ygnocente Huete, Casa y Tierras en Buenos Aires.
José Chamorro Casa y Tierras.
Estanislado Picado, Casa y Tierras en San Jorge.

Juan Ortéga, Casa y Tierras en Buenos Aires.
José de Jesus Huete, Id.

Blas Molina Casa y Tierras
Juan Faramcia Id.
Francisco Ligovia Casa y Tierras en Buenos Aires.

Casas en Granada.

N.º 1 Grande Esquina de la Plaza ed Alto de adobe y ladrillo F. Vega.
N.º 2 Mediana adobe Antonio Berbeno.
Id. 3 Adobegrande de los Chamorros.
Id. 4 Mediana adobe J. Maria Estrada.
Id. 5 Mediana adobe Nicacio Castillo.
Id. 6 Adobe grande Lino César.
Id. 7 Rufina Vega.
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. Maria Benquechécá.
Id. Ponciano Corral.
2 Casas Pilar Marengo.

Esquina de la Plaza Fermin Arana.
Casa de adobe de José Antonio Lacayo.
Id. Fernando Guzman.
Casa de adobe de Mateo Espinoza.
Id. Bernabé Rosales.
Id. J. Braulio Ubau.
Una parte en una casa en Managua, J. Braulio Ubau.

2 C. de Luiza Chamorro de Atollano.
1 Id. Joaquina Horan
1 Id. Miguel Gutierrez
1 Id. Fernando Sequeira
1 Id. Pedro Sequeira
1 Id. Francisco Leal
2 Casas Yrene Horan
Id. José Leon Sandoval
Id. Felipe Cabezas.

Hacienda de cacao omitida en jurisdiccion de Nandaimé.
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 incluidas 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 dias contados desde la fecha, á fin de que presenten pruebas, si las tienen, en defensa de su causa, para que dichas propiedades no se vendan por cuenta de la República de Nicaragua.

W. K. ROGERS,
JOHN H. MARSHALL,
JOHN L. RICHMOND.
Cuerpo Comisionados.
John Mylard, Procurador
Domingo Selva, Escribano.
Granada, Agosto 9, 1856.

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.

Tabor & Duffy.

ABOGADOS LICENCIADOS EN LEYES.
Oficina en la casa del Nicaraguense.
Ofresen sus servicios particularmente en asuntos contra el Gobierno.

La Situación.
(CONTINUA.)

Si un gobierno de ángeles hubiera descendido de lo alto para instituir á Centro-América, el veneno y la infección del servilismo, de este bando de ignorancia, fanatismo y perbersidad, obrando de acuerdo con los inmensos obstáculos y dificultades y con las masas rudas que hay siempre contra la regeneración de un país y contra los esfuerzos de un gobierno ilustrado, habría siempre contrariado y destruido su acción benéfica y celestial. Ya hubiera sido nuestro gobierno central aristocrático ó monárquico, de cualquier manera, ellos lo habrían combatido y rodeado de avisos, siempre que en el se manifestara esfuerzo por la regeneración exigida por la independencia. Eternamente el grito de herejía y el clamor contra las innovaciones se ha oído resonar en esta masa siempre opuesta á la reforma social y á las mejoras que destruyen la existencia de errores y de tiranía y su viejo inido de privilegios y fatidez que pesan sobre la sociedad. En consecuencia, despues de treinta y cinco años de independencia ¿qué hemos adelantado? Este triste pensamiento, es la solución del cúmulo de cargos que hace la patria á sus constantes y encarnizados enemigos.

