

EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. I.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1856.

NO. 49.

El Nicaraguense.

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PRICE TWO DIMES.

JOHN TABOR, Proprietor.

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

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.

As the 1st and 2d Light Infantry Battalions have not sent in their muster-rolls to this office, they will not be paid until the first of October; and they are required to send in their muster-rolls this month.

The Artillery, and the 1st and 2nd Battalions of Rifles are also required to send to this office, new muster-rolls, on which they will receive payment up to the first of October, 1856.

ALEXANDER JONES,
Paymaster General, Nicaragua Army.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons, will present them to me duly authenticated on or before the 20th day of December, 1856, otherwise they will not be allowed by law:

Byron Cole, Wiley Marshall,
Robert Milliken, Jonathan Wilson,
J. K. Jackson, George White.

And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons will make immediate payment to me.

GILBERT TITUS,
Public Administrator, O. D.
Granada, Sept. 20, 1856.

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.

Recorder's Office.

THE office of the Recorder of Deeds, Mortgages &c., for the Meridional Department of the Republic, will be opened in the city of Rivas on Monday, the 8th 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.

AUGUSTUS H. WHEELER,

Recorder of the Meridional Department.
Rivas, Sept. 8th, 1856.

Tabor & Duffy.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Office in EL NICARAGUENSE Buildings—South-west corner of Plaza, Granada, Nicaragua.

Particular attention paid to claims against the Government.
JOHN TABOR, }
OWEN DUFFY, } GRANADA, Sept. 1, 1856.

PEEPS ABOUT TOWN.

BY TITAS BRICKS.

After a long residence, a man will get tired of living in one place, however beautiful it may be. Adam, no doubt, eat the apple on purpose to get put out of Paradise. He had been in it so long that he knew all the musquitoes by their different countenances; and it is, therefore, no wonder that he should want to "get up and get."

And so Bricks made up his mind to turn his back a few days upon Granada, whose beauty is only excelled by its handsome appearance, and take a "peep" at some less favored locality.

Engaged a state-room on the A No. 1, copper-bottomed and fastened, fast-sailing, clipper-built, square-rigged, fore-and-aft and fortunate yacht "Jewel," commanded by the gallant, daring, adventurous Captain Tardy, who, when he gets started, continues going till he stops. The "Jewel" makes regular trips between Granada and anywhere a person wants to go, and starts the instant she begins to make sail, without waiting for anybody.

Being warned of the skittishness of the "Jewel," and how hard it is to hold her in, Bricks thought it advisable to get on board a few hours in advance. This he did; and fastening himself on the deck like the rider of the famous horse Mazeppa, told the engineer to "let her rip!"

The hour for starting arrived. Held on to my hat with both hands, and set my feet against the mizzen-top-gallant-jib-boom of the mainmast, so that she couldn't slip from under me. Looked around and saw a man endeavoring to perform some slight-of-hand tricks, by balancing the mouth of a bottle, full of liquid, upon his lips. Felt uneasy—thought a little exercise with the bottle would settle my stomach. Last minute for the start was at hand; Jewel began to tremble in every timber.

"Lash her up!" exclaimed a voice from the royal-top-gallant-cat heads. No use lashing a free horse, thought Bricks, afraid to speak above his breath.

"Eye, eye!" responded a voice, and fearing that some accident might happen his optics, Bricks tied a handkerchief over his face.

The "Jewel" became so fisky that she would not allow her rudder to be shipped—sensible Jewel—and the start was postponed until two hours earlier next day. Thus two hours would be saved, which, considering the value of time in this country, was not to be despised.

Next day, at the time appointed, the word was given to start; but by a mere accident some person discovered there were no sails. Journey postponed two days longer; but we would start six hours earlier, and thus gain nearly half a day by a delay of two days.

Off at last! Granada fades in the distance, and Momobacho stands in bold relief. Dinner announced. First try some soup; ship heaves awfully; try to drink out of a bowl; a sudden lurch throws the contents in and about my vest pocket. Bound to have some soup; Jewel kindly volunteers assistance, by rearing up and throwing me head foremost into the soup-pot. Soup disposed of; attack the beef; wait for a favorable opportunity to engineer a piece to my mouth; thought the time had arrived; another lurch jerked my mouth out of the way; succeeded in throwing my meat into the mouth of the man who sat behind me. After several days hard wishing to be on shore, we made the lengthy, sandy, seedy, bungoey beach of Saint Hawkey.

The St. Hawkeyans are the jolliest, rollickingest, hospitablest and fandango-dancingest people in the meridional hemisphere. Fandangoes every night; went to one, and fell dead, deeply, desperately, devotedly, despondingly, deplorably in love! Could contain myself no longer; chartered a high-pressure stern wheel bango to bring me back to Granada, where I would endeavor to forget my unfortunate passion, by driving off the musquitoes, and discussing with the Captain the best method of keeping our neighbor's chickens from getting into our pots of boiling water and serving themselves up for our dinners.

Got up steam by engaging four natives to hold on to the end of an oar, which they succeeded in

holding as quietly as possible. Human nature is nearly the same every place; and all the difference between the natives and Americans is that, the latter are always devising ways by which they can proceed faster, while the former exert all their skill in endeavoring to go slower.

Wind blew a gale, which very nearly upset us—bungo ran into the eye of the wind in revenge—wind blew—bungo luffed—wind shifted—bungo drifted—waves high—bungo dry—slipped a sea—couldn't see—course see-saw—saw sea course—of course saw sea—terrific squall—awful bawl from one and all—rain did fall, and overhaul both great and small, in our little yawl.

After much suffering at the thought of how my beautiful Tortilla would have been pained, had she known what I endured, I arrived safely again at Granada, much to the regret and disappointment of my anxious friends, who, with praise worthy forethought, prepared my epitaph in anticipation of any catastrophe that might happen. Have been at home some weeks, but distance only "lends enchantment to the view;" "absence makes the heart grow fonder." I can, therefore, never forget her. If Bricks should die suddenly, a post-mortem examination would surely reveal to the world the image of a Tortilla engraved upon his stomach.

Found the following remarkably correct description of her this morning under my pillow. As it is a one-horse affair, it must have been written during a night-mare:

The beautiful Tortilla is

Three feet without her shoes.
Bricks's neck was, at first sight of her,
In a strong bymenal noose;
Her feet were short and flattened,
Her countenance sedate;
Although she was not very tall,
Her circumference was great.

Her hair, in golden tresses,
Would have hung down at her back;
But, as wool, it curled too tightly;
And it's color was jet black,
The eyes of my Tortilla
With the fire of love did burn,
Surrounded with a zone of white,
Like the planet called Saturn.

The marks of genius in her face
Were like a road that's rutty;
And her nose, ye Gods! her nose was like
A holy piece of putty.
Her mouth—what can I liken't to?
Why nothing else, by gosh;
Than a gush in a large pumpkin,
Or a cut across a squash.

Her breath, oh dear! the thought of it
Makes my head-ache with pleasure;
It was stronger than a steam engine
Of forty-horse—low-pressure
Its perfume was as thrilling
As a cabbage going to seed,
Or a string of ripened onions,
Or tobacco—fragrant weed.

But her robe was too seraphic
For a stern Nicaraguan winter,
For like the soldiers in the ranks,
She'd only "dress up in the center"
Oh, beautiful Tortilla!
I can ne'er forget the day
When, at your feet upon the sand,
A-coaxing you I lay.

And how I sat imploring you,
Till my eyes of tears were full:
Then I swore I loved you harder
Than the kick of a mad bull.
Nor how you gently, softly laid
Your burning hand in mine,
And, with accents soft and musical
As the grunts of any swine.

You said: "My dearest Bricksey,
(Your eyes the while a fountain,
My heart's as big with love of you
As Onotepo Mountain."
"But the notion, dear, or being yours,
My loving heart's shoeks;
My purse you know is empty,
And you have, my dear, no 'rocks'."

"But I love you, notwithstanding.
Indeed, I can say with truth,
That my love for you much harder is
Than alligator's tooth."
Then the sweet Tortilla fainted,
And she kicked, and groaned, and cried,
Like a person taking comfort
On a bed made of cowhide.

Here a cataract of sympathy
On my senses fell appealing,
And her beauteous form was soon revived
By the vigor of my feeling.
The hearts and souls of others may
Be touched by magnetic bands;
But when Bricks does any feeling,
He does it with his hands.

STEAMSHIP ORIZABA.

The passengers leaving New York on the 5th of October for California expect to meet the steamship Orizaba at San Juan del Sur. She is now in daily expectancy at that port; but there is no certainty of her arrival before about the 15th or 20th. We are indebted to the Alta California for the following description of the Orizaba.

The Orizaba is represented by our New York correspondent as a fine ship of 1900 tons, and is about two years old. We append the following interesting description: Length on deck, 265 feet; beam 36 feet; depth of hold, 20 feet; diameter of wheel 32 feet; diameter of cylinder 66 inches. In the steerage, the entrance to which is hardly distinguishable from the cabin in point of style, there are berths for 590 persons, and also staterooms for 60 others. The second cabin is divided into 35 state rooms, (a new feature for second cabin passengers on this coast,) each containing berths for six persons. On the deck there are 30 state-rooms; and in the main saloon 26—making in all, 56 first cabin state-rooms, and a total sleeping accommodation for 1,028 passengers. The dining, or main saloon, is very commodious; sets two tables, and may be made to hold another. The paints and ornamental work in this cabin are of maple and rosewood, with a profuse amount of gilt work, rendering the whole one of the finest afloat. The extreme aft is reserved for ladies and communicates by folding doors with the main saloon. The rooms are commodious, and each berth furnished with life-preservers, in case of accident. The curtains and drapery are of the richest kind, while the toilet-stand is conveniently arranged and well furnished also.

The vessel has an ice house of 30 tons capacity, and carries 18,000 gallons of fresh water in iron tanks. The utmost precaution—in fact, all that human ingenuity has yet invented—to prevent fire, has been taken; and four of Francis's largest sized (mammoth) life-boats, in addition to two large-size quarter-boats, form a portion of her equipment in the hour of need. All the houses on deck are so arranged that there is a constant current of air passing through from stem to stern, thus keeping the ship well ventilated. The steerage is aired by large port-holes, which, of course, remain open in fair weather, and with the wind-sails, will impart a sufficiency of fresh air to preclude any sickness or disease generating on board. The cabin has a draft both lengthwise and across the beam. A choice of promenades, on the main or upper deck, is given passengers, and either is unbroken for nearly the ship's length. The Orizaba has a single beam engine of great strength and power; and as an evidence of her speed, we will merely mention the fact, that in the month of February last, on a trip from New Orleans to New York, (which occupied 6 days 2 hours,) she ran in one day no less than 380 miles, which, considering the season, was truly remarkable. She burns 28 tons of coal per day at her average speed, and can easily run to San Juan del Sur in nine days, or a little over, including stoppages. Her model is pronounced by builders to be unsurpassed for sailing qualities, and the writer of this can testify to her seaworthiness, having successfully passed through one of the worst gales which ever blew off Cape Hatteras, on the Atlantic coast. Altogether the Orizaba is a ship of which the Pacific coast may be proud, and we bespeak for her a large share of popularity and patronage. It is expected she will bring up the passengers leaving New York October 5th, via Nicaragua. Her officers are as follow:

Captain, E. L. Tinklebaugh; Purser, Hatch; 1st officer, A. S. Gardner; 2d officer, Thos. Minor; Chief Engineer, A. M. Covert; 2d do. Gilbert Fowler; Storekeeper, D. W. Styles; Steward, Horatio Plank; Agents, C. K. Garrison & Co.

Mrs. Henrietta Harden died in St. Mary's Co., Maryland, a short time since, having attained it is said, the rarely preceeded age of 113 years. The Leonardtown Beacon says she was the widow of a revolutionary soldier, and as such applied for a bounty land warrant, under the act of Congress; but owing to the loss or destruction of the marriage records of that early period, and the fact that there was no other person living in the country old enough to bear testimony to such a fact, the old lady was unsuccessful in her application being unable to prove her marriage.

ALLEGED RETIREMENT OF MAZZINI FROM PUBLIC LIFE.—The Risorgimento of Turin, of the 30th, states that Mazzini has issued a circular to his agents declaring his intention of withdrawing entirely from politics, and leaving London for New York, or some other city of the United States. His agent at Turin, Advocate Bettini, has been instructed to sell the property he possesses in Piedmont.

FRENCH INDEPENDENCE.—The Red Republicans, exiles from France, met in New York on the 22d of September, to celebrate the sixty-fourth anniversary of the French Declaration of Independence, in 1792.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 11.

ARMY REGISTER.

Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

Second Lieutenant Samuel Leslie promoted 1st Lieutenant Company A, Rangers.

Ed. C. F. Hosse appointed Captain of Engineers, and placed in command of the Sappers and Miners. Clayton Sinclair, Co. B, 2d Rifle, appointed 2d Lieut. 1st Rifle.

Max Malydorff appointed Capt. Co. C, 2d Infantry.

N. Trapp, Co. C, First Infantry, appointed 2d Lieut. 2d Rifle.

W. H. Cross, Co. B, 2d Rifle, appointed 2d Lieut. 2d Rifle.

Wm. B. Hite, Co. B, Rangers, appointed 2d Lieut. and assigned to Ordnance Department.

RESIGNATIONS.

Capt. R. S. Williams resigned his commission on the 8th Oct.

TRANSFERS.

First Lieut. J. W. Andrews, of the Rangers, permanently transferred to the Quartermaster's Department.

First Lieut. E. C. Hart, permanently transferred from the Ordnance Department to the 2d Rifle.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

A telegraphic despatch to the Eastern papers from Washington City announces that the Government of the United States declines to receive any Minister from this Republic until affairs become more settled in Nicaragua. In our last paper, we announced to the world that the enemy had retired from Managua. We thought they had retreated on Leon. In this we were mistaken, as Ballerosa soon countermarched, and after our paper was printed, we were somewhat surprised to learn that the enemy was at Nindirí—a small town the other side of Masaya. We do not intend to circulate such reports as the one mentioned, and therefore our candor makes the correction. We seek to give the truth, that our paper may hereafter become reliable as a reference for the historian; and if we should unfortunately publish any statement which may turn out untrue, we hope to be excused therefor, as we shall do it unknowingly. But as we said, the United States Government desires to see the Government of Nicaragua in command of the State; and, therefore, until the foreign invaders and local traitors who now hold a portion of the Republic are driven out, we are likely to remain without an acknowledgment at Washington City.

