

EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

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El Nicaraguense.

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

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

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

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

GENERAL AUCTION, BROKERAGE AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

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

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

Deserters.

REWARD OF THIRTY DOLLARS each will be paid for the apprehension and delivery (to any Officer of the Army) of the following named Deserters, from Company A, First Infantry Battalion:

1. JAMES RICH. Aged 22 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, light hair, blue eyes, ruddy complexion, weighs about 160 pounds. Occupation, baker.

2. JOHN T. GLIDDON. Aged 26 years, 5 feet 11 inches high, fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, very large feet, and long fingered—weighs 178 pounds. Occupation, tailor, also fruit dealer.

3. LOUIS COBERT. Aged 22, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, large nose—weighs about 135 pounds. Occupation, carpenter.

4. PATRICK HAYES, an Irishman. Aged 21 years, 5 feet 4 inches high, dark complexion, dark hair, dark eyes—weighs about 145 pounds. Occupation, laborer.

5. OLIVER CROMWELL. Aged 32 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, light complexion, light hair, sandy whiskers, hazel eyes—weighs about 140 pounds. Occupation, mill-wright.

CHARLES W. KRUGER, Capt. Com'dg.
Co. A, 1st Infantry Battalion.
Post Serapaqui, Sept. 25th, 1856.

Lost,

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

J. C. O'NEAL.

Granada, October 4, 1856.

Lost,

FROM the cantle of a saddle, on the 13th inst., within a mile of the city, a blue broadcloth CAPE, lined with black, with a black velvet collar. The Cape was rolled around a few articles of under clothes. A suitable reward will be paid to any one who will leave it at this office.

Granada, Oct. 15-31

THE PEOPLE'S ADVENT.

Gerald Massay, whose every word is a pearl of price, prophecies thus beautifully the overthrow of despotism:

'Tis coming up the steep of Time,
And this old world is growing brighter,
We may not see its dawn sublime,
Yet high hopes make the heart thro' lighter.
We may be sleeping in the ground,
When it awakes the world in wonder,
But we have felt it gathering round,
And heard its voice of living thunder;
'Tis coming! yes, 'tis coming!

'Tis coming now, the glorious time,
Foretold by seers, and sung in story,
For which, when thinking was a crime,
Souls leapt to heaven from scaffolds gory!
They pass'd, nor saw the work they wrought,
Nor the crown'd hopes of centuries blossom!
But the live lightning of their thought,
And daring deeds doth pulse Earth's bosom.
'Tis coming? yes, 'tis coming!

Creeds, Empires, Systems rot with age,
But the great People's ever youthful;
And it shall write the Future's page,
To our humanity more truthful!
The gnarliest heart hath tender chords,
To waken at the name of "Brother,"
And time comes when brain-scorpion words
We shall not speak to sting each other.
'Tis coming! yes, 'tis coming!

Out of light, ye Priests, nor fling
Your dark, cold shadings on us longer!
Aside, thou world wide curse, called King!
The people's step is quicker, stronger.
There's a divinity within,
That makes men great when'er they will it;
God works with all who dare to win,
And the time cometh to reveal it.
'Tis coming! yes, 'tis coming!

Aye, it must come! The tyrant's throne
Is crumbling with our hot tears rusted;
The sword earth's mighty have leant on
Is canker'd with our heart's blood crusted.
Room! for the Men of Mind make way!
Ye robber Rulers, pause no longer;
Ye cannot stop the opening day;
The world rolls on, the light grows stronger.
The People's Advent's coming!

EUROPEAN NEWS.

From our New York files we learn that, by the late arrivals, things in Europe have subsided into comparative quiet. The items of greatest interest are, that:

The weather in Great Britain has continued favorable for harvest operations, and with the exception of some late localities in the north of Scotland and Ireland, the grain crops have been secured. Nothing of interest from France.

The London Morning Star (abolition) warns the Southern States of the United States not to dream of annexation to England. The Star says the importation of a colony of lepers would not excite more horror in Christian England, than the admission of the South as British subjects. Besides, the Southerners, every man of them, would be felons in the eye of the law, and liable to the punishment of transportation for owning slaves. The London Times undertakes to reply to Josiah Quincy's pamphlet on slavery. The Times argues that the position of the slaveholder is forced on him, and is a position embarrassing and perplexing.

The affair in Kabylia, Algeria, which took place on the 2d inst., is detailed in a report to the Secretary of War, of France. The crops of the French had been gathered, and were heaped up around the village of Dra-el-Mizam, when 6000 Kabyles came down to burn them. The French had there but a native detachment, one battalion of the 45th regiment, and a squadron of Chasseurs d'Afrique. The natives were put forward in advance, and the regulars remained in concealment. The Kabyles came on furiously and drove back the native contingent, but suddenly found themselves charged with the bayonet by the battalion of infantry. Notwithstanding the superiority of discipline and arms on the side of the French, the great disparity of numbers rendered the contest severe, and its result, for a time, doubtful, until the Chasseurs d'Afrique charged finally, with great effect, and the enemy fled. On the 5th, the mountaineers came down again, but they had not reckoned on the considerable reinforcements the French had received in the interval, and they were driven back with loss. It is said that an expedition against the Kabyles will at once take place. Any operations that the French may have contemplated against the Riff pirates are, for the present, postponed.

Considerable excitement was produced at the Surrey Gardens, London, by a furious attempt which was made by the democracy to witness the opera by Jullien and Madame Alboni, at the low price of two shillings. The people said that they had been deceived by the advertisements.

Political news from Switzerland is of much importance:

The *Swiss* journal announces that the Federal Council of Switzerland has replied to the note presented to it by the Prussian representative, M. de Sydow, in reference to Neuchâtel, in which note the Prussian government reserved its right of sovereignty over the Canton. In reply, the Federal Council declares that it cannot admit the right claimed by Prussia, for the reasons already expressed in the negative reply of the Federal Directory of the 1st and 6th of March, 1848; and the Council expresses regret that events, in every way deplorable, should have given a motive for a renewal of the project.

According to the same journal, M. de Sydow had an interview with M. Stompfli, President of the Federal Council, from whom he demanded that the prisoners should be treated with kindness, and that the judicial inquiry and trial should not be too hastily conducted, as such a course might complicate still more the diplomatic relations of Prussia with the Confederation, and might create fresh difficulties. M. Stompfli replied that Switzerland was the last country to which such observations ought to be addressed, since its legislation with respect to political offences and crimes was the least severe that existed. Justice, he added, should take its course, and the Confederation was firmly determined to reject all diplomatic intervention.

The London Post, of the 20th of September, has the following item in its city article:—Several purchases have been made in Mexican bonds, in consequence of its being stated that the British government have at length determined to interfere in the bondholders' behalf, so far as by duly impressing on the Mexican gov't. that the appropriation of the customs and revenues specially hypothecated to the bondholders can no longer be tolerated, and that in future they are to be collected by agents to be appointed by Mr. Whitehead, the bondholders' agent in Mexico. Our readers will have observed in the last paragraph of Mr. Robertson's letter that he speaks with great confidence as to the result of measures now being taken to secure the bondholders their rights.