Acaba de visitar á Nicaragua una notabilidad en el mundo político un hombre de estado, hijo de los EE. UU. Mr. Pedro Soule.—La tarde que se reembarcó nos dijo *“sin embargo de que estas gentes tienen la docilidad del cordero para ser bien gobernadas y recibir los bienes de la civilización, nada han avanzado y sí han retrocedido con la independencia.”* Esta amarga verdad dicha por un viajero ilustrado, que naturalmente haría comparaciones del progreso de su gran Nación con nuestro atraso, nos ruborizó, y hubieramos querido tener bastante tiempo para demostrarle donde está el cáncer y la causa del mal y cuantos esfuerzos han hecho los pueblos para sacudirse del salvajismo, y de las ideas retrogradadas y obscurantistas del servilismo que ha oprimido al país. Apenas ha aparecido un gobierno libre, cuando los esclavos mismos que él ha puesto en libertad, se han arnadado con sus tiranos para derrocarlo.—Todas las preocupaciones del país, todos los errores funestos, y corrupción del antiguo depotismo, todas las claces que han debido pasar por la reforma, toda la susceptibilidad y presunción fantástica de los que se han considerado superiores al pueblo y que aun teniendo en su frente la huella ignominiosa del depotismo, ellos lo ejercen con arrogancia sobre los infelices: todos los apóstoles del fanatismo que temen la ilustración y la inteligencia, aun la multitud de hombres sencillos que no comprenden la idea de una reforma y temiendo el trastorno, el soldado, el funcionario acostumbrado á obedecer al poder y á los jefes de las antiguas rutinas: todo esto ha presentado una formidable masa de reacción que los serviles han aprovechado y empleado para combatir de muerte, al gobierno regenerador, el que nuevo dévil y vacilante, ha emprendido varias veces el mas asarozo de los combates, quedando por lo regular en el campo de batalla.

Maravilloso y admirable es que nuestras instituciones se hubiesen sostenido por algunos años, en medio de esta lucha encarnizada contra el bando anarquizador del servilismo.—Hemos visto uno á uno, todos sus ataques á la libertad, todas sus conspiraciones contra la patria. En esta larga série de trastornos, rebeliones, traición y perfidia empleadas contra el poder público constituido, en las alternativas de vencedores y vencidos, de caer y de levantarse los gobiernos, una cosa ha salido siempre intacta, siempre dominando la borrasca, y es el espíritu público del país, y es el instinto noble de libertad que cunde en las masas, que las agita, que en todas partes y aun en Guatemala ruje como el rayo y amenaza á sus tiranos. En esa opinion é instinto de

los pueblos, se estrellan hoy mismo los esfuerzos del servilismo por mandar tropas sobre Nicaragua, de lo que trataremos mas adelante para continuar demostrando que este es el espíritu que se ve con horror por los aristócratas de Guatemala, que se lamentan de haberse propagado por la independencia y las ideas del siglo, y que quisieran destruir con sus lamentos y querellas por haberse desvirtuado el principio de poder absoluto. Vamos hablando y refiriendo estos hechos, á la faz de los mismos á quienes acusamos ante el mundo de un cúmulo de atentados y crímenes patricidas. Que nos contradigan, pero no con sarcasmos é insultos personales, como acostumbra la Gaceta de Guatemala que despreciamos altamente: uzen del razonamiento y la verdad, si pueden, que si ahora no hacemos mas que citar algunos hechos por no ser nuestro proposito escribir la historia del país en un art; si fuese necesario formarémos el catalogo de crímenes que forman el prosezco del servilismo, y condenan la tendencia constante de la facción liberticida de Centro-América á ahogar el espíritu público del país. Oh! Como la facción oscurantista deseara ahogar este espíritu propagador de la libertad, este aliento devorador de los tiranos, que perturba su sueño, que agría sus goces y su dominación y que los hace temblar, ante el instinto del pueblo por la libertad. La sociedad vencerá siempre y arrebatará con su poder inmoortal las vanas tendencias de sus temerarios opresores.

Vosotros, conservadores habeis luchado siempre contra ella, la habeis querido imponer vuestro yugo esclusivo, y la habeis hecho trizas, ensangrentando y ultrajado. Primero con vuestro propio despotismo, y despues poniéndola dos veces y por decadas á los pies de un monstruo de barbarie.—Pero cual es vuestra posición actual. ¿La de un demente que se arroja de cabeza contra los muros; que en su despecho oprime, sofoca y destruye cuanto le rodea. Vosotros miserables, ya arrojais piedras y estais rodeados de prisiones, de cadenas y de verdugos para circunsdaros solo de terror y de víctimas, como si pudierais ya salvaros bajo los esfuerzos impotentes del salvajismo: vosotros perseguidores sin sentido, habeis querido bengaros muy de antemano sobre los pueblos, de la catástrofe que os amenaza.