We shall not quarrel with Mr. Marcy on this point, for it is a foregone conclusion that we are to have the State in a very short time from this date, and therefore he only delays his action for a few days. The General has only rested quietly until the weather would allow him to move; and as that time is near by, we are safe in saying that the day is certainly close at hand when the army will take up its line of march with force sufficient to drive all disaffection from the Republic. With every interest demanding that he should do it, who can doubt but that he will do it; and when he has done it, we may be expected to be admitted to a full communion with the great Republic of the North. For the past few months, we have been warring against a hostile force from Guatemala and San Salvador; with the elements themselves; and with a powerful monied combination in New York. All the internal and external foes of the State have been straining their utmost energy to cripple us at a season when it was impossible to take the field; and yet, despite all these obstacles, the Government stands firmer than it ever did. With two thousand men capable of bearing arms, with all the improved means of warfare, with a better knowledge of the country, with a steamship line bringing means to us at every juncture, and with renewed confidence, how can we entertain an opinion contrary to the speedy and certain restoration of peace and executive authority over all the departments of the State. It is only a matter of time, of weeks, before this whole difficulty will be terminated.

A foregone conclusion as this must be admitted, it becomes interesting to consider in what position we stand towards the world at large. Are we still an isolated State, friendless and derided by the great nations in whose hands the "balance of power" is said to rest? Or are we one of the peoples whose voice may be heard counseling on national law and national rights? The foreign relations of a State at all times command the

gravest study of its governors. So many delicate interests always exist abroad, that second only to the internal welfare and peace of its people, a State should make it her effort to extend to other nations the benefits of her amity and her commerce. And in return, she will share the advantages arising from the trade and society of every people who may have aught to give either in the way of knowledge or exchange. This is peculiarly the duty of Nicaragua, for she is a stopping-place where merchants must rest, in their passage from East to West. Twelve days from Liverpool to New York; twenty-one days from New York to San Francisco via Nicaragua; and thirty-five days from San Francisco to Canton—making a trip of sixty-eight days from Europe to Asia. Here is a direct saving of one hundred days over the old route around the Cape of Good Hope; and when a line of steamships is added from San Francisco to Canton, the trip may be made in fifty days—equal to a passage ten years ago across the Atlantic. And looking ahead to the time when a direct line shall run from Canton to Liverpool, via this Isthmus, who can estimate the number of travelers we may accommodate, or the number of nationalities whose citizens will pass beneath our protection. In this connection, it is impossible that we should remain strangers to the great trading people of Europe; and as our intimacy grows into strength, it will become a necessity that they should recognize the independence of Nicaragua, and that we should confer upon them the benefits given to the "most favored of nations."

The late treaty negotiated between this Republic and the United States gives to the latter advantages which must operate very powerfully against other nations. The trade of Nicaragua, even as she is now, is no trivial matter in commerce; and it will not be long before English merchants will feel that they are losing ground on this side the Atlantic. It is not to be presumed for a moment they will allow this to continue, and particularly in favor of a growing and formidable rival, if their influence can prevent it. We shall have in the heart of English society soon, a powerful influence urging the negotiation of treaties with us; and we shall see Liverpool traders looking to the advantages offered by our exports. Nicaragua is without ships, and therefore foreign bottoms must do her transportation; and it is not reasonable that Europe will quietly yield all the tonnage of Nicaragua to Yankee skippers. Besides, the export of chocolate, sugar, indigo, valuable woods, peltries, &c., is something to claim the attention of sagacious merchants; and if Englishmen do not perceive the drift of so much trade, they will have forgotten half their knowledge. The same reasons and arguments which apply to England will operate, though less strongly, on France.

With all these lights, it is impossible that our foreign relations should long remain as they are. Interest and amity, which govern the world, both combine to force from Europe a direct communication with this young State. To say that she will not, is to accuse her of being both blind and obstinate; and in the present race for the benefits of foreign trade, such perversity of disposition is not to be dreamed of. The slightest chances are watched with eagerness by the great rivals for the mastery of the seas; and the lead of the United States is but one way of compelling rival traders to visit this coast. If America is long tolerated in any exclusiveness in Central America, how many years will elapse before she will extend her advantages.

Apart, however, from considerations of interest, we consider that England has placed herself in a position where she must either recognize the existing government of Nicaragua, or she will have to fly from the late treaty negotiated between Mr. Dallas and Lord Clarendon. She has agreed to surrender Mosquitia to this Republic, and this compact is made with the United States. When the day of settlement arrives, to whom will she deliver up the port of San Juan, if not to the *de facto* government of Nicaragua. The United States has recognized the government now in existence, and it will neither be wise nor politic in England to raise the question of validity as to the true executive of Nicaragua. Lord Clarendon cannot run off into Guatemala after Vega, into Honduras for Estrada, into San Salvador for Rivas, or into the Sandwich Islands for any other pretended President of Nicaragua; but he must take the State as she finds it, and as the American Government has recognized it, with Gen. Walker as the President *de facto* and *de jure*. When England cavils at the real government of this Republic, and recoils from the ratification of her treaty, she raises a technicality

which must not only be decided against her, but which must convict her of coquetting with the solemn objects of a treaty. She does not undertake, in her treaty, to surrender San Juan to any particular President, nor to any particular form of government, but to the State of Nicaragua, be that State a Republic or a monarchy. And when she applies to Nicaragua for the ratification of said treaty, she must receive her answer from the power of the country, be that power represented by a King or a President. The United States having acknowledged us as sovereign, cannot enter into any discussion calculated to impeach her own act; and, therefore, when England cavils as to who are the proper parties to exchange ratifications with, she raises a question calculated not only to cut off communication, but to insult the United States. We do not conceive it to be possible, then, that Lord Clarendon can raise this doubt; but we rather incline to the opinion that his far-reaching sagacity as a statesman—as a nobleman desirous of securing all the current benefits for his government—as a man too wise to resist the conclusion of our ultimate success—has urged him to adopt this diplomatic action, that in the end he may be justified in acknowledging the existing government of Nicaragua. Watching from his Cabinet the intrigues of France to secure for herself the influence and aid of Spain, he can but perceive how essential it is that England should draw around her the constitutional governments of North America.

France is becoming too deeply engaged in continental intrigues, to maintain a firm and cordial friendship with her great opponent across the channel; and it is not uncommon, now that the Crimean war has ended, that the English papers and English statesmen should insist upon the fraternity of feeling which ought to exist between Great Britain and America.

With these triple inducements of interest, rivalry and jealousy, we do not wager much in asserting that the chances of a speedy acknowledgment of our nationality by Great Britain, and afterwards by the German Powers, are not few; and that in the end we hope to be admitted at all the courts of Europe as a power of the earth.

PROGRESS IN MEXICO.

President Comonfort, of Mexico, not content with establishing the liberty of the press and the superiority of the civil over the military authorities in that Republic, has also published a decree respecting foreigners, which exhibits the loyal and progressive spirit of the man. We find this decree in the *Extraordinario*, of August 13, and condense its provisions as follows:

Foreigners, citizens and residents of Mexico, may acquire and hold rural and city property on the same terms as natives, with the exception that they cannot acquire immovable properties within twenty leagues of the frontier, without the previous consent of the Supreme Government. Natives are privileged, however, in the acquisition of city property over foreigners. Property owned by foreigners under this law shall not be exempt from the imposts levied by the Mexican Government on the properties of its citizens; and all owners of real estate are barred from pleading any other rights than those of a native, in opposition to such imposts. Foreigners may be forced to do military duty when the security of property and the peace of society in the settlement where they live require it. They can further become citizens by making petition through the local peace officers to the Minister of Foreign Relations.

The above are the terms of the law, and it will readily be perceived that they offer great inducements to settlers; and we undertake to say that could the national sentiment of the Mexican Republic be brought to comprehend the benefits its Executive would confer upon the State, it would not only ratify the decree with rejoicing, but would even modify some of the stringency exhibited in its features. For years the Spanish American States have degenerated; for years they have grown less populous, less wealthy and less respectable. The cause of all this has been the want of stability; and until an element is introduced into the country capable of conserving the public peace and instituting order, the same cause will go on producing the same effect. The wealthiest men in Mexico have been slowly deserting her for the past ten years; and we are not amiss in saying that three thousand gentlemen, with three millions of money, have left that Republic in five years for the more certain, though still precarious, benefits of a settlement in Spain. Mexico has never offered peace or protection to her citizens, for she has robbed the rich and impressed the poor. Yesterday one partizan was in

authority, and he levied contributions upon his enemies, because, said he, they were traitors to the State; to-morrow an opposition chief holds the reins of power, and he robs those who robbed the others, because, forsooth, they were enemies to the Republic. And then again the army made a Dictator in Santa Anna, and he spoliated all classes, the church included, and drove the peasants into his legions. Wealth was taken, and the source of its renewal suspended. Confidence was destroyed; money buried or sent beyond the seas, and industry paralyzed. In fact, to say the worst, the history of Central America might be plagiarized from the revolutions of Mexico. In both countries the inhabitants have been gradually turning themselves out of another Eden; and now they look back at what they have lost, and as they mourn, the angel with the flaming sword stands in their rear to keep them from returning through the gateway they have left.

The action of President Comonfort is but a spasmodic in the dissolving career of a nation. He has attempted to stay the downward march of his land and race; and to do this, with an enlightened mind, he attempts to enforce into the State an element which will make steadfast and orderly the police and government of the people; but he will fail, and with him will go down the nationality. He cannot introduce Americans as inferiors to his countrymen, for our people will not submit to it; he dare not introduce them as equals, for the natives will not allow it; he will not introduce them as superiors, for her patriotism will not bear it. Therefore, we consider it a political impossibility that the decree which we give can ever benefit that falling people. We had almost written State, but while God permits Mexico to continue as she is—with a climate, soil, position and health such as she has to-day—it will be impossible that she should go under. The race that governs now may and will give place to a different blood; but Mexico must continue to be a land fruitful in all that is capable of making a nation great. It only requires another people; and if we read the times aright, there comes "the man" who will redeem from revolution and from shame the land made glorious by the memory of Cortes.

THE NATION'S FRIEND.

It is with the deepest sense of regret that we announce the illness of Col. John H. Wheeler, the American Minister. On the night of Wednesday he came home at a late hour and went to bed in apparent good health. In a short time he was seized with cramps, and five painful spasms followed in rapid succession. These left him senseless, and all occurring before medical assistance could be had. In a few moments Doctors Royston and Callahan were called in, and powerful remedies were at once administered. Throughout the night and during the next day, his life was suspended by the brittlest thread; but by continued assistance, rendered cheerfully by ladies and gentlemen, he was alleviated into a gentle sleep, after which the danger was considered as almost over. He is at present convalescent, and with his constitution, we may hope to see him about in a very short time. During the short period in which the real danger existed, the utmost solicitude was felt in the city, and among all classes, for Col. Wheeler has not only been the nation's friend, but he has endeared himself to the people.

HOMICIDE.—William Jones, orderly sergeant to Major O'Neal, on Thursday last, shot a soldier named Charles Wood, in the head, killing him almost instantly. Jones was in the Bella Union, when Wood entered and commenced abusing him in the most violent manner. In the heat of passion, Jones drew his revolver. As Wood jumped out into the street, the shot was fired and the fatal deed performed, the ball entering the eye of the deceased, passing through the brain and coming out on the top of the skull. Jones was arrested, and is now confined in the guard house.

ORDNANCE AND AMMUNITION.—Two brass howitzers, a large number of Minnie muskets, and a considerable quantity of ammunition arrived on Monday last on the San Carlos. The howitzers are being mounted rapidly and will be ready to move with the army. The Minnie muskets have been distributed about in the different battalions, and a set of sharpshooters formed in each company.

POLITICAL.—The Whig National Convention met at Baltimore, U. S., and ratified the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson for the Chief Executive officers of the American people.

WHAT WE ARE STRIVING FOR.

There was a period in the short, but eventful time that Americans have been in Nicaragua when they were branded, by the puritanic people of the East, as little better than the brigands of the European middle ages, or the buccaneers that infested the coasts of Central America during its transition from savage to half-civilized life. Some were even bold enough to denounce us as pirates, and men who had no higher, or more ennobling purposes than to rob the weak, and to oppress those who could not resist our power. Why they should think so we could not devise; for they never published their reasons with their opinions. They certainly did not see any thing in the actions of Americans in this country to justify such an accusation. They seemed to overlook the stern fact that we, having received our earliest training after the manner of themselves, arose to manhood under the purifying influences of the same religion, and having instilled into us from the first dawn of our perceptions the great principles of American republicanism, could not do otherwise than entertain the deepest regards for the broadest liberty of the individual.

President Walker, in his inaugural address, says—"To allow the utmost liberty of speech, and action compatible with order and good government shall be the leading idea of my political conduct. * * * While facilitating as far as possible the material development of the State, I shall not be unmindful of its intellectual, and moral requirements. To promote the proper education of the people, and to encourage them in the practices of that Divine religion which constitutes the basis of modern civilization, shall be the object of primary importance."

These are the principles which, not only guide the chief of this Republic, but which have guided the body politic of Americans since their arrival in this country. The worst enemy to our peace, and quiet in this country cannot point to a single instance in which Americans here have so far forgotten themselves as to commit any act which would reflect upon the high state of civilization of their friends, and brothers, and countrymen at home.

There may have been here, as there are, and must be in every community, individuals so unfortunately organized as to allow their passions to triumph over their better judgement. But the effects of their folly has been felt only by their own countrymen. In all instances and at all times Americans have treated the natives of this country with a magnanimity not known among the natives themselves.

