

EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, NICARAGUA, (C. A.) NOVEMBER 24, 1855.

NO. 5.

MALE & CUTLER,

CHARLES T. CUTLER.....JOSEPH R. MALE.

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

For one copy, per annum..... \$10
For single copy..... 20 cts.

ADVERTISING TERMS:

For one square of ten lines, first insertion..... \$2 50
Each subsequent insertion..... 1 50

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Of every description executed with neatness and despatch and upon the most reasonable terms at "El NICARAGUENSE" Office, North-east side of the Plaza, (directly opposite the State House,) Granada, C. A.

Mr Wm. GARRETT, of the St. Charles Hotel, Virgin Bay, is our authorized agent for EL NICARAGUENSE at Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur. Mr. G. will receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper in either of those places.

El Nicaraguense.

"NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE."

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, November 24.

BRITISH INTERFERENCE.

NO. II.

In our last issue, in a brief article, we alluded to the ever grasping policy and never satisfied conduct of England with regard to the States of Central America. We shall examine, in a series of short articles, her national policy, not only as regards Central America, but to other portions of the globe; to which we invite the patient and careful attention of our readers. We do not reflect personally upon the conduct of Mr. Chatfield, the late Charge from that government, nor upon Mr. Manning, her present Vice Consul, nor upon the secret spies that she has in the Atlantic States and California. They are they mere tools in more adroit hands, and only do the biddings of a grasping, unscrupulous, aristocracy.

With a territory at home, not equal to many single states of the United States, it is the boast of her statesmen that by her policy and her arms her sway has become so extensive over the world, that the sun never sets on her flag; for, when his setting rays sink upon her western possessions, his rising beams gild her territories in the East.

As her military positions at Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands govern the Mediterranean sea, so she is seeking to extend her power in the Black Sea, and thus control the power of Europe. Her possessions in Asia are equally well chosen.

On this continent, her Messias-like meshes, are endeavored to be thrown around the expanded and expanding limbs of "Young America." With Halifax on the North, Bermuda on the Centre, her islands in the West Indies on the South, and her possessions on the north of Oregon, she deems her cordon of fortifications perfect; and now, under the flimsy pretence

LATER FROM THE CRIMEA.

It is not to be expected that Russia, after her able and gallant defence at Sebastopol, against the most powerful armament that has ever attacked a fortress in the history of the world's wars—will remain inactive longer than to prepare for more effective action. There is no doubt that the result was anticipated and provided for by the Czar; who seems to possess all the forethought and genius of his great predecessor. His resources are as great as his position may demand; his people are confident of his capacity, and to a man will fight for their religion and their country; who, although they may be the children of the North, are warm in their love to their prelate king and their wintry homes. The world is now satisfied of the bravery of the Russians. The greater portion are satisfied that to conquer them will drain the coffers of Allied Europe, and plunge them into financial difficulties out of which they cannot extricate themselves for centuries; leaving their descendants a golden yoke in the shape of a national debt, and an impoverished and starving populace.

The capture of Sebastopol may, for a time, stop the grumbings of the fund providers of England and France; but when they come down to facts, and think on the enormous sacrifice of life, and the millions of money expended on its prolonged attack—that money extracted from their coffers, those men from their hearths—their dissatisfaction will increase with time, and should the demands continue another season, it may not be wondered at if both those countries are involved in civil war. Then farewell, forever, France and England to dynasty.

We clip the following war news from the New York Herald, of the 9th, inst. It was brought by the steamship Asia, which vessel arrived at Boston on the morning of the 8th, Nov.

The principal portion of the news from Sebastopol consists of obscure accounts of the manoeuvres of the two armies in the field, the substance of which appears to be that the allies are moving forward systematically in strong force, and that the Russians are retiring in good order back upon their fortified positions.

The British and French were engaged in clearing away the ruins of the city.

The French and Sardinians had advanced from the Tchernaya and Baidar line, and correspondence of the 13th, says the French posts are within nine miles of Bashi-Serai, also close to the Russian position at Abut and Airgal, where, if at all, the Russians must make a stand.

The Russians have thirteen infantry divisions opposite the allied lines, namely, one division of Guards at the fortifications on the north plateau, two at Inkermann, two on McKenzie's Ridge, and the remaining eight guard the series of plateaus from Bakshi-Serai down to Aitodor and the river courses of the Bulbec, Katicha, and Alma.

English correspondence to Oct. 12th, supposes that the Russians from the north side of Sebastopol were falling back by detachments on Perekop. There was, however, diminution of the fire from the forts and batteries on the north side of harbor. Their fire during the last four days had been very active, and was chiefly directed against the Malakoff and the French quarters in the western part of the south side.

A Russian despatch of the 22d, via Berlin, says the Allies, forty thousand strong, had marched from Eupatoria towards Toulat; but on the 23d, perceiving our lancers on their left flank, they retired behind Atkatschi.

much in the war itself as in the way she has prosecuted it. She has acted as though she did not want to crush Russia, but merely to confine her. She has not shown by her actions what she asserted through her newspapers and in parliament, that the war is a war of opinion. She has given no evidence to the world that she is fighting the battle of freedom against despotism. On the contrary, her policy has led men to think that she is merely engaged in a game of king-craft. The great Democratic element which is in reality her vital spirit, is consequently restrained. Her true men, therefore—lords or commons—citizens or soldiers—feel that their leaders are only in play: not in that solemn earnest which alone can call out the irresistible energies of the English heart, and which would secure the hearty sympathy—perhaps in case of extremity the whole souled assistance of America. When England by herself, and with no such degraded allies as France or Turkey, shall boldly take the field against despotism, and raise the standard of constitutional government, the right of every man to act freely so long as he does not injure his neighbor, she will have no want of sympathy on the part of most of the citizens of the United States, to complain of.

So we have said again and again that England was wrong, and have not concealed our satisfaction at her defeats so far—but be it well understood, only because we hope these defeats will turn her into the path, to pursue which will be glory to herself and welfare to humanity. We are no "Englishman, thank God," but yet we have no "Russian sympathy." We rate British courage, constancy and devotion very high indeed, and are confidently assured that nothing can beat Great Britain but a bad cause. With a cause no better than her present one appears to be, we cannot wish her success—nor do we think she will obtain it. Even when she take Sebastopol, which we never doubted she would do, what has she? A position at the expense of one hundred thousand men, which she cannot—or should not—retain.—S. P. American.

[From Squier's History of Nicaragua.]

THE DISCOVERY OF NICARAGUA.

(Continued.)

Gonzales, who had gone to Spain soon after his discovery to procure the means of conquering and settling the country, finding himself anticipated by Cordova, raised a force and entering Honduras by the valley of Olancho, from the Bay of Honduras, marched upon the towns established by the latter.—The consequences were many battles, and much disturbance and turmoil, exceeding anything which had previously resulted from the jealousies and rivalries of the conquerors, in America. Very little regard was paid to the mother country or its directions; in fact, after the death of Pedro Avias de Avila, who was the first governor of the country, Rodrigo de Contreras, his son-in-law, who succeeded him, openly disregarded the order of the crown, which prohibited its officers from holding the Indians as property. For this, charges were preferred against him, and he went to Spain to vindicate himself in the "Audiencia Real." In his absence, his son, Hernandez de Contreras, resenting his father's treatment, openly revolted. Their first victim was Antonio de Valdeso, the bishop of Nicaragua, whose portrait is preserved in the great cathedral of Leon. The insurgents were successful in gaining complete possession of the country; but not satisfied with this, they seized some vessels in the port of Realejo, and embarked for

was guarded with fourteen pieces of cannon, and "six peteros." This information, continues De Lussan, "would doubtless, have terrified any but freebooters, but did not for one moment retard our design, nor hinder us. About two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, we came up to the town, where at one entrance into the suburbs we met a strong party lying in ambush for us, whom, after an hour's engagement, we fell with that fury on, that we made our way over all their bellies, with the loss of but one man on our side, and from thence we entered the town, where we made a halt to wait for the answer of several of our company, whom we had detached to go round and take observation of a fort which we saw in a direct line with the street by which we entered." The reconnoitering over, and the plan of attack laid out with all military precision, the freebooters "exhorted each other to hail on bravely and advanced at a good round pace to the attack." When they had got within cannon shot of the works, they were fired on, but at every discharge the pirates "saluted them down to the ground, by which means the shot went harmlessly over." This excellent practical joke was met by the Spaniards by false priming, "to the end that the pirates might raise their bodies after the sham was over," and receive the real discharge. The pirates then broke into the houses and made their approaches through the walls, from one to the other; and finally came sufficiently near to use their fire arms and hand grenades, and being superior in number, and withal well used to hard fighting they soon made themselves masters of the work. Upon the side of the pirates four men were killed and eight wounded, which, De Lussan complacently observes, "was in truth very cheap. They then went to the great church and piously sang the Te Deum, fixed their sentinels, and the Court of Guard, (probably some kind of commission to take charge of the plunder,) in the strong built houses," and afterwards we found to gather in the booty. But their victory was a barren one, for they only found a "few goods and some provisions.

Much disappointed, they sent out parties to collect the treasures which they conceived might be hidden on the estates outside of the city, but without better success, for they came back, as De Lussan classically observes, "re infecta." They then caught a woman whom they sent to the Spaniards with a demand for the ransom of the town, and a threat of burning the same in case their requisition was not complied with. The Inhabitants were not so easily frightened, and did not trouble themselves to give an answer, whereupon the pirates "set fire to the houses out of mere spite and revenge."

(To be Continued.)

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE U. STATES

STATE ELECTIONS—NEW YORK.

State Officers.

Secretary of State, Joel T. Headley, K. N.
Comptroller, Lorenzo Burrows, K. N.
Treasurer, Stephen Clark, K. N.
Canal Commissioner, S. S. Whelan, K. N.
State Prison Inspector, Wm. A. Russell, K. N.
Attorney General, Stephen B. Cushing, K. N.
State Engineer, Silas Seymour, K. N.
Judge Court App'ls, long term, S. L. Selden, II. & S.
" " short term, Geo. G. Comstock, K. N.

The utmost good feeling prevailed throughout the State on the day of election.

[For the El Nicaraguense.]

HEART NOTES.

Sweet, oh, how sweet are the accents of love,
When they circle around our own native hearth;
But they are sweeter by far in a foreign land,
When they speak to the heart of the home of our birth—

And they thrill like the tidings of hope to the one
Who desolate sits and awaits his drear fate;
They speak like the joyful troll of a bird,
Who has sought full long and has found his mate;
They gush from the heart like the clear mountain rill,
And flow o'er the soul like that stream o'er its side;
Or fill up with pleasure, like the one who has strayed,
And is brought by its voice to the home of his bride.
Oh, there is nothing so sweet as that dear call of love,
That none who have strayed but have felt its power;
No matter how lovely the clime where he roams,
It refreshes the wanderer like the earth in a shower.
Em.

LIFE IS REAL.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Tell me not in mournful numbers,
Life is but an empty dream;
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.

Life is real! life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul.

Not enjoyment and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way,
But to act that each to-morrow,
Finds us farther than to-day.

Art is long, and time is fleeting,
And our hearts though stout and brave,
Still like muffled drums are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!

Trust no future howe'er pleasant!
Let the dead past bury its dead!
Act—act in the living present,
Heart within and God o'er head.

Lives of great men all remind us,
We may make our lives sublime,
And departing, leave behind us,
Foot prints on the sand of time;

Foot prints that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother
Seeing shall take heart again.

Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM CALIFORNIA.

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of protection of the Mosquito tribe of Indians, she es in wait at San Juan del Nicaragua, and thus en-avors to hold the key that opens the Atlantic to the Pacific, and hold in check not only the United States, but Central America.

It was not until the United States had acquired, by treaty with Mexico, possessions on the Pacific, and these paternal feelings of protection were ever shown towards the Mosquito Indians, who have not, and never had any more claim to San Juan than they have to the territories of the moon. It was only to check the progress of democratic principles and American enterprise, that this flimsy excuse was created. It was the boast of the late Secretary of State, Mr. Clayton, that by his treaty of 19th of April, 1850, he had disarmed this protection, and that England cannot place an armed man on this territory without a shameful violation of her sacred faith—and that by that treaty England had been "run out of Central America." It is true that the policy of Mr. Clayton did run his own countrymen out of Central America, or the Government of the United States has faithfully observed this treaty; but the power of England, as strong in this country as it was in April, 1850, when the treaty was made. Her fleets still protect her harbors, her agents, (and their names are legion,) are in every part of Central America. The treaty Clayton was ill-concocted and ill-advised. It is observed by England or it should be abrogated. The people of Nicaragua have felt "the tenacious" long and cruel. As far back as 1740, when her sea captains and others, they have descended upon her territory and robbed her towns. In 1780, under Col. Polson, and the celebrated Lord Nelson, then a captain in the Royal Navy, they seized the old fort at Castillo. The British forces under Sir Charles Adam, in establishing the blockade of 1842, of San Juan del Norte, recognized and declared it as the property of Nicaragua, in order to coerce the Government of Nicaragua to pay \$14,000, due English merchants.