Violadores del derecho público, del de gentes, de los principios de humanidad y hasta de los preceptos evangélicos, que no pudiendo competir con razones, desahogais la rabia de vuestra derrota con las cadenas y la persecución al patriotismo: vosotros que temblais de la opinion del pueblo, que manteneis aherrrojado, y que desearas sepultarlo entre la tierra, para que no viese la luz, ni oyese nunca la proclamación de sus derechos. Vosotros salvages de la edad media; cual es vuestra posición actual, vuestra vergüenza á la faz del mundo y sobre todo vuestro triste porvenir

¿Qué sociedad se ha visto llevada como la de Centro-América, á tal estremo y escandalos continuos, recobrar su órden y tranquilidad de una manera natural y pacífica? Ninguna. Vosotros habeis llamado la tempestad sobre vuestras cabezas. La salvación del país, es por vuestra fatidez incompatible con vuestra presencia. Y en la alternativa de ser ó no ser, con el pueblo Centro-americano, ¿cuál podrá ser vuestra suerte?

Los esfuerzos de los pueblos y de los hombres de principios del país, para regenerarlo y establecer un gobierno de leyes, han sido constantes heroicos y notorios al mundo. Haremos una ligera reseña de ellos para entrar á tratar de la situación presente.

El partido del progreso y de los principios de mocráticos, en el primer congreso nacional constituyente, á pesar de la fuerte oposición del partido retrogrado, año de 1823 y 824, decretó, y fué promulgada la Constitución federal. Esta carta fundamental de la República de Centro-América redactada bajo los principios mas liberales y mas análogos á la civilización y á la humanidad, habia sido el objeto de los esfuerzos del patriotismo, desde la Independencia: ella fué recibida por los pueblos con el mas

grande entusiasmo: decretada por los hombres mas ilustres del país, los padres conscriptos de la patria, los Barrundias, los Valles, los Delgados, los Molinas, los Cañas, los Castillas y otros distinguidos ciudadanos que compusieron el gran congreso, la corporación mas numerosa y augusta que ha visto la patria.

Fué planteada la constitución: los pueblos comenzaron á disfrutar sus veneficios: los que poco antes habian sido tratados como colonos y esclavos, se encontraron en la dignidad de ciudadanos de hombres libres: todo era fraternidad y esperanzas de progreso y de mejoras. Pero la idra servil disfrasando su encono, asechaba el momento de sacar su embrenada cabeza y devorar y hechar por tierra el joven árbol de la libertad. En 826 el primer Presidente de la República, don Manuel José Arce se dejó rodear de los aristócratas, y dando crédito á favoritos chismosos que lo alucinaron y engañaron; comenzó por repudiar á los patriotas ilustrados: cayó en el lazo, y poniéndose á la cabeza de los retrogradados serviles, se echó sobre el congreso nacional, sobre las autoridades del Estado de Guatemala y sobre la Constitución.—El grito de alarma, resonó en todos los ángulos de la República y los patriotas todos se reunieron en el Estado del Salvador para hacer frente al tirano. En mas de tres años se dieron muchas batallas y el Gobierno del Salvador y los patriotas de Guatemala que en union de los Salvadoreños hicieron heroicos esfuerzos por restablecer la ley y el órden, en 828 estuvieron á punto de sucumbir.—Llegó á tener solo cien hombres la plaza del Salvador á las órdenes del Jeneral Merino, con un ejército enemigo al frente á dos millas, que constava de tres mil soldados á las órdenes del Jeneral Arzú. Pero el Salvador ha sido en el país, el valuarte mas constante de las instituciones libres: hasta las mugeres tomaron parte en la contienda y el enemigo fué contraciado y se rindió, despues de una lucha de muchos meses en que corrió á torrentes la sangre de los pueblos á la vez que la mano ínicua del servilismo, incendiava las poblaciones indefensas. En Honours, eran igualmente atroces los comunes enemigos; quemando ciudades y persiguiendo al pueblo; provocaron así el aparecimiento de un héroe, que dió tanta gloria á la causa de la civilización. Entonces apareció Morazan en la escena á la cabeza de una corta falange de patriotas Nicaraguenses y Hondureños, dió su primer batalla en Gualcho. venció con vizarria y se hizo el caudillo de la ley y de los pueblos. Los Gobiernos de los Estados, lo nombraron Jeneral en Jefe del ejército, marchó sobre Guatemala y triunfó. Año de 1829.—Se restableció la paz en todo Centro-América, los liberales tenían la dirección de la política y del Gobierno; se organizó de nuevo el país con arreglo á la Constitución y el sistema democrático planteado, dió grandes resultados.—*La profesion de los derechos del pueblo: la ley de libertad de imprenta; la que crió la academia de ciencias; la del habeas corpus; los codigos de pruebas, de procedimientos y de juicios por Livingston, adoptados con el mejor éxito: establecimientos en todos los pueblos de enseñanza primaria; relaciones con todas las principales potencias del mundo: aumento considerable en el comercio &c* ésta fué la obra del partido liberal y el resultado del triunfo de la democracia. Diez años de progreso de regularidad y de respeto á la ley, encaminaban ya á Centro-América al rango de una gran Nación.