The Swiss Federal Assembly opened on the 15th ult. the second part of its session. The events of Neuchâtel naturally occupied the most prominent place in the speeches pronounced by the Presidents of both chambers. The opinions expressed on the subject by the Presidents of the National Council and of the Council of the States are identical. They both congratulate the republicans of Neuchâtel on having triumphed so promptly and so energetically, without the assistance of the Federal troops, and solemnly pledge themselves, in the name of Switzerland, to reject all foreign intervention, and defend the integrity of the constitution.

Capt. Penny, commander of the ship *Lady Franklin*, had returned with her to Aberdeen, from the Arctic regions, and reports that when he was in Hogarth's Sound he was told by the Esquimaux that some of their companions had seen, a long way off, in a north-westerly direction, a circular white tent erected on the ice. The Esquimaux had taken from it, on their first visit, some bright metal; and on their second visit, some moons afterwards, they had seen two white men in the tent. It was reported among the natives that these and other white men had perished from hunger. So far as Capt. Penny can judge he thinks that this may refer to the same party from whom Dr. Rae obtained the silver spoons, &c., which identified the white men with Sir John Franklin and his party.

The London Times, of September 20, says: Daniel Forrester succeeded on Wednesday afternoon last in apprehending one of the late officials of the Great Northern of Arance Railway Company, supposed to be implicated in the recent extraordinary robbery of 300,000 shares of that company. The person in question is M. Guerin, the chief superintendent of the line, who, it will be remembered, absconded when the discovery was made, as well as the chief cashier and the sub-cashier of the company. Guerin was known to have secreted himself in London, but his whereabouts defied the vigilance of the Mansion House officers till Wednesday afternoon, when he was taken in the vicinity of Tower hill. He was forthwith conveyed to the Mansion House, where he was clearly identified by one of the firm from the house of Rothschild. Guerin was left the option of being examined before the Lord Mayor on the charge, and being sent by his lordship to Paris, or being forwarded direct to the capital. He accepted the latter course, and accordingly was conveyed by Forrester by the express mail train, which left in a few hours afterwards for Dover and France. The other delinquents have, it is thought, escaped to New York; but from the prompt steps taken by the police authorities, both in London and Paris, their capture, it is thought, is not far distant. Two officers from the Mansion House have been sent to America with the necessary warrants for their arrest.

There appears to be a fatality in being the President of a railway. Hudson, known as the

Railway King, in England, was the first to call public attention to the enormous power and responsibilities attached to the office of Railroad Director. Next came Schuyler, of New York, then Sadler, of England, or rather, perhaps, of Ireland, and now comes Guerin, of France, to extend the already large list of railway frauds.

According to a census lately taken, the population of the south side of Sebastopol amounts to 1,500 souls, exclusive of about 3,000 sailors.

How WOLVES CAPTURE WILD HORSES. Wherever several of the larger wolves associate together for mischief, there is always a numerous train of smaller ones to follow in the rear and act as auxiliaries in the work of destruction. Two large wolves are sufficient to destroy the most powerful horse, and seldom more than two ever begin the assault, although there may be a score in the gang. It is no less curious than amusing to witness this ingenious mode of attack. If there is no snow, or but a small quantity on the ground, two wolves approach in the most playful manner, lying, rolling and frisking about until the too credulous and unsuspecting victim is completely put off his guard by curiosity and familiarity. During this time the gang, squatting on their hind quarters, look on at a distance. After some time spent in this way, the two assailants separate, when one approaches the horse's head and the other his tail, with a shyness and cunning peculiar to themselves. At this stage of the attack their frolicsome approaches become very interesting—it is in right good earnest; the former is a mere decoy, the latter is the real assailant, and keeps his eyes steadily fixed on the ham-strings or flank of the horse. The critical moment is then watched, and the attack is simultaneous; both wolves spring at their victim at the same instant—one to his throat, the other to his flank—and if successful, which they generally are, the hind one never lets go his hold till the horse is completely disabled. Instead of springing forward or kicking to disengage himself, the horse turns round and round without attempting a defence. The wolf before then springs behind to assist the other. The sinews are cut, and in half the time I have been describing it, the horse is on his side; his struggles are fruitless—the victory is won. At this signal the lookers-on close in at a gallop; but the small fry of followers keep at a respectable distance until their superiors are gorged, and then they take their turn unmolested.

ANCIENT ARMOR.—Hewitt, in his work on "Ancient Armor," speaks of a sword named Memung, that was forged by Weland, and used by him in a trial of skill with another celebrated weapon maker, named Amilias. "Weland," says Hewitt, "first made a sword with which he cut a thread of wool lying on the water. But not contented with this, he reforged the blade, which then cut through a whole ball of floating wool. Still dissatisfied, he again passed it through the fire, and at length produced so keen a weapon that it divided a whole bundle of wool floating in the water. Amilias, on his part, forged a suit of armor so much to his own satisfaction, that, sitting down on a stool, he bade Weland try his weapon upon him. Weland obeyed, and with being no apparent effect, asked Amilias if he felt any particular sensation. Amilias said he felt as though cold water had passed through his bowels. Weland then bade him shake himself. On doing so the effect was apparent—he fell dead in two pieces.

A QUEER MISTAKE.—Some time ago a person was brought before the sitting magistrate, accused of sheep stealing. The fellow pleaded not guilty, and said he had considered them strayed ones. Why did you not advertise them; and did you not see the owner's initials marked on them, 'G. F. M.'? said the magistrate. "Indeed, sir," replied the accused, "I thought 'G. F. M.' meant Good Fat Mutton."

El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 25.

ARMY REGISTER.

Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS.

C. F. Henningsen is appointed Brigadier General in the Army, and will take charge of the Ordnance and Artillery, under orders from the Commander-in-Chief.

Major W. K. Rogers is promoted Assistant Quartermaster General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and will take charge of the Department during the absence of Col. Fisher, Quartermaster General.

Capt. Will Morris, Quartermaster, is promoted Major, Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. George W. Leonard, First Rifles, is promoted Brevet Major, for gallantry on the field, Oct. 18th, 1856.

Capt. A. Schwartz, Artillery, to be Major. Capt. Thomas Henry (unattached) is promoted Major in the Quartermaster's Department.

First Lieut. George E. Farrand to be Captain. First Lieut. George W. Gist, Aid-de-camp, to be Captain.

First Lieut. James F. Schoch, Company A, Second Rifles, is promoted Captain Company A, Second Rifles.

First Lieut. B. F. Delaney, Second Infantry, is promoted Captain First Rifles.

First Lieut. James Dunican, First Rifles, is promoted Captain First Rifles.

Second Lieut. B. M. Anderson, Company A, to be Captain Company B, Second Rifles.

Second Lieut. Wm. Northedge, Company G, First Infantry, is promoted First Lieutenant Company G, First Infantry.

Second Lieut. C. H. West, First Rifles, is promoted First Lieutenant First Rifles.

Second Lieut. Sumpter Williamson, First Rifles, is promoted First Lieutenant First Rifles.

Second Lieut. H. A. Carhart, of Ordnance, to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Geo. W. Haller, Second Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieut. John F. Price (unattached) is promoted First Lieutenant, to report to the Quartermaster-General for orders.

Second Lieut. S. S. McElroy, Company A, Second Rifles, to be First Lieutenant Company A, Second Rifles.