Americanism in Nicaragua is but the genius of Anglo-Saxonism reduced down to practice. We are here through the same impulse, or instinct that impels the English to push their colonies to the remotest corners of the earth, and that induces the American in the United States to shoulder his axe, and his rifle and penetrate the depths of the forest, and open vast wildernesses into the broad daylight of civilization. We are here bringing with us the Magna Charta and trial by jury of our fathers, and the ballot-box of our brothers; and we are here fulfilling, for the first time, the Divine prophecy—"Whole nations shall be converted in one day."

Without hesitation, or exaggeration we can say that, we are the only practical missionaries of the gospel since the days of St. Paul, or St. Patrick; and we have already done more for the cause of civilization in Central America, than all the preaching that has been done here since the days of Columbus. Nicaragua has already received from Americans such a push onward, that, if every one of us were to leave to-morrow, it would be a long time before the Spanish retrograding tendency could drag her back into the social, political, and moral darkness from which we have rescued her.

SHARP SHOOTERS.—A regular corps of sharpshooters has been organized in each battalion. The best marksmen in every company are selected and then armed with a Minnie musket. By this arrangement a body is organized who may be relied on to kill a man at one thousand yards, three shots out of five.

GEN. HORNSBY'S COMMAND.—On Tuesday last the Virgin brought up from St. George, the entire command under Brig. Gen. C. C. Hornsby, making an addition to the garrison of 150 men.

THE ORIZABA.—This steamer arrived in San Juan del Sur on Wednesday. She will remain at that port until the passengers arrive by the next steamer from New York.

TARGET SHOOTING.—For the last three days the different companies in the two Rifle Battalions have been engaged in target exercises. The shooting of all the companies was highly creditable.

ROMANCE OF WAR.

To those who have never been participators in a campaign, war appears to be full of horrors. Their minds dwell upon bloody conflicts; and visions of carnage are always before them when their thoughts dwell upon the life of a soldier in active service. But war, with all its disagreeable surroundings and evil results, often times opens up the pathway to more enjoyment than can occur in the dull round of a less active life. The spirit which arises when hostile hosts are about to engage in combat is properly curbed until the occasion arises; and in its stead, the truest of friendship and the happiest of good fellowship is cultivated. It is but natural that, where many men are mutually dependent upon the prowess and bravery of each other, a strong chain of brotherhood should bind them. In this, the Nicaraguan Army, beyond all others, affords the best instance of

----- "Friends now fast sworn,
Whose double-bosoms seem to wear one heart,
Whose hours, whose beds, whose meals and exercise
Are still together; who are twin, as 'were, in love
Inseparable."

The First Rifle Battalion of the Army is the oldest, and on this account, appear to claim the right of setting an example to their equally brave companions of other battalions of the jollity of a soldier's life. Being officered by men who

"Have sold their fortunes at their native homes,
Bearing their birthrights proudly on their backs,
To make a hazard of new fortunes here.
In brief, a braver choice of dauntless spirits
Than have been wafted to this shore
Did never float upon the swelling tide."

They care not for prospective dangers, but like true philosophers and men of understanding, turn the present to the best advantage.

When it was understood that the rebels of the North were marching toward this capital, the First Rifles were ordered from their quarters, as an advance-guard of the Nicaraguan Army. They encamped at the Jalteba Church, on the outskirts of the city. Fortunately the ground surrounding their present position is level and grassy. The facilities for dancing in the locality are too great to escape the ever-watchful eyes of the Rifles, and their hammocks were scarcely swung when a "dance on the green" was got up. They are too gallant to keep to themselves so much enjoyment. Invitations were immediately issued to the ladies and gentlemen of Granada, as well as to their brother officers.

A dance on the green by moonlight would tempt St. Anthony himself. We need not say, therefore, with what alacrity the invitations met with compliance.

Before the moon had fairly "spread her horns," figures were gliding rapidly to and fro, and ladies on horseback began to arrive. The dear creatures looked in the partial gloom full of most bewitching beauty, which a stronger light, if any thing, augmented.

----- "Night
Shows stars and women in a fair light."

The gipsy hat, coquettish riding-jacket, and the tantalizing impudence of the clouds, which would sometimes cast a shade of uncertainty over their fair faces, rendered the scene one of intense interest. Dancing was, of course, the order of the night;

----- "And when
Music arose, with its voluptuous swell,
Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spoke again;
And all went merry as a marriage bell."

Dancing, with all its desirableness, does have, at times, a slight exhausting tendency; but the Rifles are the last in the world to forget the necessities of the "inner man." In a commodious room, at a convenient distance from where the dancers danced, a board was spread with a profusion of viands; and when beverages were required, some were furnished, which exhilarated, but did not intoxicate.

Col. E. J. Sanders and Lieut. Col. F. Anderson controlled the entertainments so well and so pleasingly, that were it not they are already known to excel in the military profession, and have both, with their swords, carved a niche for themselves in the Temple of Fame, we would be inclined to advise them to devote themselves to a carving of an entirely different and less adventurous nature. But the pleasure we enjoyed is somewhat mingled with a regret for those who could not enjoy "a dance on the green" with the enviable fellows whose good fortune it is to lead the First Rifle Battalion.

LADIES.—The lady of Maj. Potter, of the Ordnance Department, came to Granada, by the last steamer, and we are happy to say expects to make this her future home.

THE BAY ISLANDS.

The white folks settled on the Bay Islands, about which so much diplomacy has been expended between the United States and Great Britain, do not seem disposed to submit to the late Convention concluded between Mr. Dallas and Lord Clarendon. After a long enjoyment of the English rule, which not only ensured justice but was a shield of safety, they have no idea of being transferred to the tender mercies and incompetent authority of the savage Guardola. They are about right, for the only prospect of a change in their situation is for the worse. Under the rule of Honduras they will not only be subjected to the petty tyranny of a half-breed Indian, jealous of their superiority and apprehensive of their power; but they will be exempt from anything like protection from the wrongs that stronger powers may see fit to practice upon them in their individual capacity. Feeling all their disadvantages, they very naturally object to any amalgamation with the government of Honduras. The following extract from a correspondent of the New York Herald, dated at Ruatan, August 19, will show how the people there look upon the Convention, and how they are likely to act in the event the treaty is ratified without any consultation with their sentiments:

A report having spread on Ruatan that the British government was going to deliver the colony of the Bay Islands to their original possessors (the State of Honduras,) it has caused considerable excitement, and the President of the Legislative Assembly called a general meeting of the inhabitants for the purpose of petitioning her Majesty on the subject.

There was a numerous assemblage at this meeting, which took place at 11 o'clock on the 18th inst.; and previous to any resolutions being passed, many individuals expressed, in very strong terms, their sentiments on the matter. A colored gentleman, holding a high office on the island, declared that he would never consent to any petition being sent to the British government, for it had already oppressed the people too much; and if the government gave them up, he was willing and able to take up arms to defend themselves from the invasion of the Hondurenos. Several others followed in the same warlike strain, which seemed to the taste of the meeting. It was also proposed that the surplus revenue should be devoted to the purchase of arms and ammunition; others said that if they were left neutral the Hondurenos would leave them in the quiet possession of the islands, as the Nicaraguan emigrants, under the command of General Walker, were likely to give them full enjoyment.

It appeared that the meeting was called to show its loyalty and attachment to the British crown, but it had quite an opposite effect, for the feeling is that the taxation that is imposed for the benefit of useless officials might have been saved had they been permitted to remain independent and neutral, "not colonized in direct violation of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty."

Many suggestions were offered, but that which seemed the most feasible was made by one of the residents—that in the event of the colony being evacuated by the British they should send to President Walker, seeking his alliance and requesting him to send a body of troops to garrison the island, for any government was better than that of Honduras.

Emigration is setting in to the newly discovered gold diggings, situated on the coast of Honduras, at a river called Belfate, within thirty miles, westward, of the port of Truxillo, and about the same distance from the island of Ruatan. There are now about forty Germans and Americans at work; such are their prospects that they have given the place the name of New California. Ruatan is therefore likely to be the depot to and from the United States, as its excellent harbors offer great advantages for such a purpose, vessels being perfectly safe from north winds in the winter season.

COMING STEAMER.—The steamer Tennessee was advertised in New York to leave for San Juan del Norte on the 6th of October, which would make her five days out at present. Ten or twelve days is sufficient to make the trip, and we may therefore expect an arrival about Thursday next, with dates up to the 6th of October. It is supposed that the Orizaba will be at San Juan del Sur in time to take the passengers by the Texas through to California. After the Texas, the Tennessee is regularly posted to leave on the 24th, thus giving us two steamers this month from New York. Since the above was written the Orizaba arrived at San Juan del Sur.

NICARAGUA GRAPES.—We received a very large bunch of native grapes from J. De Brissot, Capt. N. N., which, although not quite equal in flavor to the best Rhenish, are, for an uncultivated fruit, of good quality. We have always been of opinion that Nicaragua would before any very distant day be the first vine growing country in the world—a notion the size, and flavor of the above mentioned bunch, strengthens.

EASTERN PAPERS.—We must apologise to Mr. Edward Cooper, Newspaper Agent in San Francisco, for not returning our thanks for the constant and copious supplies of Eastern papers which we continue to receive at his hands.

ARRIVAL OF FELIX FROM SPAIN.—Mr. J. H. Felix, the fellow-prisoner and fellow-convict of Estrampes, in Cuba, has arrived at New York from Spain, after enduring a long series of punishments. In the early part of last year, Senor Estrampes was garroted at Havana as a filibuster, and Mr. Felix, who had been *incommunicado* in prison for a long time with him on a similar charge, barely escaped with his life. Mr. Felix arrived in Cuba on the 26th of October, 1854, and having been arrested and tried, he was sentenced, on the 24th of March following, to ten years' imprisonment at Ceuta, and to endure the surveillance of the police at the expiration of that time.

In pursuance of this rule, he was shipped for Spain on the 1st of June, 1855, and landed at Vigo on the 31st of the same month. On the 18th of July following he was taken to Cadiz, where he was kept in till the 7th of August. From the prison at Cadiz he was removed to Ceuta, and thrown into the stronghold called Hacho, and kept continually in chains. In the meantime, the friends of Mr. Felix in the United States were not inactive, and, after much effort, his pardon was granted by the Queen of Spain through their instrumentality, on the 22d of March last. Mr. Felix immediately left Spain and went to Gibraltar, from which place he took passage to Liverpool, and thence to the United States, arriving at Boston in the steamship Niagara, on the 6th of August last. Mr. Felix is a citizen of this country.

Mr. Felix is now in this city engaged as the Government translator.

A MONSTER.—Some gentlemen were amusing themselves yesterday afternoon by shooting at alligators at a short distance from the Granada wharf, and succeeded in sending a bullet through the brain of one. The monster soon gave up the ghost, and was rolled on the shore. His extreme length was about nine feet, and even in death he had a decided appearance of being an "ugly customer." Those who wish to study the anatomy of the "critter" will find him now lying on the beach.

EXPRESS WAGON.—Wines & Co., have sent out a neat express wagon, well painted, and quite a gay looking concern in this country where there are nothing but carts with wheels made by sawing off the butts of a tree, and punching a hole through the center for the axle-tree. It is now rigged up and the driver dashes through the city in a very aristocratic state of mind.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—We are indebted to the publishers and also to Wines & Co's Express, for copies of the above valuable monthly. Persons in this State who may wish to subscribe to Harper's, can do so through Wines & Co.

WINES & Co.—Mr. Hinkley, the accommodating agent of the above Express, has placed us in possession of our regular files of Eastern and Pacific exchanges. We hope to see the Express business thoroughly organized again.

ARRIVAL OF RECRUITS.—Col. E. J. Sanders brought down from California seventy recruits, which have been mostly assigned to the First Rifle Battalion. They all looked like men of the right stripe.

MORE RECRUITS.—Col. Jack Allen arrived on Monday last with near one hundred recruits, under Capt. J. B. Green. Both Col. Allen and Capt. Green have returned from furlough.

PERSONAL.—We announce with pleasure the return of J. W. Fabens, to Granada, after an absence of three months to the Eastern States.

List of Letters:

Remaining in the Post Office; received since August 30, 1856.

Andreas, J J	Letlten, Curtis
Anderson, Moses	Lockwood, E C
Alvarez, Dr. M.	Mullen, J
Blair, Charles	Mahoney, C
Brown, George	Miller, D G
Cody, Thomas	Mc uigan, J C
Clark, S J	Nag, R B
Clondiez, Don	Ottman, J D
Cottle & Canasve,	Palmer, J
Craig, R R	Post, F M
Crowell, John	Post, Dr. A.
Cooper, Thomas	2 Piper, Cal.
Erickson, Capt.	Swan, J R
Fitzgerald, C C	2 Slocum, Capt.
Fitzgerald, George	Small, James
Fisher, Benjamin	Travilla, Chas. B.
Frank, M	Taylor, A W
Gottel, H	2 Wright, A
Gardner, R P	West, —
Gingan, John	Wheeler, A H
Haley, M	West, Lieut. J S
Hagan, Thomas	Zarriga, José R
Joramán, Wm. C	2

Scott's Tactics.

THE GENTLEMAN who borrowed from Col. Fisher's quarters the Second Volume of Scott's Tactics will please return it to the Colonel. My name is in the front of the book.

Lieut. HENRY T. SHERMAN,
oct11-It Co. E, Second Infantry.

THE PANAMA OUTRAGE.

Some months ago, the American people heard with deep indignation that a barbarous crew of half-breed Indians, negroes and Spaniards had fallen upon the passengers of the steamer Cortes, bound from San Francisco to New York, and without warning, without justification, proceeded to kidnap and rob them, until night and exhaustion stopped the inhuman proceeding. Men, women and children were indiscriminately shot and robbed, and every atrocity was perpetrated calculated to awaken the wildest excitement where such news was read. On the highway of nations, on the transit route where thousands of people and millions of treasure pass every year, these bold and unlicensed acts of murder and robbery were committed; and the Government under whose eye they were done, and whose power should have been raised to prevent them, stood inactive by and allowed the scene to go on. New Granada offered no check to actions which must always brand her as the accomplice of thieves or the creature of imbecility. Panama stands detested as the hot-bed of unlicensed hybrids—half-savage, half-negro barbarians—cruel, ungrateful, degraded and still declining.