El año de 839 apareció un folleto del Marquez Aicinená, director del club servil, ahagando á los Estados incidiosamente, para revolucionar al país, con idas muy apropiadas para conseguirlo, y cuyo horrible veneno se ha puesto cada dia mas en claro. Al mismo tiempo *para que nada faltase de ignominioso y de furioso á la revolucion habia aparecido en la escena, el salvaje Carrera, hijo del cólera y avortado por las cabernas de Matquescuinta.*

En Honduras y Nicaragua se pretendian reformas por este tiempo en la carta fundamental con motivo del folleto

de Aicinená: el país todo se puso en alarma, se dieron batallas y la de Guatemala del 18 de Marzo de 840 tan funesta á la buena causa, terminaron los esfuerzos que por entonces, hacia el partido democrático, para que la marcha de la civilización no fuera interrumpida por el salvajismo.—Desapareció entonces hasta el último vestigio del órden, especialmente en los Estados de Guatemala el Salvador y Honduras. Ya no hubo ley ninguna, ni visos de regularidad. Los asesinatos continuos y los robos, las escenas mas brutales sobre el vello sexo, y el espanto de los pueblos, fué el programa de Carrera sostenido por tantos años y apoyado por los serviles.

El Caudillo de los Pueblos y de la ley el Jeneral Morazan se retiró por un cálculo bien meditado á las repúblicas del Sur, y cuando bolvia habiendo rectificado sus ideas y con los mas sanos deseos de salvar su patria; fué sacrificado en San José de Costarica. La mancha de ese asesinato, ennegrese la cara de sus verdugos. Esta catástrofe desconcertó al partido liberal: quedó sin caudillo y ha estado por muchos años como Diogenes andava en la plaza de Atenas á las doce del dia con una vela ensendida en la mano buscando un hombre. Ya publicaremos las memorias escritas en David por el ilustre Presidente de Centro-América para que sirvan de comprobante á este artículo.

Los esfuerzos del partido liberal, para salvar al país de sus opresores desde el año de cuarenta hasta el presente, han sido notorios. Perseguidos en todas direcciones á muerte, no tuvieron mas asilo que el Gobierno del Salvador antiguo sosten de las libertades públicas; aun allí penetró la intriga servil y pudo influir en su gobernante para acayar la imprenta persiguiendo á su director don Escolastico Andrino y oprimiendo á los emigrados de Guatemala. Los ilustrados patriotas don Bernardo Escobar y don Mariano Galves sucumbieron en esta persecucion encubierta y dicimulada por no alarmar al patriota y generoso pueblo Salvadoreño.—Años 52 y 53.

Por este tiempo se logró reunir un Congreso en Tegucigalpa compuesto de Representantes del Estado del Salvador Nicaragua y Honduras, y cuando la representación de la mayoría del país, se ocupava pacíficamente en reorganizar la Nación, el enemigo de toda ley y de todo sistema que no sea su mando absoluto, y sangriento, el salvaje Carrera apareció sobre los pueblos indefensos é inocentes de Honduras con sus tropas, fusilando y saqueando á vecinos pacíficos, sin mas objeto que alarmar é impedir la organización nacional. Lo consiguió y Honduras sucumbió al fin á los continuos ataques de las huestes serviles dirigidas por Carrera. El partido liberal, se encontró entonces en el último estremo: no le quedaba ya recurso ninguno para hacer aparecer el órden en Centro-América: ni asilo seguro tenían ya los patriotas amenazados en todas direcciones. El ilustre Centro-americano don José Francisco Barrundia, como embaído plenipotenciario del Gobierno de Honduras, se dirigió luego á los Estados Unidos, á pedir protección contra el salvajismo; se presentó ante el gobierno de aquella gran Nación; y hubiera logrado su objeto, si la muerte no hubiese cortado entonces una existencia que hera el apoyo y la esperanza de los pueblos. El Sr. Barrundia murió á pocos dias de recibir en Washington. Fué allí considerado y tratado como correspondia á su dignidad y gran mérito.