Second Lieut. Jesse Williams, Company B, Second Rifles, to be First Lieutenant Company B, Second Rifles.

Private H. O. Porter to be First Lieutenant Sappers and Miners.

Charles Klossendorf, Company A, Rangers, to be First Lieutenant Company B, Second Rifles.

Sergeant-Major Maxwell Allen, First Rifles, is appointed Second Lieutenant First Rifles.

First Sergeant Charles Wilkinson, First Rifles, is appointed Second Lieutenant First Rifles.

First Sergeant Carl G. Stackle, Artillery, is promoted Second Lieutenant Artillery.

Sergeant Hardin, Infantry, is promoted Second Lieutenant Company G, First Infantry.

Sergeant J. W. Conklin, Company D, Second Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant Company B, Second Infantry.

Corporal Benjamin Belcher, Company B, Second Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant Company D, Second Infantry.

Private Francis Roth, Company F, Second Infantry, to be First Lieutenant Company F, Second Infantry.

Private L. A. Clarke, Company F, Second Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant Company F, Second Infantry.

Private Dennis E. Haynes to be Second Lieutenant Sappers and Miners.

Private John G. Hare, Company A, Second Rifles, to be Second Lieutenant Company A, Second Rifles.

Sergeant Major Vaughn, Company A, Second Rifles, to be Second Lieutenant Company A, Second Rifles.

Private H. Haynes, Company A, Second Rifles, to be Second Lieutenant Company B, Second Rifles.

J. K. Fagan is appointed Second Lieutenant of the Sappers and Miners.

R. T. Sickles is appointed Second Lieutenant, to date from May 1st, 1856. (He is acting at present as Aid to Brig. Gen. Fry.)

TRANSFERS.

Col. John B. Markham is reinstated, and will take command of the First Infantry.

Lieut. Col. S. C. Astin is assigned to the First Infantry.

Sergeant John Calling, Company C, Second Infantry, is transferred to Company F, Second Infantry.

The Transit Rangers, with all their equipments, are transferred to the Battalion of Rangers.

The corps of Sappers and Miners, commanded by Capt. Hesse, is placed under the orders of Brig. Gen. Henningsen.

RESIGNATIONS.

The resignation of Capt. Charles A. Gore, Second Rifles, is accepted, to take effect October 18th, 1856.

The resignation of First Lieut. A. M. Pittman, First Infantry, is accepted, to take effect from October 23, 1856.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Gross, Second

Rifles, is accepted, to take effect October 18th, 1856.

The resignation of Second Lieut. J. G. Sammis, Company C, Second Rifles, is accepted, to take effect October 18th, 1856.

The resignation of Second Lieut. J. W. Polk, Second Infantry, is accepted, to take effect October 20th, 1856.

The resignation of Second Lieut. J. W. Williams, Second Rifles, is accepted, to take effect October 21st, 1856.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Col. Thomas F. Fisher, Quartermaster General, ordered to the United States on business of the Government. Will receive his instructions from the Commander-in-Chief.

Capt. William Merryman is granted leave of absence for sixty days, from the 1st of November, 1856. At its expiration he will report for duty to the Commander-in-Chief.

Capt. L. Norvell Walker, Ranger Battalion, is granted leave of absence for sixty days, from 1st November, 1856. At its expiration he will report for orders to the commanding officers of his Battalion.

Capt. J. C. Jamison, First Infantry, is granted leave of absence for eighty days, from November 1st, 1856. At its expiration he will report to the commanding officer of his Regiment for orders.

Capt. M. Matzdorf, Second Infantry, is granted leave of absence for sixty days. At its expiration he will report to the commanding officer of his Battalion for orders.

First Lieut. Robert Glennon is granted leave of absence for sixty days. At its expiration he will report for duty at Granada to the commanding officer.

First Lieut. Lewis R. Latimer, First Rifles, is granted leave of absence for ninety days, from November 1st, 1856. At its expiration he will report to Col. E. J. Sanders, First Rifles, for orders.

First Lieut. Arthur O'Connor, Second Infantry, is granted leave of absence for sixty days, from November 1st, 1856. At its expiration he will report to the commanding officer of his Regiment for orders.

Leave of absence for sixty days is granted to First Lieut. J. W. Andrews, Quartermaster's Department. At its expiration he will report at Granada for orders.

First Lieut. Robert Gardner, First Rifles, is granted leave of absence for ninety days; at the expiration of which, he will report for orders to the commanding officer of his Battalion.

Second Lieut. J. Bieber (unattached) is granted leave of absence for sixty days. At its expiration he will report for orders at General Headquarters.

DISCHARGES.

Sergeant J. A. Hopkins, Company D, First Rifles, is honorably discharged from the Army.

Corporal Daniel Smith, Company D, First Rifles, is honorably discharged from the Army.

Private Henry Walters, Company A, First Rifles, is honorably discharged from the Army.

Private M. Mulloy, Company A, Voltiguers, is honorably discharged from the Army.

Private Edwin P. Dancy, Company E, Second Infantry, is discharged from the army on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

STRICKEN FROM THE ROLL.

The name of Brig. Gen. D. Goicouria is stricken from the roll of the army.

ARTILLERY.—On Thursday evening, Gen. Henningsen had the men under his command exercising in the plaza. The Artillery, in two Companies, under the immediate directions of Major Schwartz, Capt. Delaney and Capt. Farrand, and the Sappers and Miners, under Capt. Hesse. The men were exercised in maneuvering the mountain howitzers, and from the rapidity of their loading, certainly showed much proficiency.

On Friday evening, after having exercised for a while on the plaza with blank cartridges, a trial was made with the regular shells against the wall of an adobe ruin. The captains proved themselves excellent marksmen. They struck the precise spot aimed at, and the shells, exploding in the wall, tore out large pieces. It appears to us, from what we have seen of the exercise, that two shells, striking in the same spot, will effect a breach in the strongest adobe building, and that for the majority, one well directed shot will be sufficient. The wall fired into was nearly four feet in thickness.

The Sappers and Miners coming to a "shoulder arms" with shovels, looked at first somewhat odd, but they are a fine looking set of men, and are one of the most useful corps in the service.

COL. T. F. FISHER.—We observe that Col. Thos. F. Fisher, Quartermaster General, N. A., has been ordered to the United States on business connected with this Government. He has made himself such a favorite with the people of Granada that, we doubt not, he will receive a pleasant reception wherever he goes. We wish him a favorable voyage and a speedy return.

DEFENDERS OF GRANADA.—We have been handed a list of the names of all the persons who were present at the defence of Granada, on the 12th and 13th of this month. It was crowded out this week. We shall probably publish it in our next issue.

PLURALITY OF PARTINGTONS.

The name of the venerable and simple dame—Mrs. Partington—is in these times, often suggested. There are now many Partingtons—many who strive to arrest the advance of oceans with broomsticks. We are surrounded by them; we read of them; every mail brings some new development of their fruitless labors. They endeavor to out-Partington Partington by using less effectual instruments in their efforts to arrest more forcible and overwhelming oceans. The original Partington was, we believe, a native of the city of Liverpool, now all England belongs to the family; and France, by virtue of the Alliance, is ready to act Partington to the letter.