On the 27th of October, 1847, the commander of the Alarm, an English Frigate, ordered Don Rafael Burmudez, the commandante of this Republic, not to raise the Nicaraguan flag at San Juan del Norte, on peril of his life; and hoisted the Mosquito flag, which the Alarm saluted with twenty-one guns. This act was protested against by the commandante; but this flag remained until the 13th of July, 1854, when it was shot down by Capt. Hollins of the U. S. Ship Cyane.

In 1848, with the boats of a British man-of-war, they attacked Nicaragua and murdered her people at Sarapiquí and Castillo, in which, Walker, the English Consul, lost his life. We trust that the time has come when to the arrogant waves of British ambition, some power not owed by her force, or seduced by her flattery, shall say, "thus far shalt thou come, and no farther." Let her keep to her own territories and not by officious intermeddling of her ministers, consuls, or others, seek to control the destinies of Central America.

We may allude to this interesting question in another number.

A New Mntr.—The Sacramento Union calls the Recorder's Court of that city a mint. It has yielded, up to Saturday, for the present month, \$1,200,25 from thirty one cares.

FORGERY OF CHECKS.—Two forged checks bearing the name of S. C. Hastings, one for \$750 and another for \$500 were presented and paid at the banking house of Palmer, Cook & Co., and another for \$2,650 presented and refused. Another for \$450 was passed on C. K. Garrison. Before the party could be discovered he made good his escape to Nicaragua, at least so states the Times and Transcript.—Wonder who he is. We've no use for such scoundrels in Nicaragua for the present, but hope ere long to have a States Prison established in Granada when the services of such gentry, as the above, will be duly appreciated by the State.

The announcement that the Russians had blown up Fort Nicholas and their other works at Otchakoff, is confirmed.

Nothing has occurred between Kinburn and Nicolief.

English letters say that gunboats reconnoitred to near Nicolief. Major Delafield, Major Murdoch, jr., and Capt. McLellan, American officers, had arrived in the camp. A British general order provides them with rations during their stay in the Crimea.

Miss Nightingale has returned from Sebastopol. Gen. Wyndham, the hero of the Rodan, has the command of the Fourth British Division.

The land strength of the Allies in the Crimea has been reported at 210,000 men, including the sick.

In the Baltic the weather was bad, and the English fleet was preparing to leave.

The gunboats at Elsinore were ordered to England. The coasting trade was again springing up since the removal of the fleet.

When the Russians in Asia heard of the fall of Sebastopol, they on the 29th of September, made their attack on Kara. The Turkish details of the affair are received. The Russian loss is reported at 2000. Two Turkish redoubts were lost and re-taken four times. The Hungarian General, Komaty, commanded the Turks in the absence of the British General,

SEBASTOPOL EST PRISE.

"Some twelve or fourteen months have passed since we first wrote that sentence. The occasion was when the words were reported to have been pronounced by *Le Petite Napoleon*; on the authority of a certain Tartar courier, who came from God knows where, and has never been heard of since. France and England went mad over the matter of course.—France took it in a lady-like way—that is to say, she looked into the glass her vanity always keeps before her, and saw herself with a halo of glory round her head, transcending everything that had encircled her previous history. A fountain of *vivas* thrilled the air, and she settled into the complacency which so eminently distinguishes her.

With England it was different. John Bull concluded he had floored his man, and looked round for a fresh antagonist. The United States caught his eye. To his extreme disgust Jonathan had been progressing for a number of years at a rate that threatened his naval supremacy—on which alone he could hope long to exist. The opportunity was tempting. He had, as he thought beaten a first rate power, and could consequently afford to bully another of the same class. So he told Uncle Sam, through the columns of the *Times*, that his would be the next turn, and that if he persisted in his aggressive course—annexing territory at the rate of a hundred thousand acres a year—he might expect to be whipped at the earliest opportunity.

The first fall of Sebastopol turned out a lie; may not the last be very much the same kind of hoax? It is clear enough that the Malakoff has fallen, but is that the fall of Sebastopol? And if Sebastopol fall, what then? Is England one step nearer to what she desires to effect? Sebastopol taken is but an outpost driven in.

We have long ago said, what we now repeat, that in the present contest between the Allies and Russia, England is wrong. We leave France out of the question. Louis Napoleon must fight some one in order to maintain his power. By this war he provides sustenance or death for many of that unsettled portion of his people who principally make the revolutions for which the pleasant land of France is famous. The sustenance for these men is derived from British gold; the death from cholera and Russian shot. He is right enough. It is clear gain to him, no matter which side wins. Indeed a speedy conclusion of the struggle is probably the last thing he would desire. He can afford to fight well enough so long as England foots the bill. But, as we have said, England is wrong, not so

Panama, with a view of extending their conquests in that direction, and ultimately of seizing upon Peru. Hernandez, in short, conceived the idea of becoming king of the continent, and ruler of the South Sea. He attacked and captured Panama; but on his way to reduce Nombre de Dios, encountered misfortunes which ended in his death. Thus terminated this bold and magnificent design; the magnitude of which appalled the King of Spain, and which, at one moment seemed on the eve of a successful consummation. The anniversary of Hernandez's death, on the 23d of April 1519, was celebrated with great solemnity in the Cathedral of Panama, until the period of the independence from Spain.

It is not necessary, nor would it be particularly interesting, to trace the early history of Nicaragua further. In due time, it was organized as a province in the kingdom or Captain Generalcy of Guatemala, and governed by a Governor Intendant, appointed by the crown, but subject to the Captain Generalcy of Guatemala, and so remained until its emancipation in 1823. At that time Granada was among the first cities to declare in favor of republicanism.

Thomas Gage, an English monk, who went through Nicaragua in 1665, has left us a brief but interesting account of the country, which he calls "Mahomet's Paradise, from its exceeding goodness." At that time there were in the city of Granada two cloisters of Mercenarian and Franciscan friars, and "one parish church, which was a cathedral, for the Bishop of Leon did almost constantly reside there." The houses, he says, were fairer than those of Leon, and the merchants enjoyed great wealth. They carried trade directly with Guatemala, Honduras, and San Salvador, as also with Panama, Carthagenia and Peru. At the time of sending away their vessels, ("frigates," as Gage calls them), the city was one of the richest in all North America. The king's treasure from Guatemala and Mexico was often sent this way when the Hollanders and other enemies infested the Gulf of Mexico. Gage tells us that while he was there, "in one day there entered six *Requias*, (which were each at least three hundred mules,) from San Salvador and Honduras alone, laden with indigo, cochineal, and hides; and in three days after from Guatemala came in three more, one laden with silver, (which was the king's tribute,) another with sugar, and the other with indigo." Respecting the "frigates" of which Gage speaks, we shall have more to say elsewhere. They generally sailed for Carthagenia, but sometimes directly for Spain. They were occasionally intercepted by the English and Dutch vessels cruising about the mouth of "El Desaguadero," or the San Juan, and the fear of this, observes the quaint old traveller, "did make the merchants tremble and sweat with a cold sweat."

Granada, in common with all the Spanish cities on the Pacific declivity of the continent, suffered much, at a later period, from the pirates. In 1686 it was attacked by a party from the combined French and English buccaners then in the South Sea, and sacked. They landed on the seventh of April in that year, on the coast of the Pacific, in number three hundred and forty-five men. They travelled only by night, with a view of surprising the town. De Lussan, who was of the party, records the adventure. He says that on the ninth of the month, two days after their departure from the coast, the fatigue which they had undergone, and the sharp hunger which pressed them, obliged them to halt at a great sugar plantation about four leagues from Granada, and on the way thither. It belonged to a Knight of St. James, who however, escaped being taken prisoner, for the excellent reason assigned by the chronicler, viz.: "our legs at that time being much more disposed to rest than to run after him." Upon coming near the town, they discovered that their approach was known, and saw what De Lussan calls, "two ships upon Lake Nicaragua," laden with the effects of the retreating inhabitants. They now proceeded with more caution, and having captured a prisoner found out that a portion of the inhabitants remained, and had entrenched themselves in the Place de Arms, or Plaza, which

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

Louisiana, it was reported by telegraph to New York, had gone for the American party. New Orleans gives a heavy Know Nothing majority. CHAS. DERBIGNY, the K. N. candidate for governor, is a Catholic, and it is said was born in France. We believe he is a worthy and capable man.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

Baltimore, Nov. 8th, 1855. The whole K. N. ticket is elected in this city by about 500 majority.

In the 11th Congressional district Harris, K. N., has large gains in Baltimore county, and is believed to be elected over Van Sant, Democrat.

In the fourth district the returns indicate the election of Henry W. Davis, K. N. by about 850 majority over Henry May, Dem.

In the 5th district Henry W. Hoffman, K. N., is elected over Hamilton, Dem.

In the 6th district Bowie, Whig and Anti-K N., is probably elected to Congress.

[LATER.]

In the 2d district Ricard, Know Nothing, is reported elected.

The entire Know Nothing ticket is elected in Baltimore.

WISCONSIN ELECTION.

Milwaukee, Nov. 7, 1855. Up to 12 o'clock M., the vote of this city for Governor stood: Barstow, Dem., 3,889; Bashford, Rep., 4,633.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

The result of the election in the State of New Jersey is considered to be a democratic victory. The election was not as important as usual, being confined to the choice of legislative representatives and county officers. The Democracy was united, and have elected four of the six State Senators, and the next Senate will be composed of eleven Democrats, five Whigs, and four Know Nothings. The Democratic majority in the Senate last year was two. This year the House will consist of thirty seven Democrats, sixteen Whigs, six Know Nothings, and one Temperance man, which is a gain of two members upon the democratic majority of twelve majority last year.

SAN FRANCISCO ELECTION.

Johnson, K. N., has 4,937 majority.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE SOUTH.—The Monterey Sentinel says, in reference to the change which has taken place in that county:

"During a recent visit to the country, we could not help contrasting the past times with the present—then, if a person passed through this part of the country he would see the plains covered with vast herds of roaming cattle, and the traveller was content to camp under a tree for his rest at night, with his saddle and horse accoutrements for his bed, and if perchance he reached a house, beef and frijoles were his supper, with a tortilla for his plate to eat from.— Now, we have stage coaches making regular daily trips, hotels at convenient distances—the plains are dotted with snug dwellings enclosed with neat and substantial fences, and the thrifty farmer may be seen in the fields busy gathering from the fertile grounds the fruits which generous nature has given them."

If such has been the brief history of Southern California, what stupendous changes may we not expect to witness, within the year 1856, throughout the fairy land of Nicaragua.

THE DISBURSMENTS from the City Treasury of the city of San Francisco from Oct. 1st, 1849, to July 1st 1855, \$1,324,650 19.

THE GOLD coinage of the San Francisco Branch Mint during October was \$2,382,896.

On the morning of the 2d inst. a fire broke out in the large distillery on Folsom street, San Francisco. The fire originated while Mr. Isaacs, one of the employees, was filling the still; the alcohol exploded, and the flames extended to the roof, and to the other parts of the building. The fire burned two or three houses, and consumed the whole stock of liquors, grain, apparatus, &c., with the building. The total loss is estimated in the *Daily American* of the 3d at \$300,000. There were employed in the building at the time between thirty and forty persons, some ten of whom were scalded. The names of the sufferers are Messrs. Barnet & Hushfield, proprietors, slightly; S. Isaacs, Carrol, Deal, Bird, Kelly, Cooper, and Curren, badly scalded, and Mr. B. Isaacs slightly. A woman named Emily Edwards, a Creole from the West Indies, and one who was badly burned in the great fire of 1851, is entitled to great credit for her exertions. She was the first to give the alarm; she had the fence torn down, and carried out a large quantity of grain, and she it was who saved four men who were scalded by dragging them from the building, and covered them with her own clothing, which she tore off of her person. Mr. Bird, says one of our San Francisco exchanges, has since died. We also learn that Mr. Thos. Seward, of Engine Co. No. 7, was so severely injured by the falling of a chimney of the distillery, that he died in a very short time after he was extricated. Poor Tom, we knew him well, and a more efficient fireman was never to be found upon the brakes a machine in San Francisco. His brother members will sadly miss him when called out to battle with the fiery element.