At the time of the outrage, the American people were roused to the insult; and it was with difficulty parties were restrained from proceeding at once to take vengeance. Panama would soon have been too hot for the savages. Only the law of the United States watched over and shielded them. Private retribution is more speedy, though less certain than public satisfaction; and while the excitement lasted, there was great hope that a few citizens would revolutionize New Granada and annex it to Nicaragua. That hope failed; and in its place, we were led to expect that the Government thus wantonly outraged would call the offenders to a swift and certain account. The United States had been insulted and injured by the violation of a treaty and the murder and robbery of her citizens. In this case, what course could she adopt but to make reclamations.

In the midst of political excitement, however, and while pursuing with eagerness, these various plans of private enterprise, the people of the United States forget and forgive great injuries. Their national character does not seem to be of any particular value, if its vindication interferes with their private occupations; and thus we see that this monstrous indignity, committed at Panama but a few months ago, has to-day almost escaped from public attention. The people were retained in the highest degree at its announcement; and Capt. Hollis was cheered from one end of the Union to the other for the prompt and decisive measures he adopted to frighten or fight the authorities of Panama into a decent apology and reparation for the lawlessness of their people.

The last mail brings news that the Panama difficulty is again undergoing discussion in the United States. Mr. Corwinne, who was sent out to demand atonement from New Granada, has returned to Washington. He has not been successful in his mission. The New Granadian Government still charges the first wrong on the passengers, although it confesses that the outrage which followed was not justifiable. It is willing to make reparation, but plays around the matter with indecision and delay. It frankly acknowledges itself to be powerless to prevent such outbreaks in the future, and at the same time suggests no means by which Americans crossing that route can be protected in their lives and fortunes. Although this is a humiliating acknowledgment for a State to make of itself, still it is nothing but what the world knew before. And although New Granada never publicly avowed its imbecility before, its present confession cannot sink it lower in the estimation of the world; for the outrage at Panama had brought the semi-civilized race of that country to a position where it must either make the confession or be drubbed into a respectful knowledge of the truth.

The matter has now resolved itself into the startling fact that the Government of New Granada is utterly incapable of protecting passengers by the Panama route, from the most atrocious acts of outrage. It is powerless to repress the savage and thievish instincts of the people over whom it exercises the right of government. And yet this public announcement is made by the Secretary of State as an excuse for one of the most brutal and cowardly outrages with which this century is

marked. Twenty millions of dollars and forty thousand people pass over that route annually; and yet the State through which all this transit occurs is not capable of keeping its hybrid subjects from attacking life or plundering treasure, whenever a mob may determine on such lawless proceedings.

Mr. Corwinne suggests to the American Government that New Granada be made to guarantee protection to American passengers, and in the event of a refusal, that the United States take military possession of the Isthmus. These are the only two ways in which the difficulty can be settled; and as the confession of the Panama Minister precludes the adoption of the first, it is to be inferred that Mr. Corwinne officially recommends that an American military force be established on the Isthmus of Panama at the most convenient season. This proposition has startled President Pierce; has frightened Mr. Marcy; has delighted Messrs. Davis and Cushing; and, in a measure excited the universal Yankee nation. It is now only a question whether Buchanan will do it after the 4th of next March, or whether destiny shall stand still awhile, until New Granada applies for admission into the Central American Confederation. We are inclined to believe manifest destiny will "hold its horses" until the latter consummation.

HOPE FROM EUROPE.

We publish in another column the terms of a treaty lately consummated between the United States and English governments, on the subject of Central America. The Bay Islands are to be delivered up to Honduras, the Belize is to be definitely surveyed and set apart for certain purposes, the two contracting parties agree to guarantee the neutrality of any ship canal or transit route across this Isthmus, and last, of all, the Mosquito protectorate is to be given up and all the gulf coast of Nicaragua returned into our keeping, provided this Republic will take care of his Mosquito Majesty and his subjects. As a matter of justice and humanity, this government could do nothing less, and therefore all doubt as to the assent of Nicaragua may be denied. If left to our own discretion, the Mosquito Indians would have been removed on to reservations, with an annuity, or else they would have been allowed to sell out their lands as they saw proper. We are, therefore, not going too far in saying that the terms prescribed in this treaty will be well received in this State. Some of the English papers are much enraged at the settlement, and accuse Lord Clarendon of surrendering to American braggadocio, by yielding all the points contended for on this side the Atlantic.

We do not consider this matter in the same light it is viewed by our English contemporaries; and we must counsel them to appreciate national issues with a juster sense, and it will then be apparent that nothing but what an English Court would adjudge, has been yielded in this treaty. When the history of the Mosquito protectorate is properly studied, it will become as plain as any other historical fact, that from the first the assertion of the protectorate was contrary to national law and public justice. It was never disputed that Spain was the original discoverer of the coast, that she always exercised authority over it as far as could be expected over a wild estate, and that when this country was known as Colombo, a harbor revenue was collected along the coast by the custom-house agents of the Spanish government. The United States does not pretend to exercise any such authority over a large portion of her frontier territory; and foreign nations might just as well deny her limits on the north, as that Great Britain should contend that because Nicaragua did not have a regular set of government officers in the department of Mosquitia, therefore she had no territorial rights over that district. The law of discovery gave the country to Spain, and that is the oldest and best title to land on this continent. Spain took possession of this territory, collected revenue in it, and exercised what other attributes of sovereignty therein she could consistent with its wild and uncultivated condition. When Nicaragua became independent by the confederated action of the Central American provinces, she declared her boundaries to be co-extensive with those claimed by the Spanish viceroy, i. e., from ocean to ocean, leaving her northern and southern boundaries to be settled by treaty with her sister states. Spain struggled to resist the enfranchisement of her provinces; but finding opposition useless, at last gave over the struggle and acknowledged Nicaragua, or, in other words, Central America, to be independent. The acknowledgment was made without reservation, and therefore she abjured all claim to any portion of the territory known as Central America. Since

then she has not set up any right to Mosquito or any other territory on this Isthmus; and as no other government claimed any dominion here at that time, all the legal rights of Spain, and they were co-extensive with the Isthmus, descended to the States which succeeded her. It is true that England had invaded Nicaragua, and had encroached on the Mosquito shore; but she afterwards withdrew her invading force and agreed to cease all her encroachments. By treaty stipulations, her people were bound to withdraw from the territory known as Mosquitia; and although they did not do so, their obstinacy, nor her bad faith can not be relied on to prove a title which her own treaty stipulations, by direct inference, emphatically disapprove. When she agreed to withdraw Nelson from Castillo, when she stipulated that her citizens, then cutting wood on the Mosquito coast, should withdraw within such a length of time, she acknowledged the right of Spain to the territory; and as there has been no subsequent conquest or purchase of that province, either from Spain as the original discoverer, or Nicaragua as her successor, we cannot see on what ground England, or English papers, can base their objections to the treaty negotiated by Lord Clarendon and Mr. Dallas, which only surrenders to Nicaragua a province so long detained from her in violation of law and national justice.

It is agreed in this treaty that it shall become a law so soon as ratifications can be exchanged between the two contracting parties, and the terms of the settlement shall be accepted by the Central American States. We are given to understand that the American Government will proceed to ratify the Convention as soon as possible; it will then be sent to Honduras, Guatemala, and Nicaragua for acceptance, and its terms will then be carried out. Honduras and Nicaragua will no doubt accept the treaty, and commissioners will have to be appointed to perform those parts of the treaty which affect the two States. England will have to deliver up the Bay Islands to Honduras, and Musquitia to Nicaragua. Men will previously determine, however, what the Indians must be paid and how the details of the treaty can be carried out. We shall have to wait in all probability, five or six months before the whole settlement can be accomplished, and then our government will be in possession of Musquitia and the mouth of the San Juan river. According to statistics the revenue formerly derived to the government from the port of San Juan, amounted to an annual sum of from three hundred to five hundred thousand dollars; and as a natural sequence of its reversion to the present government, we may safely calculate on an increase of our national income, when the provisions of the treaty are consummated, of near half a million of dollars. We look forward with considerable interest to that important era.

LETTER FROM CAPT. FAYSOUX.—We have been shown a letter from Capt. Faysoux, of the schooner Granada, now engaged in the blockade of the ports of Costa Rica, Guatemala and San Salvador, on the Pacific. The Granada sailed up the coast as far as the Bay of Fonseca, entering the harbor of Realejo, and inspecting the coast generally between LaUnion and San Juan del Sur. At Realejo a portion of the crew of the Granada went ashore, but instead of finding an enemy, every thing looked desolated, and from the report of the natives, it was presumed the enemy in arms against us had left Leon for other parts. Nothing of importance transpired on the Granada other than the above.

MEXICO.—A new constitution has been declared in Mexico. Its provisions are similar to those of the American Republic, although in some cases less tolerant. The freedom of religious opinion is not tolerated; otherwise the organic law is good. The press is to be free; the civil authorities are to be above military rule; private property and personal liberty shall be exempted from molestation; the people are to rule through the elective franchise; and the President and a single Senate is to govern the country in the name of their constituents.

DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN MEXICO AND ENGLAND. The last mail brings news that a British steamship had arrived at Havana, with orders to collect a fleet at that port, from whence the squadron would sail to the coast of Mexico. The object of this demonstration is said to be to enforce the payment of certain claims due the English Government; and in the event payment is not promptly made, an immediate blockade of the principal Mexican ports will ensue.

MILITARY ITEM.—Capt. John B. Todd, of the 6th U. S. Infantry, has resigned.

A TRIBUTE OF HONOR TO THE FIRST RIFLE BATTALION.

In the last issue of El Nicaraguense we published the presentation of a flag from Mr. Lawrence, of New York. This week we have the pleasure of placing on record the presentation of colors from ladies in California.

The circumstances are so peculiar as to infuse into it much romance. Col. E. J. Sanders, who appears to be the beau ideal of a soldier—gallant, brave, and courteous—returned from California by the last steamer. He had been to see his parents. The mother of such a son, and the sisters of such a brother, could not do otherwise than feel deeply interested in the noble cause in which he is engaged. They made with their own fair hands, of richest silk, a banner—the ensign of glory to the battalion, and an index to where he who lead it in battle might be found—and commissioned Col. Kewen to present it for them.

Although rich in material, the banner is plain, and without device. In its center, in the stead of the Volcanoes, or Red Star, are the words in golden letters—

PRESENTED TO THE
FIRST RIFLE BATTALION
NICARAGUAN ARMY,
BY THE MOTHER AND SISTERS
OF Col. E. J. Sanders.

After the Evening Dress Parade, the First Rifles were ordered to remain on the ground, Col. Kewen stepping forward from the crowd, bearing the banner, presented it with the following well worded address:

Lieut. Col. Anderson:

I am commissioned to present through you to the First Rifle Battalion, this beautiful banner, as a testimonial of the considerations of gentle hearts, for their worth and gallantry and signal heroism. It is not the donation of an artificial sympathy, nor the gift of a meretricious ostentation, but the genuine offering of the heart, in the revelation of its sublimest impulses.

Not in the echoing plaudits of men—not in the exulting shouts of sympathetic multitudes—nor even in the fascinating memory of his achievements, does the soldier experience the recompense dearest to his affections: the applause of men is a gratifying stimulant to ambition, but the noblest incentives, the sublimest passions, and holiest impulses that stir the warrior's breast, are drawn from a purer and diviner source of inspiration. In the days of chivalry, the knight competed in the tournament for a prize more treasured than the cheering acclamations of the crowd—the prize of a "favoring smile from beauty won." The Paladin of old, with shield embossed with some device of "lady fair" wooed the perils of the battle field, and gloried in the fascinating charms of adventure. To wear some distinguishing memento of woman's favor, and do battle under the inspiration of woman's smile, was the essence, the ambition of the heroism of chivalry. Such inspiration, and such ambition belong to no age or clime, but are native and genial to the heart of man. The applause of woman is the echo of divine approbation, and the highest earthly compensation for noble deeds.

This magnificent ensign, Sir, is the creation of fair hands, and the gift of angelic hearts. It refutes calumny, and is the sublimest vindication of truth. It rejects the Vandalism with which your enterprise is assailed—identifies you with just and patriotic aspirations, and illustrates the fidelity of your zeal—the integrity of your heroism. Take it as a gift hallowed by a sister's love, and consecrated by a mother's prayer. Take it as a memento of hearts that respond with enthusiasm to the eager ambition of a chivalrous brother, a noble son, and spirited officer—the gallant Colonel of your Regiment of heroes. "With it or on it," said the Spartan mother to her boy, when presenting him with a shield, as he went forth to battle. The patriotism which inspired the maternal bosom of the Ancient is resplendent—illustrated in this offering of gentle nature, and the comrades in arms of an idolized son and brother. Let it be no holiday exhibition, but bear it with you on every field where danger threatens and honor woos; and if perchance amid the gloom of battle the wearied spirit should grow despondent, one glance at this precious ensign, and recollection of its fair donors, will reanimate the exhausted frame, and convert the darkness of despair into the sunlight of victory and glory of fame.

To which Lieut. Col. Frank Anderson, receiving the colors, in behalf of the Battalion, returned thanks as follows:

Colonel KEWEN.—I am no orator, Sir, and therefore incapable of responding as I would wish, to your truly soul-inspiring remarks: any words I can offer would utterly fail to convey the expression of my thanks to the kind donors, or the tumultuous feelings of pride and reverence with which I accept this beautiful—to us, holy banner; holy, as being the work of a mother and sister's hands; and that mother and sister those of our well-beloved and gallant commander.

Observe, Sir, the flashing eyes and heaving breasts of the men to whom this banner now belongs, and you may feebly judge of the estimation in which it will be held, and the jealousy with which it will be guarded; as no holiday gift shall it be esteemed. Whithersoever we go, it shall accompany us, recalling to our minds the cherished remembrance of home and a mother's love, cheering us onward and nerving our arms to gallant deeds, while its presence in our ranks shall render us indomitable.

Col. Anderson delivered this reply with much grace; after which the Battalion marched off the Plaza, with their much esteemed gift floating gently to the breeze.

CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

The special correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from London, August 15, 1856, says:

I am happy to inform you of the definitive settlement of the Central American question, and hasten to present you the general terms of the adjustment.

It should be observed that, so far as Honduras is concerned, the matter has been arranged between Lord Clarendon and Sr. Don Victor Herran, Plenipotentiary of Honduras, in London. The treaties drawn up by these negotiators have already been signed, and consist:

"1. Of a general treaty of amity and commerce.
"2. Of a convention for the adjustment of all claims of British subjects on the Government of Honduras, and for the extinction of any Indian (Mosquito) titles within the territories recognized as pertaining to Honduras; and
"3. A Convention for the restoration to the sovereignty of Honduras of the Bay Islands."

The Convention for the restoration of the Bay Islands is that which, from the circumstance of their occupation and colonization by Great Britain having been regarded in the United States as a flagrant violation of the Clayton-Bulwer convention, first claims attention, and will excite much interest. The convention restores these islands to the sovereignty of Honduras, only stipulating on behalf of the people who have established themselves there under the British company, the perpetual enjoyment of certain rights and privileges. The ground upon which the restoration is made is the importance of preserving neutral the route of the proposed inter-oceanic railway through Honduras.

Article 1 sets forth:
"Taking into consideration the peculiar topographical position of Honduras, and in order to secure the neutrality of the islands adjacent thereto, with reference to the proposed inter-oceanic railway across the territories of Honduras, &c., therefore these islands are placed by mutual agreement under the sovereignty of the Republic of Honduras."
The inhabitants already established there are:
"1. To govern themselves by means of their own municipal government, to be administered by legislative, executive and judicial officers of their own election, according to their own regulations.
"2. Trial by jury in their own courts.
"3. Perfect freedom of religious belief and worship, public and private.
"4. Exemption from all taxation on real estate or other property, except such as may be imposed by their own municipality, and collected for the treasury of the same, and to be applied to the common benefit.
"5. Exemption from military service, except for their own defence.
"The Republic of Honduras also engages not to erect nor permit to be erected any fortifications on said islands, or on any others in the Bay of Honduras, nor cede such islands, or any of them, or the right of sovereignty over them, or any part of such sovereignty, to any nation or State whatsoever."
"Art. II. The contracting parties agree to communicate the present convention to all other maritime powers, and to invite them to accede to it."
This is the total of the convention touching the "Colony of the Bay Islands," which thus disappears from the list of British colonies and devolves to its legitimate owner, Honduras. The stipulations concerning religious freedom and trial by jury are thus forced on Honduras, and furnish the germs from which these eminently Anglo-Saxon ideas or institutions must soon spread to the main land—the sooner the better.
The second convention provides for the establishment of a board of three arbitrators—one to be named by the English Government, the second by that of Honduras, and the third to be chosen by the two thus named. He must not be a British subject, a citizen of Central America, nor of the United States. This commission is to hear and decide on all claims between British subjects and the Republic of Honduras, and its decision is to be final and without appeal.
The limits of Honduras are recognized as extending to Cape Gracias a Dios and the Rio Wanks or Legoria on the south; but if the Commission of Arbitration find that there are any Mosquito Indians in the territory above that river, they are to decide upon the time when such Indians shall withdraw from it, and the amount of the annuity meantime to be paid to them in consideration of such withdrawal.
Such are the terms of the arrangement between Great Britain and Honduras, and it will only require the approval of the Legislature of Honduras, which will be given, of course. It should be observed that the Government of France has agreed to the article guarantying the Honduras railway, as an appendix to the treaty with Honduras already existing. It is well understood that these guarantees secure an amount of public interest in this railway which ensures its speedy construction.
In respect to the remaining issues in the Central American complication, it has been agreed between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Dallas that the port of San Juan de Nicaragua (Greytown) shall return under the sovereignty of Nicaragua, subject, however, to the same stipulations with the Bay Islands. The Mosquito sovereignty, so called, is to disappear forever, and the Mosquito Indians are to concentrate themselves within a certain defined territory, within which they shall have, for a term of years, such possessory rights as are accorded to the Indians on the American "Indian Reservations." Meantime they are to enjoy a small annuity from the State of Nicaragua, to be fixed by arbitrators, who are to be appointed in the same manner with those charged with similar duties in Honduras.

**G. H. WINES & CO'S.
NEW YORK, N. ORLEANS
SAN FRANCISCO & NICARAGUA
EXPRESS!**

MESSRS. G. H. WINES & CO. are now prepared to do a general express business, carrying freight, parcels, valuables, letters, (make collection, &c.,) to and from all the principle cities and towns in the United States and Nicaragua. All business entrusted to their care will be attended to with promptness and despatch.

Office in the Post-Office Building,
G. M. HINKLEY, Agent.
Granada, October 4, 1856.

GENERAL AUCTION, BROKERAGE AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

A. M. HINKLEY has recently established himself in this city for the purpose of doing a General Commission Business. From his long experience in the forwarding and commission business on the Isthmus of Panama, and in the brokerage and real estate business in the city of New York, he solicits patronage from the public with full confidence of giving satisfaction.

Script taken for commissions.
Office in the Post-Office Building.
Granada, October 4, 1856.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons will present them to me duly authenticated, on or before the 28th day of Dec. 1856, otherwise they will be barred by law.

CHARLES GORDEN,
CHARLES CALLAHAN,
JULIUS KIBEL.

And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons, will make immediate payment to me.

GILBERT TITUS,
Public Administrator,
Oriental Department.

September 27, 1856.
Granada City, Republic of Nicaragua.

Lost.

ON TUESDAY, the 31st ult., a LAND-WARRANT, for five hundred acres, drawn in favor of J. C. O'Neal. Such measures have been taken as will render the warrant of no use except to the person for whom it was drawn. Any person who returns it to the subscriber, or to the office of El Nicaraguense, will be suitably rewarded.

J. C. O'NEAL.
Granada, October 4, 1856.

David Isang,

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

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

TERMS: CASH.

**MAX. A. THOMAN,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE
AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS.**

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

Dr. Augustus Post

TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of
MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY

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

Dr. Augustus Post

DEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Granada that he has opened
A DRUG STORE.

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

Particular attention will be paid to putting up prescriptions.
Granada, June 7, 1856.

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.

Tabor & Duffy.

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

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

PURSUANT to an order issued by the Board of Commissioners, I will, on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1857, offer the following inventoried property for sale at public auction, on the Plaza in the city of Granada.

Terms—Cash or Military Script.
The sale will continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of.
Parties desirous of seeing the property and examining for themselves will be furnished with horses and guides by application at my office.

Class of Property.	Name of Estates.	Property of	Remarks.	Value.
Hacienda de Cacao,	Rosario,	José Antonio Lopez,	Trees in full bearing,	\$14,000
Do. do.	Candelaria,	Do.	Young trees,	10,000
Do. Cattle,	Las Cruz,	Do.	.....	1,600
House in Rivas,	Do.	Do.	A row of six stores,	10,000
Hacienda de Cacao and Indigo,	Pital,	Juan José Ruiz,	.....	8,000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Paraizo,	José Do.	.....	14,000
Do. Indigo,	Jesus Maria,	Do.	.....	1,500
House in Rivas,	Do.	Do.	Large adobe,	8,000
Hacienda de Cacao,	San Francisco,	José J. Arguello Arce	.....	18,000
Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Abandoned estate,	600
House in Granada,	Do.	Do.	.....	5,000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Yndilacio Maleaño,	Do.	.....	27,000
House in Granada,	Do.	Do.	.....	10,000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Pital,	Francisco Guerra,	.....	18,000
House and lot in Rivas,	Do.	Do.	Row partially burnt.	2,000
Houses in Rivas,	Do.	Do.	.....	10,000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Santa Fé,	José M. Maleaño,	.....	18,000
Cattle Estate,	Juan Davila,	Do.	.....	5,000
House in Rivas,	Do.	Do.	Long row,	7,000
Hacienda de Cacao,	El Viejo,	Felipe & S. Saenz,	Near Tolo—some wild lands,	3,000
Do. do.	Do.	Clemente Santos,	Old estate, near Rivas,	1,000
House in Rivas,	Do.	Do.	Large adobe,	10,000
House and property in San Juan del Sur,	Do.	Felipe Aviles,	.....	8,000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Do.	Do.	With wild lands,	27,000
Do. do.	Salitre,	Do.	.....	7,000
3 Haciendas de Cacao,	Jocote—La Galpa,	F. & E. Carazo.	.....	2,500
Hacienda de Cacao,	David,	D. Lopez & B. Darce,	Two-thirds of the estate,	8,000
Do. do.	Do.	R. & José Caracas,	.....	2,000
Do. do.	Do.	P. Rivas & family,	Containing 150 acres,	4,500
Do. do.	Do.	José Alfaro,	.....	10,000
House in Rivas,	Do.	Do.	.....	4,000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Palmar,	Juan Agilar,	Near St. George,	3,000
Do. do.	Palmar,	Pablo Torres,	.....	2,000
House in Rivas,	Do.	Do.	.....	2,500
Hacienda de Cacao,	Do.	C. Bustos & family,	.....	500
Do. do.	Javia,	Do. do.	Near St. George,	2,000
House in Rivas,	Do.	Do. do.	.....	2,500
Cattle Estate,	Las Lajas,	R. Paiz & family,	.....	500
House in Rivas,	Do.	Do. do.	On the Plaza,	2,000
Do. do.	Do.	Do. do.	Do.	1,200
Do. do.	Do.	Do. do.	Shed,	400
Cattle Estate,	Mercedes,	Inocente Huete.	.....	8,000
Sugar Estate and Aguardiente Distillery near Rivas,	Do.	Do.	.....	10,000
House in Rivas,	Do.	Do.	.....	500
Sugar Estate near Inotape,	Do.	Do.	.....	1,200
Hacienda de Cacao,	Mercedes,	Do. do.	.....	50,000
Do. do.	Agua Agria,	Pedro Joaquin,	Sold,	8,000
House in Granada,	Do.	Dionicia Fernando,	.....	8,000
Cattle Estate,	Jesus Maria,	Chamorro & family,	.....	12,000
Do. do.	St. Rosa,	Do. do.	2,000 cattle, 300 horses,	15,000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Do.	Do. do.	2,500 cattle, 300 horses,	18,000
House in Granada,	Do.	Fulgencia Vega,	.....	15,000
Stock Ranch,	St. Jeronimo,	Do.	1,500 cattle, 500 horses,	15,000
House in Granada,	Do.	Do.	Guadaloupe street,	4,000
Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1,500
Do. do.	Do.	Nicacio del Castillo,	.....	3,000
Coffee Estate,	Do.	Do.	Near Malaco,	4,000
House in Granada,	Do.	Antonio Barbareno,	.....	5,000
Stock Ranch,	El Falacio,	Do.	600 cattle, 100 horses,	4,400
Plantain Walk,	Do.	Do.	Near Granada,	1,000
House in Granada,	Do.	José Maria Estrada,	.....	2,800
Plantain Walk,	Do.	Do.	Near Granada,	200
House in Masaya,	Do.	Lino Ce ar,	400 cattle, 50 horses,	4,000
Stock Ranch,	Caracol,	Do.	Near San Roque,	3,000
House in Granada,	Do.	Luis Montiel,	.....	6,000
Plantain Walk,	Do.	Do.	Near Vegas,	500
House in Granada,	Do.	Narciso Espinoza,	.....	4,500
3 Houses in Granada,	Do.	Maria Luisa Horan,	.....	5,000
House in Granada,	Do.	José Ubaou,	.....	5,000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Malaco,	Do.	.....	4,000
House in Granada,	Do.	Rosario Vivas,	Granada Hotel,	9,000
Do. do.	Do.	Do.	.....	9,000
Do. do.	Do.	Ponciano Coral,	.....	4,000
Do. do.	Do.	Pelar Marengo,	.....	4,300
Do. do.	Do.	Do.	.....	2,000
Stock Ranch,	Carreta,	Do.	1,500 cattle, 200 horses,	11,000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Do.	Do.	At Malaco,	1,000
House in Granada,	Do.	Fernando Cuzman,	.....	8,000
Stock Ranch,	St. Teresa,	Do.	1,500 cattle, 300 horses,	12,000
House in Granada,	Do.	Do.	.....	6,000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Malaco,	Joaquina Horan,	.....	5,000
House in Granada,	Do.	Do.	.....	1,500
Houses in Granada,	Do.	Pedro Sequerra,	.....	12,000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Do.	Yrena Horan,	.....	10,000
Stock Ranch,	Remates,	Heirs of J. L. Sandoval	.....	9,000
House in Granada,	Do.	Felipe Cabezas,	1,500 cattle,	3,000
Stock Ranch,	San Pablo,	Miguel Gutierrez,	.....	4,000
Do. do.	Do.	Do.	500 cattle,	4,000
Do. do.	Merced,	L. Selayo & D. Lejarsa,	2,500 cattle, 400 horses,	20,000
House in Granada,	Chilamatillo,	Do.	600 cattle, 50 horses,	5,000
Stock Ranch,	Do.	Dolores Lejarsa,	.....	6,000
Do. do.	Quebrada Hond,	Do.	.....	.....
Do. do.	Ostoquito,	Do.	2,500 cattle, 200 horses,	.....
Do. do.	San Jacinto,	Miguel Bolaños & Bros.	2,500 cattle, 500 horses,	17,000
Do. do.	San Francisco and	Do.	.....	20,000
Do. do.	Las Maderas,	Do.	2,000 cattle, 200 horses,	0
House in Granada,	San Roque,	Avilez & Chamorro,	6,000 cattle, 500 horses,	14,000
Stock Ranch,	Do.	Do.	.....	41,000
Do. do.	San Blas,	Domingo Jarquin,	700 cattle, 100 horses,	6,000
Do. do.	Terrabona,	Manuel Alvarado,	500 cattle, 100 horses,	5,000
Do. do.	Corpus Christi,	Manuel Garcia,	600 cattle, 100 horses,	4,500
Do. do.	San Antonio,	Timoteo Lacayo,	800 cattle, 50 horses,	4,500
House in Granada,	Do.	Clito Mayorga,	.....	3,300

T O T A L..... \$753,000
Together with forty or fifty Farms, Houses, &c., in the Department of Rivas, valued at from three hundred to one thousand dollars.