Partington is no longer a proper name; it has become common; it has become a principle of action; it is now a great political organization; in fact, States and Kingdoms tuck up their petticoats and stand, mop in hand, ready to arrest the rising tide of the times, let the effort cost what it may.

There is an adage, which, although worn threadbare, we would advise all Partingtons to keep conspicuously before them: It will save them much labor, and not a little ridicule, viz: "Time and tide wait for no man." In this is a world of truth and philosophy, which it would be well for the Partingtons of the age to study.

Before the wheel of time has completed another cycle, the obituary of all the Partingtons will have been written; for although truth sometimes reveals itself slowly, the day is about to dawn, if it has not already dawned, when men will be convinced of what they have known, or have professed to know, for a long time—that man is a progressive creature, and that the inscrutable wisdom of Divinity has set him travelling in a path in which he must continue to move forward. It is true that on this road there may be stragglers, that some may step out of the way and recline in comfortable resting places; but, it is equally true that those who rest too long must keep out of the way of those who are marching onward, or they will be most assuredly trodden upon.

It cannot be long before men will be convinced that,

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

And that, although individuals, or classes, or peoples, may become as it were withered limbs in the great tree of life, the trunk cannot perish, but continue, according to the laws of its creation, to rise and expand, until it has accomplished the great purposes for which it was created.

But the Partingtons of Europe and America seem incapable of making the proper deductions from the logic of events; they seem as incapable of comprehending the great laws of human life, as did their venerable progenitor the forces which regulated the ebb and flow of the Atlantic.

We are having now re-enacted on the stage of European policy, the scene of in which the Partingtons of the Inquisition figured when, as they would have us suppose, clothed in the solemn authority of God, they compelled a venerable philosopher to retract his assertions relative to the revolution of the earth. But although this delayed, for a short time, a general belief in the fact, the progress of the earth itself was not arrested; and the Partingtons of the Old World who are so assiduous in thrusting their mops into the advancing waters of the sea of Progress, will succeed only in being convinced in the end that, notwithstanding their efforts, the world will continue to wag on.

It was the spirit of Partingtonism that threw obstacles in the path of Columbus, and Luther, and Kossuth. It was to legislate in this spirit that England may attribute the loss of her North American Colonies, and to this spirit Spain lost her American Possessions. It is the Partingtonism of the age that endeavors to arrest the advance of Nicaragua in the road of her destiny, and that would stigmatize, if possible, one of the ablest and most disinterested men who ever undertook to lead a people to prosperity.

But to the philosopher, and the thinker, there is a consolation in the knowledge that events are guided by the superior laws of an all-wise Being, in whose balance the efforts of all the Partingtons do not weigh more than a grain against the efforts of a Washington, or a Walker, or any other of the instruments, whose name we might adduce, whom He uses in the development of His designs.

THE "E CLAMPSUS VITUS."—This fashionable club, we regret to say, has ceased to exist. An inquest over its remains brought in a verdict of "died of collapse of the pocket." *Requiescat in pace.*

The Late Insult to the U. S. Flag!

MURDER OF AMERICAN CITIZENS BY THE ALLIED ARMY OF GUATEMALA AND SAN SALVADOR!

The murder of the American citizens in the city of Granada, on the 12th of the current month, by the allied forces of San Salvador and Guatemala is one of the infamous transactions that must for ever disgrace the character of the people by whom it was committed, and bring the states that gave them such instructions under the contempt, if not the direct censure of every civilized nation. It is an action so far beyond the pale of all civilized customs as to render it impossible of justification. Every incident, every circumstance connected with it, serves only to add to the guilt, and sink the perpetrators of the outrage deeper in the great iniquity.

It cannot be said that it happened by accident, or while the soldiers were in such a state of excitement as not to be aware of what they did; for as yet they had not been engaged in any action, nor had they a shot yet fired upon them by any of the citizens of Granada. The residence of Mr. Lawless is situated about midway between the large plaza and the Jalteba Church. His house was the first they came to inhabit by Americans, and without provocation or cause, while the American flag was flying over his door, and against his protests, they first robbed him of all that was valuable in his house, and then dragged out from under the folds of that flag, which should have made his person sacred, and shot him with coolness and deliberation.

As if to add to the atrocity, they were not content with taking his life. Being an American citizen, instead of protecting him while living, was the cause of a continuance of the outrage upon his remains after death! Seven bayonets were thrust through his body after he had been shot.

The thought of how these fiends danced about their victim, and, in their hellish glee at having deprived an American citizen of life, becoming so intoxicated with fury as to continue to thrust their bayonets into him, is heart-sickening.

These men cannot excuse themselves by saying they were not aware of Lawless's position; for, having resided in this country several years, he spoke their language fluently. He was well known throughout the country as a merchant, who had never interfered or took part in the politics of this country. He had been here through two revolutions, and more than two wars, and had always the respect shown him due the flag whose protection he claimed. Beside all this, he, no doubt, explained his position, having had ample time to do it; but it availed him nothing that he had not taken part in the wars; it availed him nothing that there were no arms in his house, and that he was entirely defenceless—a circumstance that, among any people with a spark of chivalry or humanity among them, would have saved his life. He claimed to be an American citizen, and, sitting beneath and claiming the protection of the Stars and Stripes, was, by the demi demons (we cannot call them men) considered a crime worthy of a most horrid death.

We do not wish to call attention, especially, to the death of the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, who was engaged in the pious duty of distributing the sacred Word of God among the people of this place, whom neither the sacred banner of Christ, nor the flag of the United States, could save from the ruffianly butchery; nor to the murder of the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, nor to Mr. Carstens, who was dragged from the bosom of his family and murdered, while proclaiming that he was an American citizen, for the circumstances of their death is set forth plainly in the annexed affidavits; nor do we wish to make any comments upon their desire to get the American Minister—who was at the time prostrated by illness—into their hands, for we feel assured it would be a work of supererogation on our part, as the case will be set forth to the people of the United States by their representative; and we doubt not that Americans will vindicate their dignity.

But we would call attention to the fact that the flag of the comparatively small Hanseatic towns of Saxony, in Europe, was respected, while the American colors were being shot at, and riddled with bullets while flying over the house of the American Minister, and served rather to induce outrage than afford protection to those who sought its shelter, as the following affidavits will show.

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
NEAR REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA. }
This day personally appeared before me, James George Wiedemann, and makes oath, that:
A strong force of the allied army of Guatemala

and San Salvador attacked his house, situated in the city of Granada, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 12½ o'clock, and broke open the same. They demanded if any Americans or white people lived there, and for all arms and ammunition. They found A. M. C. Wood, Esq., an American citizen, whom they seized and took out to shoot. On this this affiant remonstrated, getting between the parties, and assuring them that Mr. Wood, although an American, was a merchant at San Juan del Norte, and in no wise connected with the army. They then commenced robbing the house of valuable goods, monies and liquors, and demanded that the house of the American Legation should be pointed out, declaring still their repeated intention of murdering all Americans in the country. At this time, John B. Lawless, Esq.; Rev. Wm. J. Ferguson, of Louisiana; Rev. D. H. Wheeler, Agent of the American Bible Society for Nicaragua, of Charlestown, Clarke Co., Indiana, and Mr. Carstens, who had taken refuge under the American flag at Mr. Lawless's, were also seized and shot. They fired and hit the American flag which was over the house of the American Legation, and several balls penetrated the door—the Minister, Col. Wheeler, being at the time confined to bed by fever. This house being between our house and the Grand Plaza, was in the range of the guns of the Nicaragua Army, or it would have been taken and every American in it probably murdered, as they seemed to pay no respect to the flag of the United States, but had some dread of the rifles that for the time protected it, as they repeatedly declared that if they took the American Minister, they would instantly shoot him.