HENRY MEIGGS.—The *Alta* of the 4th, publishes a letter from a gentleman in Valparaiso, which states that the government of Chile has given directions for the arrest of Meiggs, and his delivery to the American Consul for safe keeping. The letter says that Meiggs has been living for some time at Chilleau, 300 miles south of Valparaiso, and has been engaged in the manufacture and sale of native wines, but was at that time embarking in gold mining operations. The writer thought that he would be delivered up within a week from the date of his letter—Sept. 14.

INDIAN WAR IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON.—Many of the Indian tribes in Oregon and Washington territories have at last taken up the tomahawk in earnest, and a serious and extensive war has commenced. Report says that about seventy or more whites have been killed, besides nearly as many Chinamen; and in several places U. S. troops and families are in very dangerous positions. The volunteers and U. S. troops have turned out liberally, and have in several skirmishes punished the red-skins severely, but the Indians on account of their numbers, had gained decided advantages at the latest accounts.

DEATH OF MRS. LODER.—We regret to record the death of a very estimable lady, Mrs. George Loder, who expired at her residence on Friday morning, after a lingering illness.

THE *Mountain Democrat* says that Crane, the murderer of Miss Newman, and Micky Free, one of the murderers of Howe, will be hung in Coloma on Friday next. Both, we understand look upon their approaching fate with the utmost indifference. Crane has written his own and Free's confession. The latter is filled with startling developments. Kelly, the accomplice of Free, has not yet been tried.

ACQUITTED.—The Spaniards who were suspected of murdering the Chinaman at Chinese flat, Sierra Co., were tried by a "people's jury," at St. Louis and discharged for want of testimony and on condition that they should leave the county.

ABSCONDED.—W. S. Hughes, Assessor of Shasta co. has absconded. He had been indicted for embezzlement of funds received by him as Assessor and not accounted for. The amount of his peculations does not exceed seventy-five dollars and for this small sum he has forfeited his character and reputation.

CONVICTS.—Samuel Brown and John Gaston have been sent to the State's Prison from Calaveras county.

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El Nicaraguense.

"NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE."

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, November 24.

Anarchy and confusion, war, rapine, and bloodshed have reigned supreme for the last thirty years in the Americano-Spanish Republic. Their general history has been one which shocks the reader, and there is scarcely a page in the volume from which we do not turn, in its perusal with disgust and horror. The strife that has laid waste the homes and lands of the inhabitants, and agitated the political parties of the Republic of Nicaragua, are only the result of its tyrannical and slothful government by parties caring less for the welfare and advancement of the populace, than their own aggrandisement.

The political strifes that have convulsed the inimicable Republic of the United States are merely the result of institutions which permit to each individual the cherished prerogative of suffrage, and public expression of opinion on all the topics affecting the government of the country.

Not so with Nicaragua. Benighted, they have been thrust headlong into the horrors of a civil war by government notorious for its zealous watchfulness in regard to foreign intercourse and free communication with the world at large—their hearths deserted, their children abandoned to squalid want, friends alienated from friends, families dismembered, property neglected, destroyed, and left to ruin and decay. The rulers, fresh from the effeminate pleasure of a Court, notorious for its gallantry and dissipation, had neither interest or sympathy with the people. They invested themselves with the highest honors, and rioted in slothful ease in their mansions, while want stalked through the land, and war decimated the population.

Such is the dark side of the picture.—Now, turn we to the other. The march of civilization in its onward progress has penetrated even to the most remote parts of the earth. America, the pioneer in the cause of liberty of the present century, has been the North Star of the world for seventy-nine years, a living example that republics can exist, and that men actuated by proper principles can govern themselves. Stimulated by the best and most philanthropic feelings, a band of bold, adventurous men, led by one, who has proved himself equal to any emergency, (invited by the liberal party in Nicaragua,) left their peaceful, quiet homes, abandoned friends, loves, and everything, to come to a foreign land and assist a party struggling for liberty, that watchword of noble spirits. They came, they fought,

GRANADA, Nov. 23d, 1855.

MESRS. EDITORS:—I send herewith, for publication, a copy of a letter from the Prefect of Nueva Segovia, to Mr. Squire, late American Minister to this State. It contains, with the reports appended, more reliable information than can readily be obtained elsewhere; and will, doubtless, be of interest to the numerous parties in the country who contemplate an early visit of exploration to the mines. The letter and reports are from the proof-sheets of a work in the press of Harper & Brothers, New York, entitled, "Notes on Central America."

Very truly, yours.

J. W. FABENS.

(Prefect's Office, and Military Commandancy of Nueva Segovia, October, 4th, 1850.

DEAR SIR:—Appended hereto is a list of various mines of the precious metals and gold washings known to exist, to the east and north-east of this city, which I have obtained from responsible persons, for transmission to you.

They are worthy of attracting the attention of all Nicaraguans, and especially of the industrious and enterprising people of the United States. I am indebted to Don Gregorio Herrera, an inhabitant of the valley of Arrayan, for much of my information. He has been occupied for many years in the gold washings of that district, and has sent to me here a load of the auriferous sand from the ravine (gulch) of Salamapi. It is proper to add that, in the vicinity of the gold washings, the land is of the richest quality, and the hills are covered with valuable woods and medicinal herbs. The district is well watered, maintaining the grass always green, and is therefore well adapted for cattle.

In conclusion, I can only say that I shall avail myself of all the leisure which I may have, to inform you of the character and resources of this interesting region.

As ever, truly your obedient servt.

F. D. ZAPATA.

E. G. SQUIER, Esq.

Minister of the United States, Leon.

Report of the gold washings, and the mines of gold and silver, which exist to the east of this city (Ocotal) on the main road to Jalapa.

1. At the distance of 2 1-2 leagues from this city are the ravines (quebradas) of Chachaguas, with gold dust mingled with the sand.

2. On the same road to Jalapa, at the distance of four leagues from this city, are the ravines of Sabamapi containing several gold washings, yielding gold in considerable quantities, and of superior quality.

3. In the same direction, six leagues from this city, is the ravine of Alah, gold washings worked by the Giurises, and whence the neighbors of the valley of Arrayan have constantly obtained large quantities.

4. Eleven leagues from this city is the ravine of Leones, where there is a gold

COL. P. H. FRENCH.

Yesterday Col. P. H. French resigned his office, and seat in the Cabinet, as Minister of Hacienda. The Col. has been for some time seriously unwell, and the duties of his office too arduous for his declining health. On the same day, the Government tendered him the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, with extraordinary powers—which he accepted at earnest solicitation, and by advice of his physicians. Though it may be difficult to find so able a substitute for the Colonel's recent office, nevertheless, we consider him still better adapted for, and his services more valuable to the Government as Minister to the United States, there being matter of great moment pending between that Government and Nicaragua.

We understand the Colonel leaves for Washington by the next steamer.

EVERYTHING, throughout Nicaragua remains quiet, the natives turning their attention to agriculture and trade, and families returning to their deserted homes. Thus far the progress has been incredible, and we can with safety assert that strife is at an end, and in Nicaragua there will be no *mas* war.

WE ARE happy to state that Mr. J. W. Fabens formerly American Consul at San Juan del Norte, has been appointed to the newly created office of Director of Colonization.

THE STEAMER VIRGIN, which arrived here on Wednesday morning, brought up the commander and a large number of the officers of the U. S. War Steamer Massachusetts, now lying at San Juan del Sur, at two o'clock, accompanied by the American Minister, they waited upon the President and General Walker, We have not learned what transpired at the audience.

MR. C. T. CLAY, of New York, arrived here on Wednesday last, on his way to the Chontales district, where he intends to examine a gold mine, supposed to be very rich, and of which he is the proprietor. Should he find the mine anything near as valuable as it is reported to be, he will probably take measures at once to work it in the best manner.

MR. GEORGE COOK, formerly connected with "El Nicaraguense," who disposed of his interest, through sickness, and an intention of returning to the Atlantic States—we are happy to state is rapidly recovering, and has made up his mind to continue in the service of the Army of Nicaragua.

CAPT. EDWARD RAWLE, Ordinance Officer, leaves for New Orleans on the 27th inst, as we understand, on business for the Government.

Mr. Fisher, who arrived here on the 16th inst, also leaves for the same place.

As we stated last week, Capt. W. H. Williamson goes at the same time. We wish these gentlemen a pleasant trip, and success in all their undertakings.

THE VOLUNTEER Battalion, Capt Turnbull, left this city on the 22nd. We are not acquainted with the destination of the company, or the purpose for which they marched.

WE THANK our Virgin Bay agent for his exertions on our behalf, and acknowledge the receipt of his communication with the names of fifty subscribers.

New Orleans, Nov. 10th, 1855.

Messrs. Editors: The encouraging news of the taking of Grenada, in Nicaragua, reached us by Telegraph, a few days since and has caused great excitement amongst certain classes of our citizens, more particularly the adventurous young men, who long for excitement desire only the means of joining the gallant little band under General Walker. There are thousands in this city and in the adjoining States who are looking anxiously for a reduction of the fare on

We extract the following items from the New Orleans Picayune, of Nov. 12th:

STEAMBOAT BURNED.—We learn from a Philadelphia despatch that the steambot *Majiner*, belonging to the West Jersey ferry, was totally burned at her wharf at Camden, early on the morning of the 31st ult. She had just been repaired, and there was no one on board at the time. Loss estimated at \$25,000, on which there is only \$10,000 insurance.

The so-called "Republicans" of the Tenth District of Massachusetts have nominated the Hon. John W. Foster for Congress.

THE FOUR GEORGES.—One of the New York Sunday papers thinks that Mr. Thackeray, instead of lecturing about the "Four Georges" of England should, in compliment to the great Yankee nation, discourse upon some of our own worthies, rejoicing in that Christian appellation, and suggests as suitable themes—George Washington, George Steers, George Law and George Christy.

THE BOSTON papers publish a list of thirty-nine individuals and firms who subscribed \$500 each to the fund of the National Agricultural Society. Marshall P. Wilder and Hon. R. C. Winthrop each subscribed \$1,000, making, with the above, a total of \$21,500.

THE REV. DR. A. A. LIPSCOMB, of Montgomery, has been elected President of the new Methodist College, now in progress of erection at Tuskegee, Macon county, Ala., and has accepted. The first session of the college will commence in February next.

GEORGE W. CROCKETT has been re-elected President of the Bank of North America, Boston, for the ensuing year.

THE *Mobile Register* says that seven members of one family—the Burrs—died within the space of nine days, in Benton county, Ala., in the month of October.

It is reported that a cotton factory is to be built at Mavehill, Mass., and put in operation with a capital of \$300,000.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE statistics show that 27,301 persons have arrived at this port by sea during the first ten months of this year; and 18,311 departed, showing a gain of 8,990. During October 27 Chinamen arrived, and 498 departed by sea.

DANGERS OF IDLENESS.—It is no over statement to say, that, other things being equal, the man who has the greatest amount of intellectual resources is in the least danger from inferior temptations; if for no other reason, because he has fewer idle moments. The rain of most men dates from some idle hour. Occupation is the armor of the soul, and the train of idleness is borne up by all vices. I remember a satirical poem in which the devil is represented as fishing for men, and adapting his bait to the taste and temperament of his prey; but the idler, he said, pleased him most, because he bit at the naked hook.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser*, learns that the Secretary of the Treasury has issued orders that all persons purchasing bonded articles from the importer shall in all cases, make invoices of their purchases, and sustain them by affidavit of the manner in which the purchases were made. They must also accompany the invoices by a bill of sale by the vendor, when they have such bills, and by allegations when they have not.

BY A STRANGE coincidence, which will not occur again in a long time, the year 1855 commenced on the same day as the year 1849, and consequently the date will be on the same day, all the year through. But what is more singular, is that all the moveable holidays, from Septuagesima to Advent, fall on the same days. The almanacs of 1849 might, therefore serve for the present year.

PRICES CURRENT.

GRANADA, (NICARAGUA,) NOVEMBER 17, 1855.