A large portion of the above property is situated within six hours ride of San Juan del Sur, Virgin Bay, Rivas, San Gorgé, Nandaimo and Deriomo, and the remainder in Granada and Chontales.

JOHN MYLARD, MARSHAL.

GOLD IN HONDURAS.—A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Belize, Honduras says:

Some time since I informed you that numbers of gold hunters were wending their way into the State of Honduras, in search of the precious metal. More recently I informed you that a company, called the Honduras Colonization Society, had come to this port, and from here had gone to the town of Truxillo, on their way to the mines in the department of Olancha, in the State of Honduras. On their arrival at Truxillo they found the natives very much alarmed, and greatly in dread of Yankee filibusters. They were obliged to land in small parties, and to deposit their arms in the fort, and wait in town for an order from the President of Honduras. As it took some time to get this permission, they, to pass their time, went to work, some at sign-painting, some at cabinet making, others at shoemaking, others at carpentering, and others went prospecting; and strange to say, on the coast, near the town of Truxillo, they discovered evidences of gold, and after very little trouble, and with but little labor, they found the ore itself in considerable quantities.

A merchant of Truxillo writes to me the gold is of a very fine quality, similar to that taken out of the southern mines in California, and is what is commonly called "shot gold." He also informs me that some parties have taken out lumps which weigh over an ounce, and that all who work there are doing very well. The work is done in the rudest way—without the aid of art, wit or science—yet the old women are averaging over one dollar each a day, while some of the men are earning from eight to eighteen dollars a day. This has waked up the sleepy natives, and a great activity is at present manifested, where all were dead in indolence, idleness and laziness before. But your readers will perhaps say—"Why do not the Honduras Colonization Society work this mine, instead of going into the interior?" I answer: Report encourages them to believe that they will do much better at Olancha, where it is very healthy, while on the coast it is very sickly.

New Orleans, commercially, appears to be growing very rapidly. The domestic exports to foreign and coastwise ports, for the fiscal year just closed, amounted to \$110,853,436, which is an increase over the year ending 30th June, 1855, of twenty-six millions six hundred and eighty-five thousand and ten dollars. The increase in exports to foreign countries for the year reaches the extraordinary sum of \$24,858,411, or within a few hundred dollars of twenty-five millions of dollars, and an increase over the great year of 1853 of \$12,749,339. The domestic exports from New Orleans exceed those of New York for the same period of time. They are given as follows: New Orleans \$80,547,963; New York \$75,026,244; or over five millions greater from New Orleans than from New York. This does not look like New Orleans losing her commercial prosperity, in consequence of railroads over the South and West diverting trade to other Atlantic ports.

TEXAS LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature commenced its session at Austin on the 7th of July. On the 8th, the Governor transmitted a message, setting forth the necessity for action upon the code at this session, and also in reference to the sectioning of the public lands. Mr. Ochiltree has introduced a resolution into the House of Representatives appropriating \$50,000 to promote peaceful emigration to Kansas.

DR. JOHNSON tried his hand at an epigram, and wrote:

"If the man who turnips cries,
Cry not when his father dies,
'Tis a proof that he had rather
Have a turnip than his father."

Lord Chesterfield perpetrated something much better when he saw a full-length portrait of Beau Marsh placed between the busts of Newton and Pope:

"Immortal Newton never spoke
More truth than here you'll find;
Nor Pope himself e'er penned a joke
More cruel on mankind."

"The picture placed the busts between,
Gives satire all its strength;
Wisdom and Wit are little seen,
But Folly at full length."

Peter Pindar was without a peer in the art of epigrams, here are two of the best. The first "On a stone thrown at a very great man, but which missed him":

"Talk no more of the lucky escape of the head,
From a flint so unluckily thrown;
I think very different, with thousands, indeed,
'Twas a lucky escape for the stone."

The second was on the death of Lady M——'s favorite pig, and is exceeded by nothing in the annals of impertinence:

"Oh, dry that tear, so round and big,
Nor waste in sighs your precious wind,
Death only takes a single pig—
Your lord and son are left behind."

This is an extract from an "Essay on the Understanding":

"Harry, I can not think," says Dick,
'What makes my ankles grow so thick.'
'You do not recollect,' said Harry,
'How great a calf they have to carry.'"

[Written for El Nicaraguense.]
AN APPEAL TO THE FILIBUSTERS
OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE, IN BEHALF OF
FREEDOM, WALKER AND NICARAGUA.

By THOS. G. MORRISON.

Rise! Sons of Liberty, arise!
Why would ye falter now,
When deathless honors, dearest prize,
May blossom on your brow?
Your noble fathers fought of old,
That Texas might be free;
And gave their hearts' blood and their gold,
To aid her liberty.

Rise! Sons of Liberty, arise!
Renew the holy flame
That, like a sunny halo, lies
Around your fathers' fame!
Behold, Nicaragua's cause
Your chivalry implores,
To shield her honor and the laws
Now grafted on her shores.

Must she implore your help in vain,
And see her sons dismay'd—
Bow tamely to the tyrant's chain—
Her liberties betrays'd?
Oh, answer ere the hope departs,
That cheers your kinsmen brave;
Nor leave those true devoted hearts
To meet a bloody grave!

No! never be it said that we
Could sit supinely by,
While men are struggling to be free,
And see them vainly die.
Each drop of gallant blood that's shed
Shall awaken into life
A hero to avenge the dead,
And urge the battle strive.

Behold, their honor is your own:
Then brighten it with fame,
Nor leave it thus to bleed and groan,
Or thine must be the shame.
I feel—I know your hearts are large,
And long to see their might
Triumphant in the battle charge,
For glory and the right.

Then, rally! rally round the few
Who've borne the battle's rage,
For every one of them are true
And worthy of a page
In history; so that he who reads
Of these devoted braves,
May prize with pride their warlike deeds,
And worship o'er their graves.

To arms! To arms! it is the hour
To aid a cause that's just,
And to see base Costa Rica's power
With shame to bite the dust!
Rise! Sons of Liberty, to arms!
And thine the glory be
To soothe a nation's wild alarms
And give it liberty.

Louisville, (Ky.) May 15, 1856.

THOMAS H. BENTON has a way of telling a story that the wits of the day might be proud of, if they could beg or borrow it. But it is Benton's own, and he needs no copyright to protect him in his exclusive use of it. Reading some of his recent stump speeches, interspersed with frequent piquant passages of humor, we were reminded of a sudden explosion of his magazine of ridicule, when in the year 1841, the famous John Tyler Bank Bill was introduced into the Senate of the United States with the protracted title of "An act to provide for the better collection, safe keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a corporation, to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States."

Instantly on the title being read, Mr. Benton exclaimed,

"Heavens! what a name! long as the moral law. The people will never stand it. They can not go through all that. Corporosity! that would be a great abridgment, but still it is too long. It is five syllables, and people will not go above two syllables, or three at most, and they often hang at one. I go for short names. The people will have them, though they spoil a long good one to make a short one. There was a most beautiful young lady in New Orleans some years ago, as there always has been, and still are many such. She was a Creole; that is to say, born in this country of parents from Europe. A gentleman, who was building a splendid steamboat, took it into his head to honor this beautiful young lady by connecting her name with his vessel; and he bestowed upon it, in golden letters, the captivating designation of *La Belle Creole*. The vessel was beautiful, and the name was beautiful, and the lady was beautiful; but all the beauty on earth could not save the name from the catastrophe to which all long titles are subjected. At first they called her the *belle*—not the French *belle*, which signifies *fine* or *beautiful*—but the plain English bell, defined in Scripture as a tinkling cymbal. This was bad enough, but worse was coming. It so happens that the vernacular pronunciation of *creole* in the Kentucky waters is *cre-owl*; so they began up there to call this beautiful boat the *Creowl*. But things did not stop here. It was too extravagant to employ two syllables when one would answer as well and be so much more economical, so the first half of the name was dropped, and the last retained; and thus *La Belle Creole*—the beautiful Creole—sailed up and down the Mississippi river all her life by the name, style, title and description of *THE OWL*."

Roars of laughter in the Senate followed this story, and on went Benton with two or three more, but we will repeat but one of them; the last, and with which he concluded his remarks:

"I do not pretend to impose a name upon this

bantling; that is a privilege of paternity, or of sponsorship, and I stand in neither relationship to this babe. But a name of brevity—of brevity and significance—it must have, and if the fathers and sponsors do not bestow it the people will, for a long name is abhorred and eschewed in all countries. Remember the fate of John Barebone, the canting hypocrite in Cromwell's time. He had a very good name, John Barebone; but the knave composed a long verse, like Scripture, to sanctify himself with it, and entitled himself thus: 'Praise God, Barebone, for if Christ had not died for you, you would be damned, Barebone' Now this was very sanctimonious, but it was too long—too much of a good thing—and so the people cut it all off but the last two words, and called the fellow 'damned Barebone,' and nothing else all his life after. So let this corporosity beware; it may get itself damned before it is done with us, and Tyler too."

THE BISHOP of Western New York has signally failed in learning to sing. At a recent ecclesiastical meeting, when the subject of church music was up for discussion, he related his own experience for the purpose of showing that it was not in the power of every one to become a live singer. He said that when he was a student in Yale College, he heard a sermon preached there which declared it to be the duty of every man to learn how to sing. He accordingly went to a singing master, who, after some lessons, gave him up, telling him, "Sir, you have no ear!" (Laughter.) Fearing, however, that it might be incompetency on the part of that teacher, he went to another, who tried him patiently for some time, but at length told him, one day, "My dear Sir, I do not wish to hurt your feelings; but really I do not think it is worth your while to go on: you have no voice!" (Laughter.) Still remembering the fervent exhortations of the sermon, and determined to try once more, he went to a third, who concluded his exertions at length with the testy, but perfectly correct declaration, "Sir, you have neither voice nor ear!" and never can learn music if you should live to the age of Methuselah!" (Long laughter.) So the Bishop gave it up as a bad job, and has never resumed the pleasing task of tuning his pipes from that day to this. We have heard some persons on the stage who were not as well advised in their youth as was the Bishop of Western New York.

A correspondent sends to the Drawer an epigram of his own; it is very fair, certainly from fair to middling:

CUPID AND HYMEN.

"When the young world was in its prime,
Then love for itself was sought,
But Cupid now, by lapse of time,
Of former virtue hath left nought.
Rich love is sought with much avidity,
And Cupid merged in base cupidity."

"And Hymen, with his honored banns,
Was not then sought for sordid lucre;
Now naught will do but house and lands,
Which makes our matches 'eau de sucre.'
Alas indeed, that all this love and honey
Of matrimony should be matter of money!"

THE ruling passion strong in death had never a more impressive illustration than in the case of an elegant and much admired lady in the city of Paris. She was gently passing away from life under a malady that gave no hope of relief, and though she was both young and beautiful, she quietly yielded to the embrace of her destroyer. Several of her friends having called upon her one morning, she was sitting in her drawing-room and gayly conversing with them, when her maid entered and softly delivered a message in her ear. The invalid smiled.

"It is my dress maker," said she, "who has called to fit me a new dress. Will you walk into my boudoir and see me try it on?"

What was the surprise and distress of her fair friends to see a shroud laid out upon the cushions. But it was, of course, a beautiful shroud of *bois de rose*, doubled, with white satin. She tried it, calmly admired its make, suggested here and there an alteration to improve its fit, and within a fortnight she was clad in it, taking her last ride to the house appointed for all the living.

"THAT neatest of all neat things in the Drawer, the story of the widow Lambkin, of whom Dr. Meadows took so much toll when they crossed the bridge on a sleigh-ride, reminds me," writes a Down East friend, "of one of our Maine young fellows, who thus describes his battle, and final victory, in a fair fight for a kiss of his sweetheart:

"Ah, now, Sarah dear! give me a kiss—just one—and be done with it."

"I won't! so, there now."

"Then I'll have to take it, whither or no."

"Take it if you dare!"

"So at it we went, rough and tumble. An awful destruction of starch now commenced. The bow of my cravat was

squat up in half of no time. At the next bout, smash went shirt-collar, and at the same time some of the head-fastenings gave way, and down came Sally's hair like a flood in a mill-dam broke loose, carrying away half-a-dozen combs. One plunge of Sally's elbow, and my blooming bosom-ruffles wilted to the consistency and form of an after-dinner napkin. But she had no time to boast. Soon her neck-tackling began to shiver, parted at the throat, and away went a string of white beads, scampering and running races every way you could think of about the floor. She fought fair, however, I must admit; and when she could fight no longer, for the want of breath, she yielded handsomely; her arms fell by her side—those long, round, rosy arms—her hair hung back over the chair, her eyes were half-shut, as if she were not able to hold them open a minute longer, and there lay a little plump mouth all in the air! My goodness! Did you ever see a hawk pounce on a robin? or a bee on a clover-top? Even so I settled; and when she came too, and threw up those arms, and seized me around the neck, and declared she would choke me if ever I did so again, and had a great mind to do it now, I just run the risk over again, and the more she choked me the more I liked it; and now she puts her arms around my neck, and puts her own lips in the way of mine every day, and calls me her John, and don't seem to make any fuss about it at all. That was a very sensible girl, and she makes a good wife too, as I am not ashamed to say any where."

Quite different, but not less satisfactory was the first osculatory experience of Dominie Brown. He had reached the mature age of five-and-forty without ever having taken part in this pleasant labial exercise. One of his deacons had a very charming daughter, and for a year or two the Dominie had found it very pleasant to call upon her three or four times a week. In fact all the neighbors said he was "courting" her; and very likely he was, though he had not the remotest suspicion of it himself.

One Monday evening he was sitting, as usual, by her side, when a sudden idea popped into his head.

"Miss Mary," said he, "I've known you a long time, and I never thought of such a thing before; but now I would like you to give me a kiss. Will you?"

"Well, Mr. Brown," replied she, arching her lips in a tempting way, "if you think it would not be wrong, I have no objections."