J. G. WIEDEMANN.

Sworn to before me, this 23d October, 1856.

JOHN H. WHEELER, U. S. Minister.

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
NEAR REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA. }

Personally appeared, on this 22d day of October, 1856, Alonzo A. Perrine, who being duly sworn, did depose and say:

That he was in the city of Granada on the 12th inst.; saw the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Lawless and Mr. Carstens, all American citizens, on the morning of that day. On the 13th, about 12 o'clock M., at the request of Mrs. Carstens, who was at the house of the American Minister at the time, deponent went to look for her husband. Saw five bodies in the Express wagon of G. H. Wines & Co., which bodies he recognized as those of Messrs. Lawless, Ferguson, Carstens and Wheeler, and one not known to him. Deponent assisted at the burial of these bodies. They were shot and bayoneted in several places. Carstens had one eye shot out, and had also a bayonet wound in his neck. Heard that these men had been murdered by the Guatemalians. They were all living at the house of Mr. Lawless, an American merchant, and considered themselves safe under the protection of the American flag. Deponent saw the American flag flying from the window of Mr. Lawless's house on the day previous to the attack upon Granada.

Deponent is an American citizen, and has been engaged in mercantile business in the city of Granada.

ALONZO A. PERRINE.

Sworn to before me, this 20th October, 1856.

JOHN H. WHEELER, U. S. Minister.

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
NEAR REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA. }

Personally appeared, on this 18th day of October, 1856, Rebecca Ferguson and Lizzie Ferguson, widow and daughter of the late William J. Ferguson, who, being duly sworn, did depose and say:

That, with Mr. Ferguson, they sailed from New Orleans on the 22d of June, 1856, per steamship Daniel Webster, for Nicaragua. Mr. Ferguson was a Methodist clergyman by profession, and was formerly settled at Plaquemine, State of Louisiana. His health, for some time previous to his departure from Louisiana, had been poor, and he was advised by his friends to leave Southern Louisiana, where the climate was too damp, and go South. He came to Nicaragua to buy an estate and settle upon it. He assisted on the Sabbath at Divine service, at the house of the United States Legation, and performed the burial rites for some of his deceased countrymen. He had no connection with the army of Nicaragua, and never bore arms in the country.

On the morning of the 12th, Sunday, on account of the illness of Col. Wheeler, the American Minister, Divine service was omitted at his house. Mr. Ferguson and family were in their rooms at the house of Mr. Lawless, an American citizen, when the alarm was given that the enemy were coming. This was about 1 o'clock. They all relied upon the protection of the American flag. There was an American flag in the house. Mr. Lawless had lived some years in Nicaragua, as an American merchant. He spoke the language of the country fluently. Deponents have often heard him say that they were in no danger, as their character of American citizens would protect them. There were no arms in the house.

About half-past one o'clock, five or six natives, whom Mr. Lawless called Guatemalians, came into the house. They first attempted to break open the gate leading into the yard, and called upon Mr. Lawless, by name, to open it, which he did, being forced to. When the gate was opened, Mr. D. H. Wheeler, an American Bible agent in Nicaragua, ran in. They had fired several shots at him, and were about to kill him with lances when he came in. Mr. Lawless did not come back. They took a horse from Mr. Lawless, which belonged to Col. Wheeler, the American Minister. They then took Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Ferguson as prisoners. Deponents saw them no more. Heard from Major Rogers and Captain De Brisson that they were afterwards murdered—Rogers and De Brisson saw and recognised the bodies.

Native parties came into deponent's room many times during the 12th, and asked for money; took all the jewelry from the persons of deponents; they broke open Mr. Lawless's safe, and took all his money; they put their bayonets to deponents' breasts, and threatened to kill them if they did not give money or jewelry. These were mostly Guatemalians, but there were some native Nicaraguans among them.

R. V. FERGUSON,

LIZZIE FERGUSON.

Sworn to before me, this 20th October, 1856.

JOHN H. WHEELER, U. S. Minister.

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
NEAR REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA. }

Personally appeared, on this 18th day of October, 1856, Armend Carstens, widow of Henry C. Carstens, killed on the 13th inst., who being duly sworn, did depose and say:

That, with her husband and five children, she sailed from New York on the 24th day of January last, for Nicaragua, to become settlers in that State; arrived in Granada on the 12th of February, and has since resided in that city. Her husband was a carpenter by trade, and afterwards bought drays and horses, and with her two eldest children followed the drayage business. Neither her husband or either of her children ever belonged to the army of Nicaragua.

On Sunday, the 13th inst., all of the family were together in their sitting-room, in the house leased by John B. Lawless, an American citizen. At half-past 1 o'clock heard a cry, "The enemy are coming!" The deponent then ran into the room occupied by Mr. Lawless, who advised them to remain quiet, and said that, as American citizens, who had never taken any part with either Government, and were without arms, they would not be disturbed. There were at that time in Mr. Lawless's room, the Rev. Wm. J. Ferguson, his wife and daughter; Mr. Ferguson and family decided to remain. Some time afterwards, the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, an American missionary, came running into Mr. Lawless's yard, and said the natives were shooting at him in the street. He was without arms. Mr. Wheeler's business in Granada has been the distribution of Bibles for the American Bible Society. Neither Mr. Lawless nor Mr. Ferguson had arms. None of them had ever been concerned with the Government of Nicaragua. We all relied upon the American flag to protect us. There was an American flag in Mr. Lawless's house.

In about an hour after the alarm, a party of natives, recognized by Mr. Lawless as Guatemalians, broke into the house. They demanded a horse of Mr. Lawless, which he furnished to them. Shortly after they came back and asked for deponent's husband's two horses, which he gave them. They were told that we were all Americans and neutrals, and that we had no arms. They came again in about twenty minutes, and took away Mr. Lawless, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Wheeler and deponent's husband, as prisoners. They afterwards returned again and put their bayonets to deponent's heart, and forced her to bring out and give to them all her money, taking her last cent. They asked for drink. They broke into Mr. Lawless's iron safe and stole all his money. We heard them at work on the safe from the adjoining room. This happened after dark. Saw no more of the prisoners after they were carried off, but deponent heard the next morning, after Gen. Walker arrived in town, that they had been murdered by the Guatemalians. The eldest son saw and recognized the body of his father. The murder was committed near the Jalteba Church.

ARMENA CARSTENS.

Sworn to before me, this 18th October, 1856.

JOHN H. WHEELER, U. S. Minister.