Flour, per bbl.	.....	\$35	—none on sale.
Corn, per bush.	.....	40c.	—native.
Sugar, per lb. common brown	.....	5c.	—native.
do do fair.	.....	8c.	—native.
do do white.	.....	15c.	—import.
Tea, black, per lb.	..... 2 to 3	50c.	—import.
Tea, green, per lb.	..... 3 to 4	—import.	
Coffee, per lb.	.....	10c.	—native.
Salt, per lb.	.....	5c.	—bad.
Cheese, milk, per lb.	.....	15c.	—native.
do cream, do	.....	20c.	—native.
Rice, per lb.	.....	5c.	—native.
Beans, per bushel.	..... 1	50c.	—native.
do snap-shorts, per lb.	.....	10c.	—native.
Beef, per lb.	.....	6c.	
Pork, on foot, per lb.	.....	8c. to 10c.	
Chickens, per doz.	.....	\$1 60c.	
Fowls, per doz.	.....	3 60c.	
Eggs, per doz.	.....	25c.	
Ship Bread, per bbl.	.....	12	none on sale.
Milk, per qt.	.....	15c.	
Boots, pegged, long.	.....	6	—native.
do imp. per doz.	.....	72	
Shoes do Jefferson, per pair	.....	3	—native.
do do imp. per doz.	.....	43	—native.
Segars, per 1000, German.	.....	25	
do do do.	.....	4 80c.	—native.
Tobacco, good, all used in segars.	.....	—native.	
do, imp. none on sale.	.....	1	—per lb.
Brandy, inf. qual. per gall.	.....	8	
Whiskey, good Monong.	.....	6 50c.	—per gall.
do Scotch.	.....	6 50c.	—per gall.
Gin, per case, very inferior.	.....	28	
Wine, Port, pr. gall. extra slender	.....	5	
Madeira, per doz., very poor.	.....	28	
Claret, Julien Medoc, per doz.	.....	8	
do Compost per doz.	.....	7	
Muscadel.	.....	5 to 6	—good.
Cherry Cordial, none on sale	.....	
Porter, none on sale	.....	
Ale, very little on hand.	.....	5 to 6	—per doz.
Quinine, per oz.	.....	7 20c.	
Spanish and Mexican saddles are much in demand at good prices.			
Shirts, long-cloths, &c., will sell freely now under the new tariff law announced by the present government.			
China, glass, &c., are scarcely to be had at any price and are much wanted. A common queens ware dinner plate sells for three dimes.			
All housekeeping articles, of ordinary necessity, would do well.			
All kinds of mechanics are much in demand, and would receive good wages.			
Servants' wages in private houses for natives \$3 to \$5 per month; foreign \$9 to \$10. In public houses good foreign cooks are worth \$20 per month.			
Boarding varies from \$5 60 to \$8 40 per week.			
Rents have materially advanced during the last month to nearly double and in some instances more than double previous demands. Comfortable houses formerly at \$20 per month now rent for \$50. Large houses have advanced from \$60 and \$100 to \$90 and \$150.			
Good horses are worth from \$120 to \$300. There are very few fine horses in the country. Inferior or common hacks from \$25 to \$60.			
All articles of Nicaraguan fruits, such as bananas, plantains, oranges, mangoes, coconuts, limes, etc. etc. are cheap and very plentiful, in fact they can scarcely be given a way.			

WIEDEMAN & BESCHOR

GRANADA.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

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they conquered. The city of Granada, the stronghold of the Republic, which had withstood a siege of years, was taken by a mere handful of men, and almost without bloodshed. The fearless adventurers were they, no rapine nor shameless robbery marked their course; property was respected and each individual protected in his particular rights. Even then, treachery and deceit nearly marred the good so hardly won—those who had sworn solemnly to adhere to the treaty contracted between the parties, failed in their trust, and, but for the faithful vigilance of one man, all would have been lost. The traitor, who, from his position and influence, would appear to have been above such a base and dishonorable an action, was found to be guilty of treachery of the deepest dye. He paid the penalty of his crime by death; and it is devoutly to be hoped that the commencement, which augurs so well for the future, may prove equal to our most sanguine expectations.

May those gallant spirits who periled life and limb to save a falling country from a repetition of those horrors so long heaped upon her head, live long in the remembrance of a grateful people, and receive a reward commensurate with their deserts.

COLONIZATION.

The effects of the peace now existing in the state are already palpably felt in the revived aspect of the country at large, and the restoration of business to its accustomed channel. To-day we publish a Decree of the Supreme Government of this Republic, on the subject of Colonization, which will prove the corner stone of a far higher national prosperity than the most far-sighted of her patriots have dared to anticipate. We commend its liberal provisions especially to the notice of our friends abroad. It will be seen that the Government have at length thrown open the gates of this beautiful and productive land to persons of thrift and industry to become settlers and inhabitants within its territorial limits, to the end that its resources may be more fully developed and its commerce increased, and to promote the general welfare of the state. It is no assumption of extraordinary gifts of prophecy to declare that ere twelve months an immigration from all quarters of the globe, to use the language of the Hon Edward Everett, in a speech in the U. S. Senate, upon the future of this country, delivered in March, 1853, will ere long, like the tides of the ocean, be setting towards the shores of Central America. The manifest destiny of the human race points to this end. Said the Bishop of Nicaragua to the American charge in 1849. "We want only an infusion of your people to make this broad land an Eden of beauty and the garden of the world." And now that "grim visaged war has smoothed his wrinkled front," we have the strongest ground of hope that the peaceful implements of labor may penetrate to the farthest resources of our luxuriant wilds, and the silence of ages be broken by the hum of industry and the air of life, and the State be seen rise again to occupy the position marked out for her by nature's God.

HON. GEORGE H. CAMPBELL arrived in this city on Wednesday morning last, in the Transit Company's steamer *Virginia*, from Virgin Bay. He had in charge dispatches from the United States to the American Minister resident here. He left New York on the 9th inst. and delivered his dispatches to the hon. Minister on the morning of his arrival as above.

WE ARE indebted to Capt. Scott, of the Steamer *Virgin*, for files of New York, and New Orleans papers.

mine; gold washings also exist here,

5. Sixteen leagues from this city is the rich silver mine of Limon, from which has been taken much native silver. It is now filled with water.

6. Returning from Limon, and taking the road to the left towards Jicaro, before arriving at Muyuca, at the distance of seventeen leagues from this city, is to be found a vein rich in shining metal, but which has not yet been assayed. It is called Higuera.

7. Following the road to Jicaro, in the vicinity of Sabana-grande, twelve leagues from this city, is the mine of Macuelisito rich in silver ore.

8. Taking a course to the right from here and fourteen leagues from this city, are the mines of Sta. Albino, and in their vicinity those of Tirado, both of gold.

9. From this place to the left, on the road to Ciudad Vieja (Old Segovia) twenty-seven leagues from this city, is the ravine of Quitab'e whence the Guirises have taken considerable quantities of gold dust, of superior quality.

Submitted to the Prefet of the Department Ocatal.

MIGUEL ARTATA.
BENITO PENA.

Oct. 1st. 1850. FRANCISCO JRIAS.

Addition to the above by Don Gregorio Herrera living in the valley of Arrayan, names of ravines and streams.

1. Chaguite, gives large grains of gold in abundance, and of good quality.

2. Perillos, abundant, in the same class of metal.

3. Quebraches, good gold, but in small grains, and less abundant.

4. Javonera, gold abundant, and good.

5. Rio de Alali carries gold, and on the banks are fine mantas, (banks or placers) of the same metal.

6. Ravine San Lorenzo, gold in large grains abundantly.

7. Ravine Lapote, like the above, with two places.

8. Rio Apali, carries gold, and has a placer.

9. Ravine Sta Albino, like the above, and near it many abandoned works.

10. Ravine Almorzadero, rich in good gold.

11. Ala de Quilali, here are three small ravines, carrying much gold, and two places.

12. Rio Jicaro, from the duiction of Quilali, three ravines with gold.

13. Rio Sta Pablo, has much gold and abundant supplies of food.

14. Ravine Las Cucharas, here runs the Yauliento the Rio Jicaro, with gold of good quality in abundance.

15. San Francisco, three ravines with abundance of gold.

From Ocatal to the most distant ravines the distance, more or less, is twenty five leagues.

From the above it appears that, there are twenty one gold bearing streams and ten placers. F. D. ZAPATA.

the steamers, and who would take advantage of it to emigrate to your beautiful country. Why cannot the Nicaraguan Government arrange with the Company for a reduction of fare. The advantages would be incalculably great to both of the parties, and to the Steamship Company particularly. You may look for a large emigration from the Southern States, of men of capital and energy, if the proper encouragement is given them as I have no doubt there will.

But little is known here by the masses of the people of the exact resources of the country and I would suggest the publication of a series of articles in your paper giving the information which is so much needed.

Public opinion is with you in your noble enterprise of reform and civilization, and as you well know "public opinion," is the controlling power here, having therefore the hearty sympathies of the American people, you have only to proceed with justice and moderation to rank with the highest nations of the civilized world.

You will hear from me by the next Steamer and frequently thereafter.

THOLONYRRH.

JEREMIAH V. CRANE and Micky Free were hanged according to Statute and judicial sentence, at Coloma, on the 26th. ult. Crane was from Lexington, Ky., and he leaves a wife and children in the Atlantic States. His offense was the murder of Susan Newman, a young woman whom he had loved and who loved him, and with whom he said he had been married by God only, but who was about to be married to another man, by the direction of her parents. Crane was an intelligent man, and a zealous believer in Spiritualism. From the scaffold he delivered a speech or rather a sermon, three-quarters of an hour long, to the crowd assembled of 5000 or 6000 persons. He proclaimed the truth of Spiritualism, the reality and delights of intercourse with spirits, declared the Bible to be a cunning fable, and that the "Harmonia" would soon be universally recognized as the true Gospel. His last words were, "Susan receive me; I shall soon be with you."

Free was a vulgar, bloodthirsty, professional murderer. Both died "pluck."

A FIGHT occurred at French Gulch, Shasta county on Tuesday, Oct. 23d, between the owners of a ditch and those of a claim over which the ditch passed. A fight had been expected for some time, and there were some fifty or sixty persons present. It commenced with picks and shovels; then revolvers were resorted to, and the result was, Lawrence Shurry, of Rhode Island, was shot in the head and killed, and Michael Henry was dangerously and probably mortally wounded.

ACCIDENT to a Trans-Marine Telegraph Line; It was rumored in London the day before the steamship *Africa* sailed, that the big six-wire cable, weighing eight tons to the mile, which was being laid down across the Mediterranean from France to Algiers, was out and abandoned in a gale of wind, under circumstances very similar to those which interrupted the operations of the Newfoundland Company last summer. Forty miles of the cable had been laid. It was insured in London for about \$300,000.

AMONG those who propose leaving this city, on the 29th. inst., on a visit to the Atlantic States, is Mr. Joseph R. Male, one of the proprietors of this paper. Mr. M. is called to New York on matters pertaining to the printing business in this city.

THERE were but sixty-six deaths in Brooklyn, N. Y. during the week ending the 20th ult.

MR. AUGUSTUS COOK of Chattanooga, drew the capital prize of \$15,000 in the last Forte Games Academy Lottery.

AS WE go to press Lieutenant Bailey, commanding company A, is preparing to leave the city, with his gallant corps, as escort to a large quantity of munitions of war, destined for Leon.

NEWS FROM THE BLACK SEA. SURRENDER OF KINBURN.—Lord Clarendon has received the following intelligence from her Majesty's Charge d'Affairs at Vienna, dated Oct 19th:

The allied fleets bombarded Kinburn on the 17th. The garrison of 1,500 men, and 70 guns, under Gen. Konowitch, capitulated and are sent prisoners to Constantinople. Loss of the allies unimportant,—Russian loss 120 men.

A PRINCELY SALARY.—The New York Academy of Music has contracted an engagement with Roger, a miraculous tenor, at \$60,000 per annum.

STATE OFFICERS OF NICARAGUA.

DON PATRICIO RIVAS, President.
GEN. JERES, Minister of Relations.
COL. P. H. FRENCH, Minister of Hacienda.
COL. BUENAVENTURA SELVA, Minister of War.
DON FERMIN FERRER, Minister of Public Credit.

GENERAL STAFF.

GEN. WILLIAM WALKER, Commander-in-Chief.
COL. BRUNO VON NATZMER, Adj't General.
CAPT. EDWARD W. RAWLE, Ordnance Officer.
FIRST LT. H. C. HOUSTON, Aid-de-Camp to General.
FIRST LT. L. NORVAL WALKER, do do.

MEDICAL STAFF.

ALEX. JONES, M. D., Surgeon General.
W. E. RUST, M. D., Surgeon First Battalion.
D. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Surgeon Second Battalion.
J. DAWSON, M. D., Surgeon Native Troops.

COLONIZATION.

THE Supreme Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, to encourage the immigration of persons of thrift and industry to become settlers and inhabitants within its territorial limits, to the end that its resources may be more fully developed and its commerce increased, and to promote the general welfare of the State, has decreed:

Art. 1. A free donation or grant of 250 acres of public land shall be made to each single person who shall enter the State (during the circumstances of this decree) and settle and make improvements upon the said tract, the same to be located by the direction of colonization hereafter to be named, and immediate possession given.