Al mismo tiempo, los demócratas del Estado de Nicaragua, acosados por su presidente don Fruto Chamorro que con instrucciones de Guatemala desplegó un sistema tiránico, comenzaron contra él una lucha iniciada con poco mas de cuarenta valientes, que se encarnizó y prolongó largo tiempo.

El Gobierno Provisorio democrático llamó entonces en su auxilio al Jeneral Walker, le dió el mando de las fuerzas de operaciones con las facultades necesarias, y la plaza de Granada que hera el real de los contrarios, fué tomada por dicho Jeneral de una manera que aturdió á sus contrarios que tenían, seis veces mas fuerza; el triunfo fué glorioso y completo. (Se Continuará.)

Parte Española.

Una carta de un amigo nuestro residente en Nueva York, nos refiere entre otras cosas, retrotrayéndose á una fecha mas atrazada, que el periódico titulado "Courrier des Etats Unis." publicó una comunicacion de su corresponsal de Nicaragua en la que el maligno comunicante anunciaba como cosa cierta y de mucha importancia, que el Jeneral Walker habia sido reducido á la mayor estremidad en una gran batalla, donde perdió todo su ejército y municiones de guerra, refugiando, por último, en las montañas.

Bastante tiempo ha transcurrido, y muchos sucesos trascendentales en beneficio de esta República han tenido lugar desde entónces bajo la presidencia del Jeneral Walker, para que algunos credulos se hayan desengañado de aquellas malhadadas falsedades; pero como ese periódico sigue constante en sus planes novelescos, y siempre hay otro alguno que le secunde, bajo la direccion de hombres retrogradados, enemigos de las libertades públicas, que atacan el dogma salvador, siempre nos parece oportuna de darles en rostro con su impudencia, y quitarles la carota á esos odiosos coribantes, que con sus alaridos de desesperacion, vienen á profanar el venerando templo de la verdad.

Entre tres mil periodicos que ven la luz pública diariamente en el N. América pocos, muy pocos por fortuna son antirepublicanos, vendidos á los enemigos extranjeros; mas ese número tan insignificante empleando con asidua eficacia miserables argucias y falsedades detestables, suelen á veces causar algun perjuicio al progreso, aunque no sea sino por el momento y á esos precisamente es á quienes nos dirigimos hoy, teniendo á la vista el acta famosa de los Costaricenses, que depone de la primera magistratura del Estado á su presidente don Juan Rafael Mora, y hace la verdadera apologia del Jeneral Walker.

La mayor parte de los cargos formulados contra el Sr. Mora, se fundan en los profundos males que sufre Costarica, por el fin desastrozo de aquella memorable jornada, en la que 700 hombres, mandados por el que, el Courrier suponía mucho despues en derrota, triunfaron completamente del considerable número de 3000, monstruosa desigualdad, que con todas las otras circunstancias accesorias del caso forman las bases de la capitulacion, y hacen tambien el mejor elogio del Jeneral Walker. ¿Qué dirán los redactores de ese periódico, cuando lean el acta á que nos contraemos?

Sepa el Courrier, que á despecho de sus siniestras maquinaciones, y de los cuentos con que diariamente engalana sus columnas, respecto á Nicaragua, que el tiempo y los sucesos van allá á desmentir sus noticias y á evidenciar su contrario modo de proceder.

La presidencia actual de Nicaragua promueve y efectúa bienes positivos: crea nuevas y saludables formas de gobierno, y establece reformas, cuya benéfica influencia celebran las clases ilustradas del pais, y comienzan á gozar todos los ciudadanos.