"Let us ask a blessing first," said the good man, closing his eyes and folding his hands. "For what we are about to receive, the Lord make us thankful."

The chaste salute was then given and warmly returned.

"Oh, Mary, that was good!" cried the Dominie; electrified by the new sensation. "Let us have another, and then return thanks."

Mary did not refuse, and when the operation had been repeated, the Dominie ejaculated in a transport of joy:

"For the creature comforts which we have now enjoyed, the Lord be praised, and may they be sanctified to our temporal and eternal good!"

History says that the fervent petition of the honest Dominie was duly answered; for in less than a month Mary became Mrs. Brown.

And now, while on this subject, we find a very fair retort which a young lady at Saratoga Springs sends to the Drawer. An impertinent youth had been amusing himself by exhibiting the following lines to some of the ladies at the States:

"Men scorn to kiss among themselves,
And scarce would kiss a brother;
But women want to kiss so bad,
They kiss and kiss each other."

Whereupon Miss Carrie May penciled this reply on the back of an envelope, and left it for the fool's instruction:

"Men do not kiss among themselves,
And it is well that they refrain;
The bitter dose would vex them so,
They would never kiss again."

"As sometimes on poor woman's lip
Is applied this nauseous lotion,
We have to kiss among ourselves
As a counteracting potion."

G. H. WINES & CO'S.
NEW YORK, N. ORLEANS
SAN FRANCISCO & NICARAGUA
EXPRESS!

MESSRS. G. H. WINES & CO. are now prepared to do a general express business, carrying freight, parcels, valuables, letters, (make collection, &c.) to and from all the principle cities and towns in the United States and Nicaragua. All business entrusted to their care will be attended to with promptness and despatch.

Office in the Post-Office Building.
 G. M. HINKLEY, Agent.
 Granada, October 4, 1856.

GENERAL AUCTION, BROKERAGE AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

A. M. HINKLEY has recently established himself in this city for the purpose of doing a General Commission Business. From his long experience in the forwarding and commission business on the Isthmus of Panama, and in the brokerage and real estate business in the city of New York, he solicits patronage from the public with full confidence of giving satisfaction.
 Script taken for commissions.
 Office in the Post-Office Building.
 Granada, October 4, 1856.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons will present them to me duly authenticated, on or before the 28th day of Dec. 1856, otherwise they will be barred by law.

CHARLES GORDEN,
 CHARLES CALLAHAN,
 JULIUS KIEL.

And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons, will make immediate payment to me.

GILBERT TITUS,
 Public Administrator,
 Oriental Department.

September 27, 1856.
 Granada City, Republic of Nicaragua.

Lost.

ON TUESDAY, the 31st ult., a LAND-WARRANT, for five hundred acres, drawn in favor of J. C. O'Neal. Such measures have been taken as will render the warrant of no use except to the person for whom it was drawn. Any person who returns it to the subscriber, or to the office of El Nicaraguense, will be suitably rewarded.

J. C. O'NEAL.

Granada, October 4, 1856.

David Israng,

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

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

TERMS: CASH.

MAX. A. THOMAN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE
 AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS.

Together with

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

Dr. Augustus Post

TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of
MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY

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

Dr. Augustus Post

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

A DRUG STORE.

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

Particular attention will be paid to putting up prescriptions.
 Granada, June 7, 1856.

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.

Tabor & Duffy.

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

Parte Española.

Sábado, Octubre 4 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 cartillo de ocho lineas, primera insercion,\$2 50
 Cada insercion: consecuente, 1 50

DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA,
 SECRETARIA DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES.

Granada, Setiembre 27, de 1856.

Señor Prefecto de

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

El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes

Considerando que el tratado de amistad, comercio y navegacion hecho en Granada el dia 20. de Junio del año de 1855, requiere que las de bidas ratificaciones sean canjeadas en la Ciudad de Washington dentro del término de diez cho meses despues de firmado; p... an... to en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º Se ratifica y establece por este decreto, en todas sus condiciones el tratado de amistad, comercio y navegacion hecho en Granada el dia 20. de Junio del a o de 1855, entre Nicaragua y los L.E. UU. de América.

Art. 2.º Se autoriza al Sr. John P. Heiss, ciudadano debidamente naturalizado de esta República, para el canje de las ratificaciones de la misma de parte de Nicaragua conforme á las condiciones que oestablece el art. 17. de dicho tratado.

Art. 3.º Comuniquese á quienes correspondan-Dado en Granada á los 27. dias del mes de Setiembre de 1856. Guillermo Walker.—Al Señor Secretario de Estado en el despacho de relaciones exteriores, Ld. don F. Ferrer

De suprema orden lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia y demas efectos esperando recibo su atento servidor.
FERRER.

A la sentida muerte de mi querido amigo el infortunado Don CARLOS CALLAHAN, Colector de la Aduana de Granada,

O D A .

Oh quien pudiera
 Del trueno remedar la voz potente.
 Cual sienta el alma de pesares llena,
 Y el animo abatido.
 Mas, ay ! que enstristecido
 Esta mi corazon, triste y doliente
 Con la muerte fatal del caro amigo,
 Que acabo de perder.
 Cesen ya de correr
 De mis peñados ojos ; las tristes, ay !
 Lagrimas que causan, mi amargura,
 Y aumentan mi tormento.
 Cese, ay ! el sentimiento,
 Que estos recuerdos a mi mente tray,
 Y al hádo cruel, que causa mi tristura,
 Pueda yo resistir.
 Mas, ay ! que yo el vivir,
 Carga pesada es, é insoportable !
 Cuando mi tierno, y leal amigo,
 Deso ya de existir.
 Do podré conseguir,
 Otro amigo cual Carlos ; tan amable,
 Que pueda su amistad partir conmigo,
 Cual Callahan hacia.
 Mas, ay ! la parca impia,
 De mi te reparó joven, lozano,
 Pero su imagen, en la mente mia,
 Vivirá eternamente.
 Jamas irreverente,
 A tu memoria te será este hermano.
 Cual fiel en otro tiempo ser solia,
 Su corazon será.
 Oh, basta ! basta, ya !
 Cese el tormento : venga mi lira !
 Que queiro acompañar el sentimiento,
 Que este pesar me inspira.

ROSEUDO PEREZ.

Granada, Octubre 1 de 1856.

OFFICIAL.

TRATADO DE AMISTAD COMERCIO Y NAVEGACION ENTRE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAPUA Y LOS EE. UU. DE AMERICA.

EN EL NOMBRE DE LA SANTISIMA TRINIDAD:

Habiendo tráfico Comercial establecido hace algun tiempo entre la República de Nicaragua y los EE. UU., ha parecido conveniente para la seguridad, como tambien para el fomento de sus mutuos intereses y para la conservacion de la buería inteligencia entre la mencionada Republica y los EE. UU., que las relaciones que ahora existen entre ámbas partes sean reconocidas y confirmadas formalmente, por medio de un tratado de amistad, Comercio y Navegacion.—Con este objeto han sido nombrados los respectivos Plenipotenciarios á saber.

Por su Excelencia el Diputado Presidente de la Republica de Nicaragua los Señores Don Sebastian Escobar, y Don Agustín Avilez, y por el Presidente de los EE. UU. John Hill Wheeler, Ministro residente cerca de dicha Republica.—Quienes despues de haberse comunicado mutuamente sus plenos poderes y hallándolos en debida y regular forma han acordado y concluido los artículos siguientes.

ARTICULO 1.º

Habrà una perfecta amistad entre e Gobierno de la Republica de Nicaragua, y sus Ciudadanos por una parte, y los EE. UU. y sus ciudadanos por otra parte.

ARTICULO 2.º

Habrà entre los territorios de la Republica de Nicaragua y todos los territorios de los EE. UU. una reciproca libertad de comercio. Los Ciudadanos y súbditos de los dos países, respectivamente tendrán libertad para ir libre y seguramente con sus buques y cargamentos á todos parajes, puertos y bias en los territorios, antes dichos á los cuales se permite y se permitirá ir á otros extranjeros, entrar en los mismos, y permanecer y residir en cualquiera parte de ellos, respectivamente ; tambien para alquilar y ocupar casas y almacenes para los objetos de su comercio ; y jeneralmente los comerciantes y traficantes de cada nacion respectivamente, gozarán la mas completa proteccion y seguridad para su comercio ; estando sujetos á las leyes y estatutos de los dos países respectivamente.

Del mismo modo, los respectivos buques de guerra y paquetes de correo de los dos países, tendrán libertad para llegar franca y seguramente á todos los puertos rios y lugares, á que se permite ó se permitiere llegar buques de guerra, y paquete de correo de otras naciones, entrar en las mismas, anclar y permanecer en ellos, y repararse, sujetos spre. á las leyes y estatutos de los dos países, respectivamente. Por el derecho de entrar en parajes, puertos y rios de que se hace relacion en este artículo, no está comprendido el privilegio del comercio de escala y cabotaje, que unicamente será permitido á buques Nacionales del pais donde se hiciere semejante comercio. Este artículo de ninguna manera se en tendrá que derogar los privilegios concedidos por la Republica de Nicaragua á la Compañía accesoría de tránsito.

ARTICULO 3.º

Siendo la intencion de las dos altas partes contratantes, el obligarse por los artículos presedentes á tratarse la una á la otra en los mismos términos que á la nacion mas favorecida, por el presente convienen mutuamente en que cualquier favor, privilegio, ó inmunidad de cualquiera especie que fuere, que en materias de comercio y Navegacion, haya concedido actualmente ó pueda en adelante conceder, alguna de las partes contratantes á los súbditos o Ciudadanos de otra nacion cualquiera, se hará estensivo á los subdi-

tos á Ciudadanos de la otra alta parte contratante gratuitamente ; siempre que la consecion en favor de la otra nacion hubiere sido gratuita ; pues siendo condicional, ental caso por mutuo convenio, se acordará una compensacion equivalente, cuanto sea posible y proporcionada así en el valor como en los resultados,

ARTICULO 4.º

No se impondrán otros ó mas altos derechos á la importacion en los territorios de la Republica de Nicaragua, de cualquier artículos del producto natural, producciones o manufacturas de los territorios de los EE. UU., ni se impondrán otros ó mas altos derechos á la importacion en los territorios de los EE. UU. de cualesquier artículos del producto natural producciones ó manufacturas de la Republica de Nicaragua, que los que se pagan ó paguen por semejantes artículos, cuando sean producto natural, producciones ó manufacturas de cualquier otro pais extranjero ; ni se impondrán otros ó mas altos derechos ó impuestos en los territorios de cualquiera de las altas partes contratantes á la esportacion de cualesquiera artículos para los territorios de la otra, que los que se paguen ó pagaren por la esportacion de iguales artículos para cualquiera otro pais extranjero ; ni se impondrá prohibicion alguna á la esportacion á importacion de cualesquiera artículos del producto natural, producciones ó manufacturas de los territorios de los EE. UU. para los dichos, ó de los dichos territorios de la Republica de Nicaragua, ó para las dichos, ó de los dichos territorios de las EE. UU., que no se extiendan igualmente á todas las otras naciones.

ARTICULO 5.º

No se impondrán otras ni mas altas derechos ni pagos porrazon de toneladas, fanal, emolumentos de Puertos, práctico, derechos de Salvamentos, en caso de pérdida ó naufragio, ni por razon de algunas otras cargas locales en ninguno de los Puertos de los EE. UU. á los buques Nicaraguenses, sinó los que únicamente pagan en las mismas, los buques de los EE. UU. ni en los Puertos de Nicaragua se impondran á los buques de los EE. UU. otras cargas que las que pagan los Nicaraguenses.

ARTICULO 6.º

Se pagarán los mismos derechos de importacion en los territorios de los EE. UU. por los artículos de productos naturales, producciones y manufacturas de la Republica de Nicaragua, bien sean importados en buques de los EE. UU. ó Nicaraguenses ; los mismos derechos se pagarán por la importacion en los territorios de la Republica de Nicaragua, de las manufacturas efectae y producciones de los territorios de los EE. UU., aunque su importacion sea en buques Nicaraguenses ó de los EE. UU.

Los mismos derechos pagarán y gozarán las mismas franquetas y descuentos concedidos á la esportacion para los territorios de los EE. UU., cualquiera artículo de los productos naturales producciones ó manufacturas de la Republica de Nicaragua, ya sea que la esportacion se haga, en buques de los EE. UU. ó Nicaraguenses ; y pagarán los mismos derechos y se concederán las mismas franquetas descuentos á la esportacion para la Republica de Nicaragua, de cualquiera artículos de los productos naturales, producciones ó manufacturas de los territorios de los EE. UU., sea que esta esportacion se haga en buques Nicaraguenses ó de los EE. UU.

ARTICULO 7.º

Todo comerciante, Comandante de buques y otros Ciudadanos de la Republica de Nicaragua, gozarán de libertad completa en todos los territorios de los EE. UU., para manejar por si sus propios negocios segun lo permitan las leyes, ó para encargar su manejo a quien mejor les parezca, sea corredor, factor, agente ó interprete, y no se les obligará emplear para estos objetos a ninguna otra persona mas que las que se emplean por las Ciudadanos de los EE. UU. ; ni estrán obligados á pagarles mas salario ó remuneracion, que en la que en semejantes casos se paga por Ciudadanos de los EE. UU., y se concederá libertad absoluta en todos casos al comprador y vendedor, para ajustar y fijar el precio de cualquiera efectos, mercaderias, y jeneros importados á es-

portados de la República de Nicaragua, como era conveniente, conformando se con las leyes y costumbres establecidas en el país, los mismos privilegios disfrutaran en los territorios de la República de Nicaragua los Ciudadanos de los E.E. U.U. sujetos á sus mismas condiciones.