Art. 2. Each family entering the State and settling upon its territory shall receive 100 acres of land in addition to the 250 granted to single settlers.

Art. 3. A right to occupy and improve shall be issued to applicants, and at the expiration of six months, upon satisfactory evidence being presented to the Director of Colonization of compliance with the provisions of this decree, title given.

Art. 4. No duties shall be levied on the personal effects, household furniture, agricultural implements, seeds, plants, domestic animals, or other imports for the personal use of the Colonists or the development of the resources of the land donated, and colonists shall be exempt from all extraordinary taxes, and contributions and from all public service except when the public safety shall otherwise demand.

Art. 5. The colonists being citizens of the Republic cannot alienate the land granted to any foreign government whatever, and shall not alienate the said land or their rights thereunto until after an occupancy of at least six months.

Art. 6. A Colonization office shall be established and a Director of Colonization appointed, whose business it shall be to attend to applications from immigrants, to collect and dispense seeds, plants, &c. and to keep the Registry Books of the Department. n24-tf

WANTED.

WANTED—Six good Cooks can obtain constant employment by making application at the office of Commissary of War, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. n10-tf

BROAD CLOTHS;
CASSIMERES;
CASINETTS;
VESTINGS;
VELVETS;
SILKS;
LONG CLOTHS;
SHIRTINGS;
HOSIERY;
PRINTED CALICOES, of every kind;
LINEN;
BOOTS;
SHOES;
FANCY GOODS;
SADDLES;
WINES;
TOYS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
A general assortment of Soft Goods.
Wiedemann & Beschor are in constant receipt of invoices from the United States and Europe, and are prepared to supply purchasers at a small advance on home prices.
Inland traders will please call and examine their stock.
An invoice of Boots, Shoes, and Ready Made Clothing expected immediately. n17-tf

DOMINGO FERRARI,

GENERAL DEALER IN

LIQUORS AND MERCHANDISE

DEGS to inform the public of Granada that provided with a variety of wares, which he will sell at low prices, for Cash. The advertiser expects an immediate supply from the Atlantic States, consisting of every thing required by the populace. n17-tf DOMINGO FERRARI.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH.

An assortment of late imported Drugs, Paper, Books, A Binding Gum, Iron, Steel, Cotton, and other manufactured goods. n17 tf C. & E. THOMAS.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

VIRGIN BAY,

W. & J. GARRARD, Proprietors.

THE travellers by the Nicaragua route and visitors to Virgin Bay will find the St. Charles Hotel an establishment at which they will meet with every attention from the Proprietors. The charges are moderate, and the table is supplied with all the delicacies the country affords, equaling the first hotels in the Atlantic States. n10-tf

NOTICE.

THOSE having Corn and Sacate will find a ready sale for the same by applying to Mr. Chamorra, the Provider-General of the Cavalry—on the Plaza, Granada. n10-tf

NOTICE.

TEN GOOD MEN can obtain constant employment by making application at the Office of the Commissary of War, situated in the Government House, on the Plaza, Granada. n10-tf
Mechanics preferred.

WANTED.

BY the Commissary of War, a good baker to do the baking for the Troops stationed in Granada, to whom the best wages will be given. n10-tf

WANTED.

BY THE COMMISSARY OF WAR, for the use of the troops, Rice, Sugar and Tobacco. Dealers in Virgin Bay will please take notice that for articles of a superior quality the highest market prices will be paid. n10-tf

JOB WORK executed with neatness and despatch at *El Nicaraguense* office.

DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES

PUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES. N.º 44.

D. U. L.

Granada, noviembre 17 de 1855.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de.

EL S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el decreto que sigue.

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

Considerando: que para corregir el abuso que existe de que las monedas extranjeras circulen en la República por su valor nominal que trastorna las transacciones mercantiles, es necesario fijar exactamente su valor intrínseco; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º Las monedas extranjeras que actualmente circulan en la República y cualesquiera otras que se introduzcan en lo sucesivo, serán recibidas por su valor intrínseco de cien centavos por un peso.

Art. 2.º En consecuencia la hacienda pública no da ni recibe en pago dichas monedas, sino por el valor demarcado en el artículo anterior.

Art. 3.º Las deudas pecuniarias anteriores á la publicación de este decreto se pagarán por el valor monetario corriente al tiempo en que se contrajeron.

Dado en Granada, á 17 de noviembre de 1855.

PATRICIO RIVAS.

Al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones.

Y de orden supremo lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicación y circulación en los pueblos de su mando; firmándose su atento servidor.

n.º 44 JEREZ.

N.º 47.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE CREDITO PUBLICO.

D. U. L.

Casa de Gobierno. Granada, noviembre 20 de 1855.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de.

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

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

Siendo uno de los principales deberes del Ministerio de Crédito Público el reconocimiento de la deuda de la República para proceder á su pago con la prontitud y eficacia que demandan los intereses de los particulares, y que permitan los recursos con que cuenta el Gobierno; en uso de sus facultades

de la República pagará el derecho de un diez por ciento; y el que la extragese clandestinamente, sufrirá la pena de comiso.

Art. 2.º A todo pasajero se le permite, libre de derecho, la suma de trescientos pesos.

Art. 3.º La exportación del oro sea en pasta, en polvo, ó acuñado, es libre de todo derecho.

Art. 4.º Los registros se harán en las Aduanas de la República.

Art. 5.º Queda derogada cualquier otra disposición que se oponga á la presente.

Art. 6.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde.—Dado en Granada, á 20 de noviembre de 1855—PATRICIO RIVAS—Al Secretario del despacho de Hacienda."

Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia y efectos, firmándose su atento servidor.

FRENCH.

N.º 50.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE LA GUERRA.

Casa de Gobierno. Granada, noviembre 21 de 1855.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el acuerdo que sigue.

"El Gobierno.

Atendiendo á que las actuales circunstancias de los departamentos de Nueva Segovia y Matagalpa exigen que en ellos se practiquen con energía y eficacia varios arreglos en lo civil y de Hacienda deben ponerse en perfecta armonía con la situación militar; en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

1.º Se autoriza ampliamente al Señor General en Jefe del Ejército para dictar todas las providencias que juzgue convenientes, á efecto de establecer el mejor orden en los expresados departamentos en todos los ramos de la administración pública.

1.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde.—Granada, noviembre 21 de 1855—RIVAS."

Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia y efectos, firmándose su atento servidor.

SELVA.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES.

D. U. L.

Casa de Gobierno. Granada, noviembre 13 de 1855.

AL Honorable John H. Wheeler Ministro Residente de los EE. UU.

En consecuencia de haberse establecido un nuevo orden político en Nicaragua, ha debido cesar en sus funciones de Ministro de esta República cerca del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos el Señor don José de Marcoleta, puesto que no han sido referendados los poderes que se le confrieron.

Por disposición del Señor Presidente Provisorio lo manifiesto así á VE., es-

nipotenciario de esta República cerca del Gobierno de los EE. UU. de América al Sr. Parker H. French Coronel del Ejército de la República y actual Ministro de Hacienda del Supremo Gobierno Provisorio, para que en conformidad con las instrucciones que se le comunicarán, atienda á los objetos de su misión.

Art. 2.º El Secretario de Estado es encargado del cumplimiento del presente decreto.—Dado en Granada, á 23 de noviembre de 1855—PATRICIO RIVAS—Al Secretario de Relaciones.

Y lo inserto al Sr. Coronel French por disposición del Sr. Presidente Provisorio; quien espera de sus sentimientos en favor de Nicaragua, que se servirá aceptar la importante misión para que ha sido nombrado.

Aprovecho esta ocasión para ofrecer á U. las seguridades de mi distinguida consideración, y suscribirme su atento servidor

MAXIMO JEREZ.

CONTESTACION DEL SR. PARKER FRENCH. Granada, noviembre 22 de 1855.

Señor Ministro de Relaciones del Supremo Gobierno Provisorio de la República. SEÑOR.

Tengo el honor de acusar recepción de la comunicación que U. se ha servido dirigirme el día de hoy, en que inserta el decreto en que el Supremo Gobierno me nombra Ministro Plenipotenciario de esta República cerca del Gobierno de los EE. UU. de América.

Deseoso de acreditar mis simpatías á mis compatriotas nicaraguenses, y de responder á la distinguida confianza con que se digna honrarme el Supremo Gobierno, acepto con placer el indicado nombramiento.

Sírvase, Sr. Ministro poner lo espuesto en conocimiento de su Exelencia el Sr. Presidente, y aceptar las consideraciones con que le distingue su atento servidor.

PARKER H. FRENCH.

Sr. Ministro de la Guerra de la República de Nicaragua.—D. U. L. Granada, noviembre 21 de 1855—Señor:

Entre los varios objetos que me han decidido á venir á esta ciudad, venciendo las dificultades que naturalmente se me debieran presentar, debe contarse sin duda la solicitud, que pasó á hacer al Supremo Gobierno de la República á nombre de una multitud de militares inválidos, viudas, y huérfanos, que en Leon ha dejado tras de sí la larga guerra que acaba de verse. Como Director Provisorio que fui por defunción del mui digno Sr. Lic. don Francisco Castellon, y como vecino de aquella ciudad, soi testigo presencial de lo mucho que aquellos pobres gimen bajo la influencia de una espantosa miseria, hija de la penuria general del departamento, y de la impotencia en que ellos han quedado de trabajar, para proporcionarse

ELECCIONES MUNICIPALES.

Siendo de la mayor importancia para los pueblos la organización del poder municipal, como que de él depende la buena administración de justicia, y la energica acción de la policía; observándose que muchas de las poblaciones de este departamento han quedado acéfalas por la imprudente desercion de sus autoridades locales á consecuencia del cambio político de la República; y teniéndose presente que es llegada la época señalada por la lei para la renovación de tales funcionarios, el Sr. Prefecto del Departamento ha acordado convocar á los ciudadanos, para que el Domingo próximo se reúnan en la casa consistorial á elegir los Electores de parroquia, para que estos reunidos en junta el Domingo siguiente elijan los Alcaldes, Regidores y Síndicos que deben fungir en el inmediato período. Escusado es recomendar el interés con que debe verse un acto de esta naturaleza; por que todos deben conocer por convencimiento, y por esperiencia los muchos beneficios que resultan de una acertada elección, y los males que trae consigo qualquiera error que sobre este punto se padesca.—Vengan pues, todos los ciudadanos, á ejercer uno de sus mas importantes derechos: vengan á dar su voto con entera libertad, seguros de que bajo los auspicios del orden, que hoy dia se disfruta, llenarán satisfactoriamente los deseos de la generalidad.

PLAN DE VIDA.

El principal deber del hombre es, sin duda alguna, el proporcionarse la felicidad y evitar la miseria: aquella consiste en todo lo que agrada, divierte y alegria el alma; ésta en lo que la contraria, causa pesar y atormenta. Así pues nuestra primera obligación es buscar por agostos medios estén á nuestro alcance la verdadera felicidad, evitando con gran cuidado: todo desazon, incomodidad y pesar: proporcionarnos cuanto mas fuere posible de la primera, y lo menos dado de la segunda.

Todos convienen en estas verdades, pero muchas veces obramos en contra de nosotros mismos, ya por dejarnos engañar de las apariencias lisonjeras, si bien falsas y perjudiciales del vicio, ya tambien por no examinar detenidamente el resultado de favorecer ó contrariar nuestros deseos é inclinaciones.

Veamos pues, en que consiste la felicidad y placer verdaderos, para que teniéndolo presente podamos guiarnos en nuestra conducta, sin temor de que nos redusean nuestras pasiones, haciéndonos preferir un placer pasajero y perjudicial á uno constante y duradero. La felicidad de la vida segun nuestra opinion, consiste en lo siguiente.

1.º Salud, pues sin ella no podemos

ningun goce pasajero y dañoso, libertándonos al propio tiempo de continuados tormentos, sin olvidar tampoco, que el condescender con las pasiones me hará pagar bien cara esta debilidad.

Gozará de las diversiones inocentes y agradables; siempre que contribuyan á mejorar mi salud, á hacerme adelantar en mi carrera, á mejorar mi suerte, y á cerciorar mis mas sólidos placeres, el saber y la reputación; pero nada mas, y esto lo observaré y examinaré con el cuidado mas minucioso, para no ser engañado y perder un placer real y constante, por la tentación de un presente, pero pasajero y perjudicial.

(Del semanario de familia.)

¿CUAN PRECIOSO ES EL TIEMPO!

Conocer todo el valor del tiempo es saber vivir.