Hay ya dignos representantes de nuestros derechos en el extranjero, encargados de contratar empréstitos, y de promover cuanto conduzca á la regulacion en sus relaciones diplomáticas, de una nacion bien organizada.—Hay ya celebradas ventajosas contratas con la Compañía del tránsito y otras, que han de derramar la abundancia en el pais, atrayendo la emigracion extranjera, sin distincion de nacionalidades, fuente verdadera de riqueza.—Funcionando están ya Cortes de justicia, que protejen y aseguran el derecho individual: policia urbana que cuida del ornato público, y de sus otras respectivas funciones.—Oficinas bien montadas, donde se recaudan y distribuyen las rentas del estado; y en una palabra principios organicos en todo de progreso y felicidad general.—El espíritu emprendedor se desarroya, tanto en naturales del pais como en pobladores, pues ya sabemos que en breve término se han de plantear máquinas de vapor que necesita-

rán brazos trabajadores, que hasta hoy han permanecido en la inaccion, descuidando, sensible es decirlo, el cultivo de los feraces terrenos, y todo género de industria.

Sepa pues, por último, el repetido Courrier, que el bien y el mal, el adelanto y el atrazo, se manifiestan bajo distintas formas y diversos caracteres: los de los unos son esplendidos y luminosos: los de los otros, oscuros y de mala ley; y que su laboratorio de falsas noticias, queda reducido á la nulidad, mereciendo la reprobacion del público en general, á presencia de los hechos palpitanes que le desmienten.

Nuestro amigo de Nueva York, que hemos citado al principio de este artículo, escritor público y de ilustracion poco comun, nos dice concluyendo su carta, que esta republica regenerada por el Jeneral Walker, será con el tiempo una levadura para la gran masa del Continente Americano; y que realizado esto, ningun hombre tendrá mas justo título á la inmortalidad, y que en ningun pais mas que en aquel, será reconocido este título. Estamos de acuerdo.

METODO PARA COSECHAR LA VAINILLA.

Para saber cuándo está en perfecta madurez, se toma entre los dedos índice y pulgar una de las mas pequeñas y desmedradas que haya en el vejucó, se soba apretándola lijamente, y si suena como si dentro se le quebrase una cascarilla seca, es señal de que todas las del vejucó están en estado de cortarlas. Tambien se conoce su estado de madurez, cuando se seca y bota enteramente la flor que le precede, que regularmente es en la menguante de octubre.

Cortada la vainilla ya madura, se le dá sol del modo siguiente: se forma un toldo cuadrado de esteras (petates,) ó en la figura que permita el local, para evitar que dé viento á la vainilla mientras esté al sol: dentro del toldo se ponen en el suelo varas secas, y sobre ellas se tienden las vainillas, de modo que no toquen al suelo, separadas unas de otras. Esta operacion se hace como á las diez de la mañana, y se tienen tomando sol hasta las tres ó cuatro de la tarde; en el intermedio de este tiempo se voltean para que se asoleen por ambos lados: al tenderlas se registran todos los dias, y se pasan entre los dedos índice y pulgar: si hay alguna manchada ó rajada, se separa para que no manchen las que están buenas. Cuando se van secando, que se conoce por ciertos pliegues ó arrugas que se forman en ellas, se soban de arriba á bajo con mucho cuidado y lo mas ligero posible, para no romperlas: luego se envuelven en un paño de lana, sin que se toquen unas á otras, y se siguen sobando y asoleando, hasta que tomándo una entre los dedos índice y pulgar dé vuelta con facilidad dentro de ellos, siempre que se le haga dar para persuadirse de que ya está seca, pues esta será la señal de haberse secado. Las que ya lo estuvieren se colocarán en cajoncillos de madera y en ellos se mantendrán, bien cerrados, para que no les dé ni entre el aire; cada cuatro ó seis dias se destapan para ver el estado en que se encuentran, y si se hayan húmedas ó amenazan podrirse, se ponen al sol, en los términos que se ha dicho, y luego que se sequen ó mejoren se colocan de nuevo en los pomos.

El cuidado de abrirlos para examinarlas no se olvidará hasta que estén perfectamente secas.

La vainilla se divide en el comercio en 1.^a, 2.^a y 3.^a clase: exceptuando la 1.^a las otras dos forman las de sacate y sacatillo. Cada una de ellas tienen diverso precio. La de 1.^a se plasma por sí misma: la de 2.^a y 3.^a no.