LEGATION OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
NEAR REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA. }

Personally appeared, on this 18th day of October, 1856, Joel W. Ferguson, who, being duly sworn, did depose and say:

That on the 13th inst., at about 1 o'clock P. M., after the rout of the Guatemalians by Gen. Walker, he was walking near the Jalteba Church, and saw in a small adobe house, opposite the church, four dead bodies, which he recognized as the bodies of the Rev. William J. Ferguson, the Rev. David L. Wheeler, John B. Lawless, and Henry C. Carstens. They had all been shot in the breast and head; did not notice particularly if they had been bayoneted; knew the parties well when living, and could not be mistaken about the bodies.

J. W. FERGUSON.

Sworn to before me, this 20th October, 1856.

JOHN H. WHEELER, U. S. Minister.

Personally appeared before me, Thomas Basye, Judge of the Court of First Instance of the Oriental Department of the Republic of Nicaragua, Alex. M. C. Wood, an American merchant resident in Greytown, who, being duly sworn and questioned as to what he knew relative to the death, murder or assassination of Jno. B. Lawless; Rev. Mr. Ferguson, of Louisiana; Rev. Mr. Wheeler, a missionary from the city of New York, and Mr. Carstens, American citizens resident in Granada, whose lifeless bodies were found near the Church of Jalteba, on the morning of the 13th inst., upon the return of the forces of Gen. Walker from Masaya, and after the retreat of the forces that attacked and pillaged the city of Granada, on the 12th and 13th of the current month, deposed, saying:

That he was in the city of Granada on the 12th inst.; upon which day it was attacked by some six hundred Indians or Central Americans; that he

took refuge in the house of Mr. P. H. Beschor, Vice-Consul for the Hanseatic Towns; that whilst there, and during the whole attack, armed men forced their way into the house, breaking the lock, and upon gaining admission, asked if there were any arms, ammunition, enemies or Americans in the house, and added: "We have killed Mr. Lawless and others, and now we wish to kill you," addressing themselves to all the whites—being Mr. Wiedemann, Mr. Beschor and son, Mrs. Wiedemann, and myself—then present. During the conversation the party was considerably increased; the new comers, as they entered, cocked their pistols, asking where were the Americans or other foreigners. Many of them boasted of being Guatemalians. My own life was spared, owing to the intercession of Messrs. Beschor and Wiedemann.

Deponent knows nothing further relative to the death of the above mentioned parties.

In witness of which he has hereunto set his hand, in the city of Granada, this 18th day of October, 1856.

A. M. C. WOOD.

I certify that all the foregoing is the truth.

J. G. WIEDEMANN.

The above affidavits were subscribed and sworn to before me, at the Court House in the city of Granada, this 18th day of October, 1856.

THOMAS BASYE,

Judge of First Instance, O. D.

The following testimony relative to the murder of John B. Lawless, Rev. D. Wheeler, Rev. W. J. Ferguson, and Mr. Carstens, citizens of the United States of America, by the troops of the Republic of Guatemala, who entered the City of Granada on Sunday, the 12th of October, 1856, was taken before Thomas Basye, Judge of First Instance for the Oriental Department of the Republic of Nicaragua, in the City of Granada, on the 18th of October, 1856:

Testimony of Caetano Ybarguen—Soon after Gen. Walker entered the City of Granada, on the morning of the 13th of the present month, I went, in company with Major Rogers and Major Waters, up to the Jalteba Church, where I saw the dead bodies of Mr. John B. Lawless, the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, the Rev. Mr. Ferguson, and Mr. Carstens, all citizens of the United States. They had all been evidently shot, and in Mr. Lawless's breast there were, besides gun-shot wounds, seven bayonet or lance stabs; the others I did not particularly examine, and cannot say whether they had any other than gun-shot wounds. Mr. Lawless took no part in the wars in this country, and has often told me he relied on the protection of the American flag for safety. The general report is, that the above-named gentlemen were murdered by order of the officers of the Guatemalan troops, who entered the City of Granada on the 12th inst., but this I do not know, as I am not cognizant of the facts except from rumor.

Given under my hand, in the City of Granada, this 20th day of October, 1856. C. YBARGUEN.

The above deposition was subscribed and sworn to before me, in the city of Granada, this 20th day of October, 1856. THOMAS BASYE,

Judge of First Instance, O. D.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

Granada, October 20, 1856.

SIR: As Post Quartermaster, I had charge of the burial of all dead bodies found in and about Granada on the 13th inst. In one house I found the bodies of J. B. Lawless, Rev. Mr. Ferguson, Rev. Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Carstens. Mr. Lawless had been shot in the breast, and afterwards had been stabbed in several places with a bayonet. Mr. Wheeler had also several bayonet stabs in the stomach and breast. Mr. Carstens had been shot and his face and head beaten with a heavy club or butt of a musket. The above bodies had been stripped of all clothing of any value, and their pockets turned inside out.

Very respectfully,

WILL MORRIS,

Quartermaster N. A.

Hon. Thos. Basye, Judge F. I. O. D.

The above statement was subscribed and sworn to by Capt. W. Morris, before me, in the city of Granada, this 20th day of October, 1856.

THOMAS BASYE,

Judge of First Instance, O. D.

RACING.—The favorite gray of Col. Sanders—Old Tom—and the fine looking black of Major Caycee, had a brush upon the Granada track on Thursday evening. The result proved that the Major's horse was not in running condition. Old Tom won the race handsomely.

THE PEARL.—The clipper yacht Pearl, Capt. Alf. A. Moors, arrived at the port of Granada on Thursday morning, bringing with her Government stores from Virgin Bay. She made her clearance on the same evening, for the ports along the Lake.

LIGHTNING.—The inhabitants of Lima and Peru have no idea of thunder, and are equally unacquainted with lightning, for even noiseless sheet lightning is never seen in the atmosphere of Lower Peru, often moist but never showing true clouds.

A curious typographical error appeared in a country paper recently. In giving an account of an inquest, it was stated "the deceased bore an accidental character, and the jury rendered a verdict of excellent death."

CAMELS FOR NICARAGUA.

We learn that Mr. Emanuel Weiss, a distinguished traveller, and a gentleman of enlarged commercial experience, has sailed from New York for Egypt for the purpose, in part, of procuring a cargo of camels for Nicaragua, to be used in the highlands of Chontales and Segovia. Mr. Weiss has already introduced the camel into the Grand Dukedom of Tuscany with success. The recent importation by the United States Government into Texas has given our Uncle so favorable an opinion of the animal, that the store-ship Supply has been sent back for a fresh cargo. "A fair exchange," says the old proverb, "is no robbery"—and while we are waking up the patriarchal denizens of the far East, with new ideas, new institutions, and our fast way of doing things, it is no more than fair that they in return should help us on our road with some of their "appliances to boot." We are inclined to the opinion that the Chamorrista banditti, who are said to infest the hills of Chontales, will be troubled with a sudden "getting up and getting" when they discern these ships of the desert each with a mountain howitzer on deck, bearing down upon them.