Un dormido afectado por ensueños ponosos solo deja cansancio, y recuerdo desagradable: lo mismo sucede con una vida mal empleada.

Reparar el tiempo perdido: frase mui común y poco acertada; se puede con ella manifestar el pesar del mal uso que hemos hecho del tiempo, empero, no reparar su pérdida.

Supongo que habiendo pasado dos ó tres años en la pereza, os dediquéis luego con ardor por igual espacio de tiempo al trabajo, no será por eso menos cierto que si siempre hubierais trabajado lo mismo, habriais doblado vuestro tiempo.

Nada hai tan calamitoso como el tiempo, tampronto se le acusa de rápido como de lento. Su marcha es terrible, por que es irrevocable y sin descanso, pero lenta, igual, mesurada.

Vuestra vista no puede percibir su imperceptible movimiento sobre el cuadrante que la traza; pero pensad que esa aguja que os parece inmóvil, marcha siempre adelante, adelante, adelante, que nunca se detiene, y que ni retrogada jamas!... Amables lectores, aprovechad el tiempo, porque se os escapa y no vuelve.

(Del semanario de familias.)

LLEGADA DEL VAPOR "VIRGIN."

El 21. del corriente arribó á esta costa el Vapor "Virgen" de la compañía de tránsito y trajo á su bordo al Capitan de la fragata de guerra "Massachusetts" de los Estados Unidos surta en San Juan del Sur. En la mañana del mismo dia el Capitan y su estado mayor, pasaron, en union del honorable Sr. Wheeler Ministro de los Estados Unidos, á la casa

DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º Para reconocer debidamente todas las deudas interiores y exteriores de la República, contraídas hasta el último de octubre del corriente año, el Ministro de Crédito Público organizará una junta consultiva presidida por él mismo, y compuesta de dos Ministros del Supremo Gobierno y dos vecinos de notoria probidad.

Art. 2.º Los cuatro individuos que deben concurrir á esta junta serán nombrados por el Sr. Ministro de Crédito Público, y sus funciones se circunscriben á dar su voto sobre la calificación de los créditos, á efecto de que el Ministro que la preside, resuelva lo conveniente.

Art. 3.º Es un deber del Ministerio de Crédito Público, despues que haga el conocimiento de la deuda, poner en marcha un bono equivalente en el que conste la obligacion de pagarle la suma acordada con el término de cinco años, reconociendo en su favor el interés de un seis por ciento anual pagadero cada seis meses de las rentas de la República.

Art. 4.º Queda facultado el Ministerio de Crédito Público para establecer la forma en que deben ser expedidos los bonos y los sellos mas adecuados para robustecer el crédito de la Nacion.

Art. 5.º Los bonos de que haga uso el Ministerio de Crédito Público para garantizar á los acreedores, serán autorizados por él mismo, y la suma que comprendan, deberá ser de cien á quinientos pesos netos.

Art. 6.º Toda persona ó compañía que se halle dentro ó fuera de la República, y pretenda hacer reclamos contra ella, deberá presentarlos dentro del término perentorio de seis meses, contados de la publicacion de este decreto, bajo la inteligencia que de no verificarlo en dicho término no serán reconocidos posteriormente.

Art. 7.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde—Dado en Granada, á 19 de noviembre de 1855—PATRICIO RIVAS. Y de orden suprema lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en el departamento de su mando. FERRER.

N.º 49.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

Casa de Gobierno. Granada, noviembre 21 de 1855.

SEÑOR Prefecto y Subdelegado de Hacienda del departamento de.

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

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

En uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º Todo el que exportare plata acuñada, en pasta ó alhajas fuera

perando que cuanto antes se sirva transmitirlo al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos.

Aprovecho esta ocasion para renovar al honorable Sr. Wheeler mis respetos y distinguida consideracion, suscribiendome su atento servidor.

JEREZ.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA—MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

D. U. I.

Casa de Gobierno.

Granada, noviembre 14 de 1855.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de EL S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el decreto que sigue.

Queriendo evitar las dudas que pudieran ocurrir sobre la inteligencia que debía darse á lo dispuesto en el artículo 1.º del decreto emitido el dia de ayer, relativo á los derechos á que estan sujetos los introductores de mercancías extranjeras; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º Los licores fuertes extranjeros que por disposiciones especiales tienen designados los derechos de introduccion que deben pagar; así como los artículos que del todo están esentos de impuestos por su importacion á la República, continuarán bajo la misma condicion en que existian antes del decreto expedido con fecha de ayer.

Art. 2.º La presente disposicion se entenderá como aclaratoria del artículo 1.º del citado decreto—Dado en Granada, á 9 de noviembre de 1855—PATRICIO RIVAS.

Y de orden suprema lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia y efectos, suscribiendo su atento servidor.

(firmado) FRENCH.

N.º 56.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES.

D. U. I.

Granada, noviembre 23 de 1855.

AL Sr. Coronel Parker H. French Ministro de Hacienda del Supremo Gobierno Provisorio.

El S. P. E. se ha servido expedir en esta fecha el decreto siguiente.

"El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes. Considerando de suma importancia acreditar un Ministro diplomático de esta República cerca del Gobierno de los EE. UU. para mantener y estrechar las buenas relaciones que existen entre ambas naciones, y teniendo la mayor confianza en las capacidades y patriotismo del Sr. Parker H. French Coronel del Ejército de la República y actual Ministro de Hacienda del Supremo Gobierno Provisorio; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º Nómbrase Ministro Ple-

perando que cuanto antes se sirva transmitirlo al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos. tranquila, si convencido de ello, no hiciera algo por aliviar su situacion. Así es que pido encarecidamente al Supremo Gobierno mande á aquella ciudad una cantidad en dinero ó efectos, para que se les distribuya por el Prefecto ó otra persona adecuada á buena cuenta de lo que sus representados han devengado con sus servicios personales, en justa proporcion al grado que tubieron; y no obstante que he palpado en esta ciudad, por una parte, las muchas necesidades en que se halla el Gobierno para afianzar la paz, que acaba de conseguirse á tanto costo; y por otra, lo asolado que la administracion Chamorro ha dejado las rentas de la República, y los pocos capitales de sus habitantes, no he podido desistir de mi deliberada pretencion; persuadido de que haciendo un esfuerzo el Gobierno llenará un deber de estricta justicia, y con una muestra de benevolencia dará una prueba inequívoca de su paternal afecto á los pueblos que gobierna—Al solicitarlo así por el honroso conducto del Sr. Ministro, tengo la complacencia de suscribirme de U. atento servidor—Nasario Escoto.

CONTESTACION.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE LA GUERRA.

D. U. I.

Granada, noviembre 23 de 1855.

SEÑOR don Nasario Escoto.

Se ha recibido en este Ministerio la apreciable carta de U., fecha 21 del presente, en que se propuso recomendar al Supremo Gobierno la adopcion de medidas propias para susvenir á las justas exigencias de los individuos que han servido en el Ejército y especialmente de los inválidos y familias de los que han muerto en la campaña.

Mucho antes de que el Sr. Escoto se sirviese hacer esta manifestacion, el Gobierno ha tenido suficientes medios para estar al alcance de los recomendables é importantes objetos, á que se contrae; y penetrado, como el que mas, el Sr. Presidente de la República de la justa preferencia que entre sus atenciones merecen las personas que por causa del servicio público se ven hoy en una deplorable situacion, se ha ocupado de dictar providencias, para ocurrir á sus necesidades con toda la prontitud y eficacia que permiten los recursos del Erario, de cuyas medidas fué U. informado privadamente con anterioridad á su citada comunicacion.

Aparte de esto, el Gobierno rinde á U. las gracias por sus indicaciones, no dudando que en lo sucesivo se servirá no solamente con ellas, sino con otros medios contribuir á satisfacer el sagrado deber de que se trata.

Aprovecho esta ocasion para ofrecer al Sr. Escoto mis distinguidas consideraciones y suscribirme, su atento servidor.

Buenaventura Selva.

gozar de ningun placer de los sentidos.

2.º Buena reputacion, que á todos nos honjea tener, y cuya falta nos incomoda y atormenta.

3.º Saber, El poco que yo poseo no lo venderia por precio alguno, ni lo cambiaria por ningun otro placer.

4.º Hacer bien á cuantos sea posible. La comida tan ricamente zazonada que he comido hoy, ya no me causa placer alguno, digo mas, despues de una comida opinara jeneralmente me siento indispuerto; los delicados perfumes que tanto me agradaron ayer momentaneamente, nada me afectan ahora, en lo mas mínimo cuento sensacion alguna; pero la buena accion que hice hayer, la limosna que á un infeliz hace un mes: el alivio que proporcioné á una viuda desgraciada y á sus tiernos hijos desvalidos el año pasado, y cuantas acciones de esta clase he hecho en el trascurso de mi vida continúan y continuarán causandome un placer y satisfaccion verdaderos siempre que reflexiono sobre ellas.

La esperanza de lograr la bienaventuranza en la vida eterna va siempre acompañada de un placer constante.

Ahora bien, siguiendo estrictamente el plan de vida y de verdadera felicidad que me propongo seguir, siempre que se me presente algun placer, debo examinar detenidamente si contraria ó está en oposicion de alguno de los principales ya mencionados. Por ejemplo, al ver una fruta que me gusta me siento inclinado á comerla; pero si el hacerlo me causase una indisposicion, el dejarme llevar de mi deseo seria ciertamente preferir un placer pasajero á uno constante, y oprimaria en contra mi felicidad y contra mis intereses.

Las diversiones inocentes me deleitan sobre manera; si solo hago uso de ellas para distraerme y esplayar el ánimo despues del trabajo ó del estudio, preservar mi salud, fortalecen el entendimiento y aumentan el placer: pero si empleo todo ó la mayor parte del tiempo en estas diversiones, á pesar de su inocencia son causa para impedirme el adelantar en las ciencias y artes, me hacen perder el crédito, y me sumergen en un estado de abandono, verguenza, ignominia y menosprecio, en el cual no puede menos de ser desgraciado. El beber y jugar con exeso, que algunos llaman placeres, siendo en realidad vicios, me ocasionarian esta infelicidad, no solo haciendome perder el tiempo tan útil para todo, sino lo que es mas, la salud, empujandome á mañas depravadas, disminuyendo mi estimacion, y dejando sobre mi conciencia un tormento perpetuo. Por esto, pues, debo evitar con gran cuidado que la inclinacion al vicio se apodere de mí, teniendo presente que el gobernar mis pasiones me proporcionará un placer con-

del Gobierno, á visitar al Sr. Presidente y al Sr. Jeneral en Jefe del Ejército. Por la noche el Sr. Ministro de los Estados Unidos dió en su casa un convite, á que asistieron el Sr. Presidente y sus Secretarios, el Sr. Jeneral en Jefe, y varios oficiales, el Sr. Capitan y su estado mayor y otras personas respetables. La reunion fué muy grata y animada, hubo varios brindis por los Estados Unidos, por Nicaragua y demas Estados de Centro-América, y por el triunfo de las ideas democráticas. Como á la una de la mañana terminó la funcion, retirándose los convidados muy reconocidos al Honorable Sr. Wheeler por las finas atenciones que le merecieron.

NOMBRAMIENTOS.

1.º Habiendose admitido al Sr. Lic. don José Salinas la renuncia de Inspector de hacienda en el Castillo Viejo, se le ha nombrado por acuerdo de 21 del actual, Prefecto del departamento de Matagalpa.

2.º En atencion á la honradez, aptitudes y relevantes servicios del Sr. Coronel don Mariano Salazar, ha sido nombrado Jeneral de Brigada del Ejército de la República, por acuerdo del actual.

3.º El Señor Jeneral en Jefe en uso de la autorizacion que el Gobierno le ha concedido por el decreto de 21 del corriente ha tenido á bien nombrar al Sr. Coronel Lic. don José Guérrero Comisionado especial en los Departamentos de Matagalpa y Nueva Segovia, para arreglar los ramos militar, político y de hacienda.

4.º El mismo Sr. Jeneral en Jefe ha nombrado al Jeneral don Mariano Salazar Comandante y Gobernador militar del departamento Occidental (Leon) en reposicion del Jeneral Pineda, quien se separó de dicho destino, por estar físicamente impedido para seguirlo desempeñando.

AVISO.

COMO de la paz tan firmemente establecida en Nicaragua, debe nacer un deseo general de reedificar las casas de esta hermosa ciudad, quemadas y deterioradas por la accion destructora de la guerra pasada; y para ello no se encuentran aquí ni jornaleros, ni albañiles, ni carpinteros, se invita á los que se hallen en los demas pueblos de la República, para que vengan á ganar un gran estipendio, y á los que puedan trabajar materiales de casa, para que sin tardanza ninguna lo pongan en ejecucion, y los remitan para acá, seguros de obtener por ellos un buen precio.