Los Ciudadanos de las altas partes contratantes recibirán y gozarán recíprocamente de completa y perfecta protección en sus personas y propiedades y tendrán libre y fácil acceso á los tribunales de Justicia en los referidos países respectivamente, para la prosecución y defensa de sus justos derechos; y ostarán en libertad de emplear en todos cosas, los abogados, procuradores ó agentes de cualquiera clase que juzguen conveniente; y gozarán en este respecto, los mismos derechos y privilegios que allí disfrutaren los Ciudadanos nativos,

ARTICULO 8.º

Por lo que toca á la Policía de los Puertos, á la carga y descarga de buques, la seguridad de la mercancías, vienes y efectos, la sucesión de las propiedades personales por testamento, á de otro modo y al derecho de disponer de las propiedades personales de cualquiera clase ó denominación por venta, donación, permuta, testamento ó de otro modo cualquiera, así como también á la administración de Justicia, los Ciudadanos de las dos altas partes contratantes, gozarán recíprocamente los mismos privilegios, libertades y derechos, que si fueran Ciudadanos nativos, y no se los cargará en ninguno de estas puntos, ó cosas, mayores impuestos ó derechos que los que pagan ó en adelante pagaren los Ciudadanos nativos, sujetos por su puerto á las leyes y estatutos locales de cada país respectivamente.

Este artículo no comprende la venta por medio de mercancías, lo que será arreglado por las leyes comerciales de cada país.

Si algún Ciudadano de cualquiera de las dos altas partes contratantes, muriere con testamento legalmente autorizado tendrá debido y completo efecto y los herederos y legatarios en virtud de dicho testamento, podrán tomar y poseer en virtud de él, cualquiera propiedad mueble ó raíz. En caso que muriere algún Ciudadano de cualquiera de las dos altas partes contratantes, sin haber hecho su última disposición ó testamento en cualesquiera de los territorios de la otra el Ministro, Consultor ó otro agente Diplomático de la Nación á que pertenecía el difunto, y en caso de ausencia, el que representare á dho. Ministro, Consul ó otro agente Diplomático, tendrá el derecho de nombrar curadores que se encarguen de la propiedad del difunto, en cuanto las leyes del país lo permitieren, á beneficio de los legítimos herederos y acreedores del difunto; dando noticia conveniente á las autoridades del país.

ARTICULO 9.º

1.º Los Ciudadanos de Nicaragua residentes en los E.E. U.U. y los Ciudadanos de los E.E. U.U. residentes en Nicaragua pueden casarse con hijas del país tener y poseer por compra, patrimonio ó herencia cualquiera propiedad mueble ó raíz, sin cambiar por eso su carácter nacional, sujetos á las leyes vijentes en la actualidad ó que se decreten sobre el particular.

2.º Los Ciudadanos de la República de Nicaragua residentes en los E.E. U.U. y los Ciudadanos de los E.E. U.U. residentes en la República de Nicaragua estarán exentos de todo servicio militar forzado (ó compulsorio) de cualquiera especie de mar ó de tierra, de toda contribución de guerra, exacciones militares, y préstamos forzados en tiempo de guerra. Pero estarán obligados del mismo modo que los Ciudadanos de cada nación á pagar las contribuciones legales, derechos municipales y cualquiera otra clase de impuestos y cargas ordinarias, préstamos y contribuciones en tiempo de paz, á que están sujetos los Ciudadanos del país, en justa proporción á los vienes que posean.

3.º Ni las propiedades de ninguno de ellos de cualquiera clase serán tomadas para ningún objeto público sin que se les pague adelantado una plena y justa compensación; y

4.º Los Ciudadanos de cada una de las dos altas partes contratantes tendrán derecho ilimitado de ir á cualquiera parte de los territorios de la otra y en todas casas gozarán de la misma seguridad que

los Ciudadanos del país en que residan, con la condición de que observen debidamente las leyes y reglamentos.

ARTICULO 10.º

Cada una de las dos altas partes contratantes podrán nombrar Cónsules, para la protección del comercio; que residan en cual-squiera de los territorios de la otra parte; pero antes que ningún Consul funcione como tal, deberá ser aprobado y admitido en la forma acostumbrada, por el Gobierno, á quien se dirige; y cualquiera de las dos altas partes contratantes puede exceptuar de la residencia de Cónsules aquellos puntos particulares, en que no tenga por conveniente admitirlas. Los agentes diplomáticos y los Cónsules de la República de Nicaragua gozarán en los territorios de los E.E. U.U. de todos los privilegios exenciones é inmunidades concedidas ó que se concedieren á los agentes de igual rango de la Nación mas favorecida; y del mismo modo los agentes Diplomáticos y Consules de los E.E. U.U. en Nicaragua, gozarán conforme á la mas exacta reciprocidad, todos los privilegios, exenciones é inmunidades que se conceden ó en adelante se concedieren á los agentes diplomáticos y Cónsules de la Nación mas favorecida, en la República de Nicaragua.

ARTICULO 11.º

Para mayor seguridad del comercio entre los Ciudadanos de las E.E. U.U. y los Ciudadanos de la República de Nicaragua se estipula que si en algún tiempo ocurriese desgraciadamente una interrupción en las relaciones amistosas, y se efectuase un rompimiento entre las dos altas partes contratantes si concederán á los Ciudadanos de cualesquiera de ellas que estén dentro de los territorios de la otra, si residen en las castas, seis meses, y un año entero á las que residen en el interior para arreglar sus negocios y disponer de sus propiedades; y se les dará un salvo conducto, para que se embarquen en el Puerto que ella elijeren, aun en caso de un rompimiento, todos aquellos ciudadanos de cualquiera de las dos altas partes contratantes que estén establecidos en cualquiera de los territorios de la otra en algún tráfico ó otra ocupación tendrán el privilegio de permanecer y continuar en dicho tráfico ó ocupación sin que se les interrumpa en manera alguna en el goce absoluto de su libertad y de sus bienes, mientras se conduzcan pacíficamente, y no cometan ofensa alguna, contra las leyes; y sus bienes y efectos de cualquiera clase que sean bien que estén bajo su propia custodia; ó confiados á individuos, ó al estado no estarán sujetos á embargo ó secuestro, ni á ningún cargo ó imposición, que la que se haga con respeto á los efectos á bienes pertenecientes á los Ciudadanos del país en que dichos ciudadanos residen de igual modo ó en el mismo caso ni las deudas entre particulares, ni los fondos públicos ni las acciones de Compañías serán jamás confiscadas, secuestradas ó detenidas.

ARTICULO 12.º

Los ciudadanos de la República de Nicaragua y los ciudadanos de los E. E. U.U. que residan en cualquiera de los territorios de la otra parte gozarán recíprocamente en sus casas, personas y bienes, de la protección del gobierno, y continuarán en posesión de las garantías que actualmente tienen. No serán inquietados, molestados y ni perturbados en manera alguna, en razon de su religion, conforme al sistema de tolerancia establecidos en los territorios de las dos altas partes contratantes; con tal que respeten la religion de la nacion en que residan, así como la constitucion, leyes y costumbres establecidas. Tendrán tambien libertad de enterrar á los ciudadanos de cualquiera de las dos altas partes contratantes, que murieren en los referidos territorios, en sus propios cementerios, que podrán del mismo modo libremente establecer y mantener, y no se molestarán los funerales ni los sepulcros de los muertos de ningún modo ni por motivo alguno.

ARTICULO 13.º

En cualquier tiempo que los ciudadanos de las partes contratantes se vean obligados á refugiarse ó asilarse en los rios, bahías, puertos ó dominios de la otra, con sus buques comerciantes ó de guerra, públicos ó particulares, á causa de un temporal persecucion de piratas ó enemigos, ó necesidad de provisiones ó agua, serán

recibidos y tratados con humanidad, y se les concederá todo favor y protección para reparar sus buques, procurarse provisiones, y ponerse bajo todos respectos en estado de continuar su viaje sin obstaculo ó impedimento de ninguna especie.

ARTICULO 14.º

1.º Se conviene entre la República de Nicaragua y los E.E. U.U. que por mútua petición de ellos, sus ministros, oficiales y autoridades, hechos respectivamente, entregaran á la justicia, todas las personas de cualquiera de los dos países, que se procuren asilar ó ocultar en los territorios del otro, que estén acusados de asesinato, asalto con intencion de cometer asesinato, ó piratería, ó incendio, ó robo asolto nocturno de casa con robo, ó forzamiento de mujeres, ó falsificación ó circulacion de papeles falsificados, ó fabricacion ó circulacion de moneda falsa ya sea acuñada ó papel moneda, ó malversacion de los fondos públicos, cometidos en la jurisdiccion de la otra parte; á condición de que esto deberá hacerse solamente con una evidencia tal de criminalidad, que conforme á las leyes del lugar en donde el fugitivo se encuentre, se pudiera justificar su aprehension y auto de prision para el juicio, si el crimen ó ofensa se hubiera cometido en él; y los respectivos jueces ó otras magistrados de los dos gobiernos tendrán poder, jurisdiccion y autoridad por queja hecha bajo juramento de especial orden para la aprehension del fugitivo, ó persona á su acusada para que pueda ser llevada ante tales jueces ó magistrados respectivamente, con el fin de que la evidencia de criminalidad pueda ser oida y considerado. Si en tal audiencia la evidencia fuere suficiente para sostener el cargo, será deber del juez ó magistrado que lo examino, certificarlo á la autoridad ejecutiva con objeto de que pueda expedirse el decreto de entrega del fugitivo. Las espensas de tal aprehension y entrega serán costeadas por la parte que hace la demanda y recibe al fugitivo.

2.º Que cuando alguna persona acusada de los crímenes mencionados en este tratado, hubiere cometido un nuevo crimen en los territorios del estado en donde buscó asilo ó se le encuentre, tal persona no deba ser entregada en virtud de las estipulaciones de este tratado, hasta que haya sido enjuiciada y haya sido absuelta de dicho nuevo crimen ó haya recibido el debido castigo por él.

ARTICULO 15.º

1.º Si alguno ó algunos de los ciudadanos de una ó otra parte infringiese algunos de los artículos contenidos en el presente tratado, dichos ciudadanos serán personalmente responsables, sin que por esto se interrumpa la harmonia y buena correspondencia entre las dos naciones, comprometiéndose cada una á no proteger de modo alguno al ofensor ó sancionar semejante violacion.

2.º Si (lo que á la verdad no puede esperarse) desgraciadamente algunos de los artículos contenidos en el presente tratado fueren en alguna otra manera violados ó infrinjidos, se estipula espresamente que ninguna de las dos partes contratantes ordenará ó autorizará ningunos actos de represalia, ni declarará la guerra contra la otra por quejas de injurias ó daños, hasta que la parte que se cree ofendida hallar antes presentado á la otra una proposicion de aquellas injurias ó daños verificados con pruebas y testimonios competentes, exigiendo justicia y satisfaccion, y esto haya sido negado ó deferido sin razon.

ARTICULO 16.º

Desosos los dos altos poderes contratantes de que este tratado dure cuanto sea posible, conviene que permanezca en completa fuerza por el termino de doce años, contados desde el dia del canje de las ratificaciones; y cada una de las partes tendrá el derecho de notificar á la otra su intencion de terminar, alterar ó reformar este tratado á lo ménos doce meses antes de la conclusion de los doce años, sino se hace notificacion, entonces continuará obligando mas allá del termino referido, hasta que transcurran doce meses del dia en que una de las partes notifique á la otra su intencion de alterarlo, reformarlo ó derogarlo.

ARTICULO 17.º

El presente tratado será ratificado, y

las ratificaciones cambiadas en Washington, en el termino de diez y ocho meses, ó antes si fuese posible.

En fé de lo cual los respectivos plenipotenciarios han firmado el presente sellando con sus sellos respectivos.

Fecho en la ciudad de Granada, Republica de Nicaragua, en Centro-America, á los veinte dias de Junio del año del Señor de mil ochocientos cincuenta y cinco.

SEBASTIAN ESCOBAR,
AGUSTIN AVILEZ,
JOHN H. WHEELER.

AVISO.

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

DEPARTAMENTO MERIDIONAL.

Juan Dias, Palos Negros, Hacienda de Cacao.
Antonio Mairenc, Casa y tierras.
Juan Tardencia, Id.
Francisco Segovia, Id.
Jacinto Sárrera, Id.
Poliecarpo Selaya, Id.
Francisco Rodriguez, Id.
Teofor Rojas, Hacienda de Campo, liandando con tierras de las Lajas, de Don Rafael Pazo.

DEPARTAMENTO DE GRANADA.

Dr. Francisco Barboerena, una casa.
Estor van Sandino, Id.
Santiago Morales, Id.
Casa en San Juan del Sur:
Juan Bazon, "Wilson Exchange."
Haciendas de Campo en Chontales:
Guapinolapa, una de Luis Montiel y Domingo Vega.
Quimichapa, una de Luiza Chamorro y Fernando Sequierra.
J. de Jesus Flores, Hda. de Santa Lucia, en el Distrito de Tipitapa.
Isidro Flores, Hacienda San José, Distrito de Tipitapa.
Camilo Jarquin, casa en Tipitapa.

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 reclamos por sí ó por apoderado Granada, con las pruebas competentes, ante el infraescrito cuerpo de comisionados y en su respectiva oficina, en la casa llamada Oriente, dentro del termino 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, Setiembre 27 de 1856.

IMPORTANTE AVISO.

DEPARTAMENTO ORIENTAL,
Granada, Setiembre 7 de 1856.

La Oficina del archivero de títulos, hipotecas &c. para el Departamento Oriental de la República, se abrirá en la ciudad de Granada el lunes, el 8 de tiembre de 1856.

Se requiere por decreto á todas las personas, que tengan tierras en dicho Departamento, que se presenten con sus títulos, dentro el termino de seis meses de dicha fecha para que se archiven.

A. GILLIS.

OTRO DE IMPORTANCIA.

DEPARTAMENTO MERIDIONAL,
Rivas, Setiembre 8 de 1856.

La Oficina del archivero de títulos, hipotecas &c. para el Departamento Meridional de la República, se abrirá en la ciudad de Rivas el lunes, el 8 de Setiembre de 1856.

Se requiere por decreto á todas las personas, que tengan tierras en dicho Departamento, que se presenten con sus títulos, dentro del termino de seis meses de dicha fecha para que se archiven.

AUGUSTUS H. WHEELER.

IMPRESA LIBERAL.

en la plaza frente á la casa de Gobierno.