We should not wonder if our friend Fabens, who is now in the city, knew something about this camel expedition. At any rate, his prediction, in the last chapter of "The Camel Hunt," published in 1851, seems likely to be realized here as well as in the diggings of which he there speaks:

We have laid the corner stone in a new and heretofore untried business. The great Northern route to California, over the plains, is still trodden by the lingering foot of the mule, horse or ox, and the majestic stride of the camel is yet to supersede them. The Southern route through Texas, and New Mexico, by the valley of the Gila, is as yet no more frequented or comfortably passed over for our efforts in its behalf. The Great Desert still collects its tribute of decaying bones, and the broad central plateau, lying between the Gila and the Colorado of the West, teeming doubtless with undreamt of mineral wealth, is unexplored. Minnesota, Nebraska, the wearysome trail of the traders from Independence to Santa Fé, and all our distant, far-stretching and unfrequented mail routes, demand in vain, so far, the aid which we have perhaps somewhat prematurely promised by the camel enterprise. But there is no time like the present to atone for the shortcomings of the past. All that we have proposed will be done, and much more—not by our little band of pioneers, but by many united in the same cause. The camel will yet be domesticated and bred in our Western States and Territories, as the ox, the mule and the horse now are, and will doubtless do more towards extending the outskirts of our civilization than all other appliances to boot.

Queen Elizabeth's speech to a committee appointed by parliament to inquire into her designs as to a contemplated alliance between her and some European prince, was direct and pointed:

"Were I to tell you that I do not mean to marry, I might say less than I intend; and were I to tell you that I do mean to marry, I might say more than is proper for you to know—therefore I give you an answer answerless."

A subscriber has written us a very bitter epistle indeed about railroads. He says that a few days since the cowcatcher of a locomotive snatched up one of his best cows, and tossed her head over heels down a precipice. When found the poor animal was past praying for, as the dogs were already preying upon her. She had not a particle of hide about her, except the thicket in which her body was concealed; and, as if to cap the climax, the railroad company sent in a bill for jerking beef.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will proceed to sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for Cash, in the City of Granada, at my office, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 30th of October, the personal effects of the following named deceased persons:—Wiley Marshal, Charles Callahan, Mayer Schafer and Julius Kiel. Consisting of Trunks, Carpetsacks, Coats, Pants, Shirts, Drawers, Socks, Gloves, Towels, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Shaving Utensils, Dressing Cases, Traveling Cases, Drawing Instruments, Knives and Forks, Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Stationery. One Horse, one Saddle and Bridle, one Double-barrel Gun, one Pistol, (six shooter) and many other articles not mentioned.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Granada, October 25, 1856.

GILBERT TITUS,

Public Administrator O. D.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons, will present them to me, duly authenticated, on or before the 5th day of January, 1856, otherwise they will be barred by law:

N. C. Breckenridge, Mayer Schafer,
Henry Soule, Edward H. Laws,
Jennings Estelle, D. H. Wheeler.

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

GILBERT TITUS,

Public Administrator O. D.
Granada, October 25, 1856.

El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 25.

APPEARANCE OF GRANADA AFTER THE BATTLE.

To the eye of a person not much experienced in war, the towns of Central America seem to be made for the purpose of fighting. The large plaza in the centre of the cities, in which a large body of men can maneuver, and the admirable arrangement of the streets for attacking men as they approach, give to each town much the appearance of an approach to a citadel. But there is more in the appearance than in the actuality. The adobes out of which the houses are built, are easily cut through with pick-axes, although bullets do not appear to affect them much. A cannon ball will go clear through one of the walls and do no greater damage than making a hole of the diameter of itself, and a bullet from a small arm sinks in, leaving little more than a mere trace. With the exception, therefore, of three or four houses, Granada presents no outward appearance at the battle of which it was of late the scene.

The front of the store of Mr. William Teller, in which the enemy had quartered in large numbers, is well riddled. The bullet holes in and about the door are almost innumerable.

The hotel known as the "Walker House," which was also occupied by the enemy, was considerably damaged. After the enemy had been driven out, one of the cannons which we took from them was turned against themselves, and shot out of the barrack. This, of course, damaged the window arrangements to a considerable extent. A few bullet holes are to be seen through the shutters of the windows in General Walker's quarters, and several upon the front of the large church.

In front of the guardhouse is an iron piquet, made of the barrels of condemned muskets; the bullets from the enemy's guns went, in some instances, clear through them. The guardhouse was in no way injured. The entire damage to the exterior of the houses in the plaza could, we think, be remedied at a cost not exceeding two hundred dollars. There are a few bullet marks in the door of El Nicaraguense office, and in one instance they fired the lock of a musket at it, which stuck in the door. The enemy did not get into the printing office.

A WEAK INVENTION OF THE ENEMY.

We see it stated in some of the leading journals of the East, that Gen. Walker had, not long since, forty men, belonging to the Nicaraguan army, shot on the plaza in Granada, for insubordination. A greater falsehood could not have been put into circulation. There has not been any insubordination in the Nicaraguan army. There have not been any men belonging to the Nicaraguan army shot for this or any other cause. This illustrates the despicable measures to which the enemies of this Government will resort in the endeavor to do it injury. The late enthusiasm of our brave soldiers, in their battles, affords sufficient proof of the utter falsity of this report, if no other statement had been made.

INTERESTING FROM COSTA RICA.

President Mora recently reviewed his troops in the plaza of San José, and addressed them in a brilliant speech. On putting the direct question—if they were ready to invade Nicaragua and drive the Americans out?—they answered emphatically, "No; but if the Americans came there to fight, they would defend their country."

MINIE GUNS.—The practice in this arm has been reduced to a correct science. Gen. Henningsen has, during the past week, been instructing the men of the various Battalions who are furnished with this arm, in its proper use, we might say, in its philosophy. The men seem to be well pleased with the progress they have made, and feel confident that, with a little practice, they can hit a man at any distance less than a thousand yards.

THE SECOND INFANTRY AND FIRST RIFLES.—In speaking of the part taken by these Battalions in our last issue, we gave people to understand that Capt. Dreux's Company, of the 2nd Infantry, in the attack on Masaya, got one square in advance of the 1st Rifles. This we have since learned was an error. Dreux's Company kept parallel with the advance Companies of the Rifles in their progress, during the early part of the day.

UNITED STATES POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

In the year 1844, the Government of New Granada formed a treaty with the United States of North America, by which the mail matter of the former country was permitted to pass through the latter upon terms satisfactory to both. The treaty was to continue in existence eight years, unless one of the parties gave six months notice to the other of a desire to have it abrogated. If no such notice was given, the treaty was to continue in effect for four years longer, and remain in force each subsequent four years until six months notice was given. The first term, that of eight years, expired in 1852, and the second one of four years expires on the 20th of next December. Notice was given before the 20th of last June, by the New Granadian government, of its desire that the treaty should cease to exist at the expiration of the second term. After that it purposes to lay a tax of two reales per ounce upon all American mail matter passing through its territory. This is particularly unfavorable to the United States, and is more strikingly so from the fact that England continues to enjoy a favorable postal arrangement. It is calculated that during the last six months, 345,429 pounds of American mail matter passed over this route, and that the duty payable at the proposed rate—two reales per ounce—would exceed \$1,660,000 per annum.

The United States ought, in our opinion, to show a proper spirit of indignation for this manifest breach of comity, by not permitting her mail matter to pass any longer through the State of New Granada. The route through Nicaragua, by the San Juan river and lake Nicaragua, is the shortest and safest for the transmission of matter so valuable.