Granada, noviembre 22 de 1855.

Un Vecino,

COMO los esbirros del Gobierno anterior nombrado *legítimo*, muchas veces sin facultad estrajeron de mis haciendas y de las de mi familia todas las bestias que allí teniamos, y hemos quedado aun sin las indispensables para su administracion, me veo obligado á ofrecer al que me las encuentre dos pesos por cada una de ellas, y á manifestar, que en esta será mi recomendado para recojerlas el Capitan Sr. don Gervacio Sandino, en Masaya don Andres Piedra, y en Managua don Pedro Blanco. Los fierros son de las haciendas Hatogrande, Hatonuevo Burreras, y Alvisi.

Granada, noviembre 21 de 1855.
Nasario Escoto.

AVISO.

EL Comisario de guerra está dispuesto á dar empleo á diez trabajadores y á seis cosineros á quienes dará empleo seguido—Tambien necesita un panero.

AVISO.

EL proveedor de alcancias está dispuesto á comprar maíses y sacate para el uso de la caballería. Su despacho está sobre la plaza en Granada. n10

AVISO.

EL comisario de guerra está dispuesto á comprar arroz, azucar y frijoles para el mantenimiento de las tropas por los cuales pagará el precio corriente. Su despacho está en la casa del Gobierno sobre la plaza. Las horas del despacho son de las nueve de la mañana hasta las cuatro de la tarde. n10

AVISO.

COMO de la paz tan firmemente establecida en Nicaragua, debe nacer un deseo general de reedificar las casas de esta hermosa ciudad, quemadas y deterioradas por la accion destructora de la guerra pasada; y para ello ne se encuentran aqui ni jornaleros, ni albañiles, ni carpinteros, se invita á los que se hallen en los demas pueblos de la República, para que vengán á ganar un gran estipendio, y á los que puedan trabajar materiales de casa, para que sin tardanza ninguna lo pongan en ejecucion, y los remitan para acá seguros de obtener por ellos un buen precio.

Granada, noviembre 22 de 1855.
Un Vecino.

UN PREMIO.

ANOCHÉ de de las 6 á las 7 y media de la tarde del dia de ayer me robaron

señalando con el dedo el medallon de Napoleón I.

—Cuatrocientos francos y doscientos el otro.

El inglés quedó admirado.

—¿Por qué tal diferencia? dijo al fin.

—Porque el uno ha pasado por el fuego y el otro no, respondió el empleado.

Redoblóse la admiracion del inglés y conociéndolo su interlocutor añadió al momento.

—Quiero decir que los procedimientos empleados para la fabricacion son diversos. El inglés se retiró pensativo.

—La comunión y el tabaco.

El gran Consejo del canton de Berna ha tomado en consideracion una proposicion de M. Hubacher, prohibiendo el uso del tabaco de fumar á los niños que no hayan sido aun admitidos á la comunión.

—Un incendiario irresponsable.—Los incendios de montes y bosques, causados por el fuego del cielo, están á la órden del dia este año en todas las comarcas de la Noruega. Los mismos estragos y por la misma causa principian á presentarse en Suecia.

—Aventura zuavo-rusa.—En una de las mas hermosas granjas de la Crimea perteneciente á una señora, soltera ó viuda, de la alta aristocracia rusa se declaró dias pasados un incendio ocasionado por los proyectiles de los aliados que cayeron sobre la casa. Gracias al arrojo enteramente africano de un cabo furrier de Zuavos, gellardo y galante mancebo que se empeñó en domeñar al elemento deborador, en obsequio de la desolada señora, que á la sazón se encontraba en su quinta, vióse ésta pronto libre de la devastacion que la amenazaba. Agradecida la propietaria de la granja á los heroicos esfuerzos del Zuavo, coronados de tan feliz éxito, dióle la mas cordial hospitalidad en su casa, y no tardó en establecerse entre los dos una íntima y sincera amistad. Pasóse pronto de ésta al amor: y hoy se hallan ya en París este par de pollos, la aristocrática Rusa y el humilde furrier de Zuavos, quienes van á contraer matrimonio, tan estrañamente fundado sobre la base del valor y del reconocimiento. ¡Cuántas cosas va dando de sí esta guerra!

Tribunales.—La nueva lei francesa que declara abolida la muerte civil acaba de tener una aplicacion curiosa. La señora P. . . se casó en 1849 con un tal V. . . , que fué condenado en 1852 á trabajos forzados, por toda su vida. Esta pena entonces llevaba consigo la muerte civil; y su mujer podia contraer desde luego segundas nupcias. No se apresuró á hacerlo; y solo se ha presentado al correjidor de Pantín pidiéndole licencia para verificar su segundo matrimonio, despues de sancionada la lei de 31 de mayo de 1854 que declara abolida la muerte civil. El correjidor fundándose en esta nueva lei, no quiso dar curso á las diligencias de la novia; pero esta ha acudido al tribunal, el cual ha declarado que debe per-

Parte Española.

INDICACIONES GENERALES.

1.º SIENDO un deber de todo Gobierno mirar por su propia conservacion del modo menos gravoso á sus gobernados, en beneficio esclusivo de ellos mismos: no pudiendo conseguirse tan grande objeto, sinó haciendo que cada cual contribuya con el sacrificio de algunos de sus derechos, ó parte de sus intereses á las erogaciones que demanda la Administracion pública, por que ni los funcionarios, y empleados trabajarían en beneficio comun de la sociedad, sin ser remunerados, ni ménos ha de bajar del cielo lo que en esto deba invertirse; y estando finalmente reconocido por todo el mundo civilizado cuando se trata de esta materia, que las contribuciones indirectas son ménos odiosas, y mas flovederas, que las directas, el Gobierno de la República de Nicaragua que acaba de nacer con la paz, y que está en el imperioso deder de sostenerla á todo trance como un bien el mas precioso, y del que emanan todos los demas bienes de esta vida, debe aumentar de toda preferencia sus rentas ordinarias, dando impulsos á los impuestos, reglamentando los estancos criados anteriormente de aguardiente del país, de licores fuertes extrañeros, de tabaco, &c. y criando otros, hasta conseguir, que sus productos puedan soportar los gastos de la administracion en todos sus ramos; y dejar ademas un superabit para la amortizacion de la deuda pública, que ahora se ha aumentado mas allá de toda consideracion.

2.º Debiendo todo Gobierno hacer un esfuerzo por conservar el crédito público de la Nacion que gobierna; tanto porque sería injusto y altamente desacreditante hacer que los gastos de una administracion que cede en beneficio de todos los asociados pesen sobre unos pocos, como porque teniendo á cada paso, y cuando ménos se espera, que entrar en nuevas negociaciones y compromisos con los particulares, no encontraría quien hiciera fe de sus ofrecimientos; el Gobierno de la República, que se halla agoviado de tantas y tantisimas deudas, por el hecho de haberse reconocido en el tratado de paz las creadas por los dos Gobiernos que existieron durante la desastrosa guerra, que ocasionó y sostuvo el capricho é interés esclusivo de cuatro personas, debe comenzar á ocuparse de este asunto importante, ó reconociéndolas, liquidándolas y pagándolas; ó sinó tiene tales facultades, ó carece de medios para llevarlas al cabo, haciendo que por las vías legales se forme é instale el Poder legislativo de la República que por su carta fundamental de 38, es el Soberano en esencia, y el único

si se quiere que lo esté la que le sobre. vino del Decreto de daños y perjuicios ya citado, al Poder legislativo toca declararle responsable, ó espresar que no lo está, mandándole pagar inmediatamente lo confiscado contra la Constitucion con la preferencia que demanda su naturaleza.

4.º Como han cobrado contribuciones y manejado fondos de la República varias personas por los dos bandos en que desgraciadamente estaba ella dividida, y es evidente que el que administra intereses agenos, y sobre todo de la hacienda pública tiene que rendir cuentas de su inversion, es menester que el Supremo Gobierno los llame á cumplir con este deber indispensable, señalándoles un término prudente, para que las vayan arreglando, inter se organiza el Tribunal que deba tomárselas; tanto mas, que siendo mas que probable, que algunos de conciencia ancha se hayan reservado su buena porcion, ó comprometido su responsabilidad por una mala conducta, el público se interesa en que esto no pase desapercibido; una vez que debe contribuir á alijerar la carga de la administracion que sobre nadie pesa sinó sobre sus hombros.

(Se continuará.)
LL. EE.

RASGO PATRIOTICO.

El Sr. don Nasario Escoto, que como Senador por el Dpto. de Leon era Director Provisorio del Estado, cuando el Jeneral Walker tomó la plaza de esta ciudad, y ajustó el tratado de paz, ha presentado al Supremo Gobierno la nota que dice así: Sr. Ministro de la Guerra de la República de Nicaragua.—D. U. L. Granada, noviembre 21 de 1855.—Señor: Entre los varios objetos que me han decidido á venir á esta ciudad, viniendo las dificultades que naturalmente se me debieran presentar, debe contarse sin duda la solicitud, que pasó á hacer al Supremo Gobierno de la República á nombre de una multitud de militares inválidos, viudas, y huérfanos, que en Leon ha dejado tras de sí la larga guerra que acaba de verse. Como Director Provisorio que fui por defuncion del mui digno Sr. Lic. don Francisco Castellon, y como vecino de aquella ciudad, soi testigo presencial de lo mucho que aquellos pobres gimen bajo la influencia de una espantosa miseria, hija de la penuria general del departamento, y de la impotencia en que ellos han quedado de trabajar, para proporcionarse su susistencia, y mi conciencia no estaria tranquila, si convencido de ello, no hiciera algo por aliviar su situacion. Así es que pido encarecidamente al Supremo Gobierno mande á aquella ciudad una cantidad en dinero ó efectos, para que se les distribuya por el Prefecto ó otra persona adecuada á buena cuenta de lo que sus representandos han devengado con sus

condesa de Ely está encargada de escoger y el Príncipe Alberto tambien compra una araña colosal de la Esposicion prusiana. Un cuadro de Meissonier que elogió mucho el Príncipe, le ha comprado ya el Emperador, en 6,000 francos para regalarle.

—El general Canrobert.—El antiguo caudillo del ejército francés de la Crimea ha sido objeto de las mas finas y particulares atenciones por parte de la Reina de Inglaterra en su visita á Pars. Al llegar á esta capital, ya S. M. noto que el general no iba en la comitiva que salió á recibirla. Preguntó por él con el mayor interés, y supo con pena que se hallaba en cama indispuesto. Al siguiente dia volvió la Reina á preocuparse de la salud del general, lo cual sabido por este, le movió á pasar á Saint-Cloud, á ponerse á las órdenes de S. M., á pesar de sus dolencias. El general fué recibido con mucho agasajo. Hallábase en una sala de paso á las grandes Cámaras, esperando la hora de ser presentado á la Reina, y en conversacion con otros generales, ayudantes de campo del Emperador, cuando acertó á pasar por allí la Reina Victoria, quien se informó de su presenacia y se dirigió á él resueltamente, saludándole con mucha afabilidad y haciéndole pasar al instante á su Real Cámara. Convidado á comer, la Reina se colocó á su lado, y durante toda la comida se complacia mucho en preguntar al general y en oír de su boca los mas manuciosos detalles de la guerra de Oriente. La Reina se le ha mostrado muy agradecida por la excelente armonia y fraternal cordialidad que el general Canrobert ha sabido guardar siempre con los ingleses en Crimea, lo mismo con los generales del ejército aliado. Un dia fué llamado particularmente el general Canrobert á la Cámara del Príncipe Alberto. Hallábase los dos solos confabulando, cuando, sin hacerse anunciar, como lo exige siempre la etiqueta régia, la Reina Victoria entró á tomar parte en la conversacion. El príncipe fué quien sorprendió al general anunciando de repente, segun el uso: "¿la Reina?" Entonces Canrobert hizo saludo y demostracion de retirarse; pero la Reina le hizo permanecer, diciéndole que ella venia precisamente porque saponia encontrarle, y tendria mucho gusto en participar de la conversacion que tenia con su Real esposo. Entonces fué cuando le anunció S. M. que con permiso del Emperador, le habia condecorado con la órden del Baño.

Visita notable.—La Reina Victoria, el Emperador y la emperatriz visitaron la santa Capilla de San Fernando, erijida por Luis Felipe en el sitio en donde pereció el desgraciado duque de Orleans, hijo primojénito de aquel Rei.