Para recogerla por la tarde es preciso llevar al lugar en que está tendida, cajones y frezadas, petates ó guangoches, para que, colocándola y envolviéndola en ellos, comience el calor, suden, y no se les escape el aroma, evitando con el mayor cuidado el contacto de unas con otras y que no les dé el viento: así se guardan en las habitaciones. No se debe mojar ni quedar expuesto á las humedades de la noche.

Como no ha de pasarse el sudor de la vainilla desde que principia su aso-

leo, y puede suceder que por mal tiempo no sean tantos como se necesitan para concluir la operacion, debe ocurrirse al calor artificial por medio del fuego, y para ello se quema bastante leña: reducida á brasas, se cuelgan á cierta distancia los petates, guangoches &c en que esté la vainilla, de modo que reciba un calor moderado. Esta operacion se hace en una pieza cerrada ó dentro de un toldo formado con petates, para evitar que le dé el viento cuando esté tomando el calor.

La manipulacion que se deja esplicada, si se hace con esmero, dará al agricultor mas utilidad que la que reporte al negligente y perezoso, así como el mas observador y esacto le dará mejor punto que el que no lo sea.

Se siembra la vainilla cortando el vejucó que la produce, en pedasos de una tercia, mas ó ménos, de modo que tengan cuatro nudos: de estos se introducen dos dentro de la tierra, principiando las aguas, al pié de árboles como el aguacate, amate, jocote, palo-jicote &c. En el primer invierno los retoños del vejucó suben al árbol, y si no se les encamina á él: al siguiente dá algunas vainillas, y cosecha en el tercero.

El periodismo ejerce en todos los paises civilizados una influencia grande y legítima, como órgano eficiente de la propaganda de las luces. Igual á la gran palanca de Arquimedes, remueve todos los obstáculos que se oponen al progreso y desarrollo de las facultades intelectuales; morijera las costumbres, dulcifica el natural mas agreste, y cultiva y prepara la inteligencia de las masas populares, disponiéndolas á recibir nuevas y mas bellas impresiones.—El despotismo trata á veces de convertirlo en su provecho; pero nunca lo consigue, y se resuelve al fin á ponerle rémoras y trabas. No es por cierto, la imprenta el resorte de la tiranía.

Dice Victor Hugo, ese temible triunfador, ese moderno apóstol de la libertad universal, que si hubiese una tribuna pública en medio del mundo, que se hiciese oír en todo él, el universo seria republicano. Nosotros añadiríamos humildemente, que si la prensa periodica no tuviese las trabas que le ha impuesto la tiranía, hasta los cafes serian, no solo republicanos sino sabios.—Ningun descubrimiento ha sido tan prospero y fecundo en buenos resultados á la humanidad: ninguno ha ejercido una influencia mas bienhechora que el arte de la Tipografía!.....

Sublime y profunda la materia, nos abstendremos nosotros de tratarla en toda su estension, repitiendo solo á los pueblos atrazados lo que Madame La Tour decia á los Ginebrinos, remitiéndoles las obras de J. J. Rousseau: ¡Leed, buenas gentes!

NOTICIAS LOCALES.

En el último vapor que salió de este puerto se embarcó con direccion al Norte América, su patria adoptiva, el Honorable Mr. P. Soulé, despues de haber permanecido doce ó quince dias en esta ciudad. Vicitó algunos lugares del departamento, y prendado de las bellezas naturales de la naturaleza Centro-Americana, compró una Hacienda de cacao y crianzas de ganado, en la suma de cincuenta mil pesos, segun se nos ha informado.

Dentro de seis meses fijará Mr. Soulé su residencia en esta republica.—Esto habla elocuentemente en favor de las instituciones que empiezan á rejirnos.

DIVERSIONES.

Desde la última Soiree que se dió el Sábado antepasado en la casa que habita el Jeneral Presidente, de la que todos salieron tan complacidos, por la fraternidad y fina galanteria que reinaron en ella, no ha habido otra diversion en que poder pasar algunas horas de las calorosas noches de la estacion.—Se nos ha dicho, aunque de una manera vaga, que algunos jóvenes aficionados al arte Dramático tratan de ensallar una comedia, si se encuentra el personal suficiente para llevar á cabo la idea, que es plausible.—Aplaudimos tal propósito.