Baile é iluminacion.—El gran baile dado por la ciudad de París en el Palacio Consistorial (*Hotel de Ville*) á la Reina Victoria costó mas de 300,000 frs;

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que puede acordar la manera de reconocerla, amortizarla con la prelación que demandan su calidad y procedencia, y crear nuevos fondos para ello.

3.º Siendo injusto, inconsecuente y hasta cierto punto perjudicial, que aquellos á quienes el Gobierno llamado legítimo quitó sus intereses con contribuciones desproporcionadas y confiscaciones inconstitucionales, de que no se vió ejemplo en el nombrado de facción; por ningún otro motivo que ó por no haber contribuido á sus miras, ó por haberse adherido á la causa de los pueblos, queden ó absolutamente burlados ó defraudados por mas tiempo que el indispensable para usar de su derecho; el Gobierno no debe olvidar, que es de su deber mandar embargar los intereses de los culpables antes que se sustraigan con el tiempo para eludir toda obligación; y sobre todo, que está en el caso ó de hacer que tenga su puntual cumplimiento el decreto emitido por el Supremo Gobierno provisorio creado por los pueblos, que declaró responsables de los daños y perjuicios que ocasionaran, á los principales caudillos del Gobierno nombrado legítimo, ó de reunir cuanto antes al Poder legislativo, para que haya ante quien exigirles la responsabilidad personal que les produgeron sus infracciones de lei; puesto que bien visto, ni lo uno ni lo otro es fuera de razon. Lo 1.º, porque ademas de que semejante providencia no peca contra la genuina inteligencia del artículo de la Constitución de 38, que espresamente prohibe las confiscaciones, aun con pretexto de indemnización á algunos de los fondos públicos, porque aquí no se trata de seguir el pernicioso ejemplo que ellos mismos dieron, sino de que el culpable, como en todo juicio, reponga á un tercero los daños y perjuicios que le ha causado, tampoco debe ella entenderse comprendida y derogada por el art. 5.º del tratado ajustado; una vez que el olvido de que habla se contrae y debe contraerse al castigo que se quisiera imponer á los de uno ú otro bando por haber pertenecido á uno de ellos, ó tomado armas; fuera de que es sabido, que en ninguna transacción aunque sea celebrada por un Gobierno debe entrar los derechos ó intereses de un tercero que no ha concurrido á su formación, sino indemnizándole completamente del perjuicio que con ella recibe; y lo 2.º porque estando prohibido como hemos dicho, por el artículo de la Constitución ya citada las confiscaciones, viéndose que por esta razon ha comprometido altamente su responsabilidad el Sr. Estrada con las que él ordenó tan *sultánicamente*; y no estando, ni pudiendo estar comprendido en el espresado tratado de paz, la que le resulta de las infracciones de la constitución independientemente de las de la

servicios personales, en justa proporción al grado que tubieron; y no obstante que he pagado en esta ciudad, por una parte, las muchas necesidades en que se halla el Gobierno para afianzar la paz, que acaba de conseguirse á tanto costo; y por otra, lo asolado que la administración Chamorro ha dejado las rentas de la República, y los pocos capitales de sus habitantes, no he podido desistir de mi liberada pretencion; persuadido de que haciendo un exfuerzo el Gobierno llenará un deber de estricta justicia, y con una muestra de benevolencia dará una prueba inequívoca de su paternal afecto á los pueblos que gobierna.—Al solicitarlo así por el honroso conducto del Sr. Ministro, tengo la complacencia de suscribirme de U. atento servidor.—*Nasario Escoto.*

Los diamantes de la Reina.—En la noche que la Reina Victoria estuvo en el Teatro de la Opera-Cómica perdió una magnífica sortija de diamantes y dos perlas de alto valor. Hasta llegar al palacio de Sain-Cloud no echaron de menos estas joyas; y como no se hallaron en el coche, creyóse desde luego que se habrían perdido en el palacio imperial. A las doce del día siguiente vino á París desde Sain-Cloud un oficial de E. M. á toda carrera, y apeándose á la puerta del Teatro buscó á M. Perrin, su Director, yendo ambos en seguida á buscar en el palacio los objetos perdidos la noche anterior. Nada parece. El oficial está desconsolado y desesperado el Director del Teatro. Cuando he aquí que una persona agregada al servicio se acerca á ellos y les dice: ¡qué busean ustedes, los diamantes que la Reina se dejó aquí anoche?—Sí, ¿dónde están?—Ya van camino de Sain-Cloud.—¿Pues como es eso? dijo el Director.—Como que la acomodadora del Pateo los ha hallado esta mañana, y ha echado á correr en seguida para llevarlos ella misma á S. M.—Respondió el dependiente de M. Perrin, con gran contento de éste y del oficial de Sain-Cloud.

Verá para devolvérselos.—Por parte del clero francés se han presentado proposiciones (que no han sido aceptadas) á una sociedad fundada en París hace pocos dias, la *Iberique*, con el objeto de comprar en España una parte de los bienes del clero que han puesto en venta, en virtud de la nueva lei de desamortización. Este fenómeno económico-ecclesiástico ha llamado mucho la atención pública en España y en Francia.

Compras en la esposicion.—El Emperador compró en el Palacio de la Industria una magnífica pipa de espuma de mar de la Exposición austriaca; la Reina Victoria ha comprado 30 vestidos de seda de las fábricas de Lyon, que la

y la iluminación del Palacio y el Parque de Versailles, 163 000 frs.

Milagro de industria.—Tal es el nombre que el *Diario de Chartres* da á un molino de agua, de admirable mecanismo, construido en todas sus partes por un ciego de nacimiento, en las cercanías de aquella ciudad. Este ciego prodijoso es un gran mecánico y un grande inventor tambien. El concurso agrícola de aquel departamento le premió ya en 1852, por haber inventado un instrumento de agricultura de mucho mérito. Es además excelente ebanista, en cuyo arte se ejercita cuando falta agua al molino.

Astucia de un reo.—El *M. Advertiser* cuenta que un Inglés llamado Smith, que estaba trabajando en una locomotiva de ferro-carril, viendo que varios agentes de la policia de Londres se dirijian hácia donde él se hallaba, con ánimo de prenderle, soltó inmediatamente la válvula de seguridad, por cuyo medio se esparció en todo aquel espacio un humo espeso é impenetrable, á favor del cual pudo é escaparse, sin ser visto por los *policemen*. Cuando estos vieron que el humo se habia marchado, notaron que con el humo se habia traspuesto tambien su presa.

Un hombre de pro.—Un antiguo especiero de Belfort, en la Alsacia, llamado Riss, ha sido condenado á pagar 25,000 frs. de multa y las costas del proceso, con mas, dos meses de prision (nada mas), por usureo escandaloso. Este monstruo, contra el cual han declarado mas de 130 testigos, posee el infernal talento de convertir en oro las lágrimas de todos los pobres necesitados de su país. Desde 1827 ejerce este oficio lucrativo de usurero; y la multa exorbitante que ahora paga, no es sino una pequeña fracción de los inmensos capitales que ha atesorado esta fiera alimaña.

Cuestion de ascuas.—En una correspondencia de París leemos la siguiente graciosa anécdota que tiene un doble sentido político, como podrán de ello juzgar nuestros lectores.

"Los ingleses, dice la correspondencia, han sido siempre entusiastas admiradores de la porcelana de Sevres. Al presente se ha aumentado este entusiasmo, y la fábrica de Sevres recibe numerosas visitas de ciudadanos de la otra parte del canal. Entre ellos se presentó hace algunos dias un *gentleman* á hacer algunas compras. Llamaron su atención dos soberbios medallones primorosamente pintados, y de los que uno representaba á Napoleon I y el otro á Napoleon III.

—¿Cuánto valen esos medallones? preguntó el inglés admirando su esquisito trabajo.

—Seiscientos francos, contestó el empleado de la fábrica.

—¿Y este solo? repuso el *gentleman*

mitírsele el segundo matrimonio, porque la nueva lei no puede tener efecto retroactivo, ni por consiguiente privarla del derecho que la concedió la antigua en 1852, época en que fué sentenciado su primer marido.

CUIDADO CON LOS BURROS.—En el departamento del Ariège se ha hablado en el campo á un cultivador de Mijanés, llamado Uteza, de edad de 51 años, tendido en el suelo, y muy maltratado, cubierto su cuerpo y su cabeza de heridas que le ocasionaron la muerte á las pocas horas de prestar su declaración á la autoridad. El asesino de este cultivador no era otro que un burro suyo, que estaba al lado de él acribillado de puñaladas. El labrador dijo que el animal se habia sublevado contra él en la soledad de los campos, sacudiéndole sendas cozes y dándole mordiscos terribles, á lo cual el dueño del asno se vió precisado á responder con el cuchillo que consigo llevaba. De esta sangrienta lucha resultó la muerte del pobre cultivador, y es de esperar que el maldito burro no haya quedado vivo.

(Del Eco Hispano Americano.)

AL PUBLICO.

DON David Palomino, despues de haber tenido una permanencia de casi un año en este país; obtenido los conocimientos necesarios de los usos y costumbres, ha determinado de fijarse en una Escuela de primeras letras, en la que las siguientes clases serán admitidos.

Lengua Inglesa, enseñada por el sistema de Olendoff. precio 5. pesos, mensual dando una hora de leccion cada dia.

Lengua Francesa, id . \$. 5.

Aritmetica comercial, \$. 2.

dando tres lecciones en la semana.

Teneduria de Libro, por partida doble segun el sistema italiano.

Ideas de Geografía & . &, precio convencional.

Los que quieran permanecer durante todo el dia en la Escuela, á fin de ayudar su escritura, ortografía & . y tambien ser sostenido en la lengua natural, pagará por todo junto. \$. 6. sujetándose á las reglas que allí se establezca.

Granada, noviembre 20 de 1855.

Las piadosas Madres de familia cuyos hijos estuviesen en esta Escuela no deben sinó tener la mayor confianza de que la moral Religiosa de sus Niños, no será en nada alterada; pues que el infraescrito miembro de la Santa Religion de N. S. I. Ch.: procurará inculcar á sus alumnos las verdades immaculadas.

Residencia.—La antigua casa del Consulado.

n24 Granada, se P.

de mi habitaecion, que es la tienda verdadera del Sr. Fernando Lacayo mil novecientos pesos (1900 \$), en oro acuñado, que tenía dentro de mis cofres; y como el ladrón, ó ladrones precisamente deben gastar esta cantidad, ó parte de ella aquí, ó en otro pueblo de la República, ofrezco doscientos pesos (200 \$) de premio al que me diere razon de ellos, ó algunos datos para poderlos encontrar; no obstante que la autoridad correspondiente hace á mi pedido las indagaciones del caso.

Granada, noviembre 22 de 1855.
Demetrio Benedeto.

AVISO A LOS HACENDADOS.

EL Comisario de guerra está dispuesto á comprar ganado y los que tienen para vender harán bien de venir su despacho entre las nueve de la mañana hasta las tres de la tarde. ni

A MIS DEUDORES.

TENIENDO que pagar religiosamente á mis acreedores: habiéndome dejado el Gobierno llamado legítimo y algunos otros malvados que obraban á su sombra como dicen en cruz y en cuadro, y no contando para esto por ahora, sinó unicamente con los fiados de mi tienda, suplico por 1.º 2.º y 3.º vez, á mis deudores ocurran á satisfacerme A MI PERSONALMENTE; bien entendido, que no tendré por buena paga la que se haga ó haya hecho á otra persona que no sea YO MISMO.

Granada, noviembre 12 de 1855.
n17-1f *Justo Lugo.*

AL PUBLICO.

HABIENDOSEME perdido unas cuantas bestias mulares de los fierros de las haciendas San Isidro del finado Federico Derbyshire, y San Isidro de Malespin, que dejé regadas en esta Ciudad, cuando me alejé de ella para ponerme á salvo de los horrores de la guerra, que tan fundadamente esperaba, ofresco dos pesos de gratificación por cada una de las que se me diere noticia, aun cuando tenga otro fierro, ó tomada por el Gobierno anterior ó por cualquiera persona, haya muerto en su servicio.

Granada, noviembre 12 de 1855.
Justo Lugo.

GOBIERNO DE NICARAGUA.

Presidente don Patricio Rivas.
Mtro de Relaciones Jeneral Jerez.
Id. de Hacienda Coronel French.
Id. de Guerra Coronel Selva.
Id. de Crédito pbco. D. Fermin Ferrer.
Jeneral en Jefe William Walker.

JOS. R. MALE & CHAR. T. CUTLER, Printers and Proprietors, Office North-east side of Plaza, Granada.