PRIMERO DE SETIEMBRE QUIN-

TO ANIVERSARIO DEL JENERAL N. LOPEZ. El día primero del corriente se celebró oficio y misa en la Iglesia Catedral de esta ciudad, por el alma del Ilustre Jeneral N. López, y sus compañeros, mártires de la libertad Cubana, asesinados ignominiosamente por la tiranía española, el año de 1851. El Reberendo padre don Agustin Vijil pronunció una elocuente oracion fúnebre, en honor del distinguido héroe que motivaba los divinos oficios, é hizo tambien una cruda reseña de todos los caudillos que han combatido por la libertad de las Américas. Asistieron los Cubanos refugiados políticos en esta republica, y muchas otras personas combidadas por ellos.

CLASE DE IDIOMAS.

Un Joven Cubano de bastante ilustracion piensa abrir una clase de idiomas, tan pronto como reuna el número de individuos que desea para comenzar. Enseñará Inglés, Francés y Castellano, por un método particular y breve, al mismo tiempo que por un precio equitativo.—Celebramos mucho la determinacion de nuestro amigo, y aconsejamos á los Sres. padres de familia que no pierdan tan buena oportunidad. El estudio de idiomas, ademas de ser reereativo y de ilustrar el entendimiento, es útil, importante y necesario, particularmente el del inglés, cuyas ventajas son muy conocidas, para que nos detengamos en recomendarlas.

VARIETADES.

MITOLOGIA—DEFINICION.

Mitología es una palabra griega que se puede traducir "por conocimiento de la fabula, ó historia de las divinidades del paganismo; y tal es, en efecto, el objeto de esta ciencia, que no es escusable ignorarla, desde que ha formado parte de los ramos de educacion.

NEPTUNO.

Neptuno era hijo de Saturno y de Sibeles, y hermano de Jupiter. Despues que Sibeles le hubo salvado de la voracidad de su padre, le entregó á unas vírgenes para que lo criaran. Cuando fué grande, el reino de las aguas le tocó en la distribucion que hizo Jupiter del imperio de Saturno.—Neptuno se casó inmediatamente con Amfitrite, hija del Oceano y de Tetys, tuvo varias concubinas en seguida, y fué en fin sacado del cielo con Apolo, por haber querido conspirar contra Jupiter. Juntos fueron á ayudar á Laomedón á reedificar las murallas de Troya; y habiendo este rey rehusado pagarles el salario convenido, se vengaron de él, subcitando un monstruo marino que desolaba la Comarca.

El culto de Neptuno fué propagado sobre toda la tierra conocida de los antiguos, pero en la Libia fué mas particularmente adorado.—Los Griegos y los Romanos le fueron estrechamente adictos, como que era el Dios del imperio mas importante para el hombre, sea en la paz, sea en la guerra.—Se le representa ordinariamente sobre un carro en forma de concha, tirado por caballos marinos, teniendo en su mano un tridente. Virgilio dá á Neptuno el sobrenombre de Egéo, á causa de un templo célebre que tenia en Egéa, ciudad de la Isla de Eubéa.

AVISO.

C. Thomas Rep & }
Domitila Bona & }

En virtud de la ejecucion que se me ha dirigido en el pleito arriba mencionado, las partes han dado las siguientes propiiedades para satisfacer al juicio de la sentencia. Procedí á la venta en las puertas de la Corte de primera Instancia en Granada; el Sábado 20 de Setiembre de 1856, á las doce de la mañana la Hacienda conocida Soledad situada á nueve millas al Suroeste de San Lorenzo, con todos sus bienes hechurías, tres casas de teja, chiqueros, corral, un platanar, dos huertas para maiz sanjada la una y la otra con cerco de madera con una caballería y cuarto de tierras. Como cuatrocientas cabezas de Ganado mas ó ménos y sus adelantos, con todo el derecho de hacer uso de la marca que es así OB.

Granada, Setiembre 8 de 1856.

W. J. STONE,
Marshal.



San Jacinto, tal como la ven y describen los atacantes:
"La casa hacienda de San Jacinto está bien situada para la defensa ..."

San Jacinto, as seen and described by the attackers:
"The San Jacinto ranche is naturally well adapted as a place of defence ..."