The merchants of the United States cannot any longer feel safe in having their correspondence pass through a territory, the government of which is powerless in securing the safety of even the passengers. By persisting in sending their mail through the territory of New Granada, they are injuring their own commerce to an extent which exceeds by far the entire postal rates. One more uprising of the natives, one robbery of the mails, would do more to retard the business of San Francisco, or New Orleans, or New York, or, perhaps, all of those cities, than can well be calculated. From all we can learn this uprising may happen any day, for the people are poor, dishonest, and discontented, and the government is notoriously incapable of affording the protection necessary for security or confidence.

Nicaragua is strong where New Granada is weak. Its Government is strong and forcible. It affords the most reliable and absolute security to both private and public property, and the regular passage of the American mails through the territory through which it holds jurisdiction would serve to strengthen the feeling of brotherhood which is felt by Americans toward each other in every region of the globe. There is little doubt in our mind that the Government of Nicaragua would act in this matter with the same liberality which has distinguished it in all its transactions with the States of the Great North.

THE BRITISH FLEET AT SAN JUAN.

The presence of the British squadron at the port of San Juan del Norte is beginning to excite the attention of the people of the United States. Upon the presence of this fleet, the New Orleans Picayune, with much force, remarks:

A force of two hundred and seventy guns is already assembled. What do they there? What great blow is John Bull contemplating in that region, that he collects there so powerful a squadron? This question is likely to be keenly put in the United States, where jealousy of British designs in the Gulf is so pervading a sentiment with the people, and repugnance to them a ruling policy with our Government.

We hardly think that a menace is intended, although it has very much the look of a menace to the United States. The progress of negotiations at London is such, that there no doubt is felt that all subjects in controversy, in regard to Central America, will be amicably adjusted. There was no need for such a demonstration, as preparatory to a failure to negotiate successfully. If there were not a certainty that peaceful arrangements are already made, and that they include the concession in substance of everything we have contended for in regard to the Clayton treaty, the assembling of such a squadron near our frontier, and at the spot where the scenes of difficulty are to be found, would be the surest means to break up negotiations altogether. The American temper would not yield a particle of its extreme demands while the British fleet lay for evident purposes of intimidation so near our frontier.

FORT SAN CARLOS.—From a correspondent at San Carlos, we learn that the soldiers there are in good health, and that the place is strongly fortified.

BLACK AGAINST WHITE.

A war of races has been begun on the Isthmus of Panama. Two men, one white and the other black, opposed each other as candidates for the chair of Governor. As soon as it was ascertained that Calvo, who was known to have been the "white" candidate, had been elected by a large majority, the blacks determined to fight to prevent his inauguration.

In such an anxious state of the public mind, application was made by the authorities for aid to the officers in command of the United States ships Independence and St. Marys, and 425 marines were dispatched in fourteen boats, and lay against the city of Panama. This threatening aspect of affairs caused many members of the Legislature to secrete themselves; but, however, a quorum was found, and in the end Calvo was proclaimed as announced.

The Aspinwall Courier, of the 19th inst., observes, when speaking of the local political divisions on the Isthmus: We have no doubt that the presence of the American men-of-war in the harbor of Panama has contributed to prevent the outbreak of the same class as those who committed the abovementioned atrocity; and we presume a jealousy of the foreign power, or aid which they would be compelled to seek, has restrained the remainder of those who desire the triumph of their partisan efforts. Thanks to Uncle Sam, the foreigners at Panama are well protected, as was amply demonstrated by the manoeuvring of a flotilla in the harbor, on the arrival of the passengers from the United States, and when the native families and treasure were being sent aboard both the men-of-war for safety, in expectation of the fight with which the two factions have been threatening each other for nearly a month past.

Here we have the inhabitants of one of the Central American States arrayed against themselves for no greater difference than the color of their skins.

To be a "white" is to be considered an enemy by the negro. This feeling appears to be inherent. It is as evident in the actions of the partially civilized people of Panama, as it was in the inhabitants of the interior of Africa, as seen by the great travelers Bruce and Mungo Park. The first feelings of the negroes at first sight of a white face appeared to be fear, which reacted into a desire to combat, or attack him. This same feeling is observable in the actions of the tiger, and other carnivorous animals. It is the instinct of mere brute force in the presence of a superior moral power. The dark skinned races on this continent have always acted in the manner of the Panama negroes. They fought not for a principle, or an idea—they were incapable of reaching such a height—but they fought for the continuance of a mere physical existence, and felt in their inmost heart that this they could not maintain, and at the same time keep pace with the pale faces. Hence they have sought for a war of races, and have sometimes almost succeeded in forcing the whites into this position.

But where is now the Northern brave; where now the warriors of the nations that combined to exterminate the first colonies; where now the confederations that attempted to breast the waves of civilization as rolled over the broad prairies of the West by the whites? They are,

"Like the snow-flake in the river,
A moment seen, then lost forever."

All warning, all example is lost upon these people. Their mental vision does not extend beyond the narrow circle of self. They fail to advance as a people, and as individuals they disappear from history, leaving scarcely a trace by which their former existence can be identified.

THE MORTARS.—Some very interesting practice with these curious guns took place this week near the beach. A twelve pound shell was thrown so as to strike at various distances from twenty, to one thousand yards. By regulating the charge of powder, the shell was thrown to within three, or four yards of the spot in which it was intended it should fall. In most instances the shell fell very close to the spot. The extent of a small cane house, near to where the practice took place, was staked out, and from what we saw we feel sure the house itself would be hit so as the shell would explode in it at almost any distance within the range of the gun. Much appears to depend upon the manner of loading, as well as the size of the charge.

THE SPOILS.—We notice, by General Order No. 190, that all captured arms, of whatever kind, and munitions of war, and all supplies, arms and ammunition, (powder and balls,) will be turned into the Ordnance Department.

LATE PAPERS.—Mr. Edward Cooper, of New York city, will please accept our thanks for the favor of sending us the latest papers by the last mail. The courtesies he has heretofore extended to us lay us under many obligations to him.

SOUTHERN CONFEDERATION AGAINST THE AMERICANS.

A grand banquet was given recently at Bogota, the capital of New Granada—the anniversary of the celebration of the independence of that Republic—in honor of the Minister Plenipotentiary of Ecuador to the New Granadian, who was about to depart for home. One of the New Granadian Ministers delivered a speech in which he says:

"Let the North continue if it please monopolizing the name of America, which to-day belongs to the hemisphere. We, the children of the South, will not dispute a usurped denomination which a usurper also imposed. We will prefer to develop to the illustrious Genoese the post of honor and of glory which has been snatched from him. We will call ourselves *Colombianos*; and from Panama to Cape Horn we will be a single family, with a single name, a common government and a common object."

This common object, a resistance to the tendency of the youthful and vigorous race of the North.

The speech was long, and abounded in the loftiest assertions relative to the future of the mixed breeds of the South. In reply to it, Sr. Samuel Marillo Torra sensibly remarks:

Permit me, gentlemen, to express on this solemn occasion that which I feel in relation to the terrible strife which the latter race has to sustain on this continent with that of the Anglo-Americans, and also as to the mode of carrying into effect the Colombian confederacy, or, rather, the union of the peoples belonging to the latter communion. I wish to develop my ideas in presence of the honorable friends composing the Ecuadorian legation, because if they find them to be just, they may perhaps give them in their own country the weight of their influence, and my words will not be lost. I think, gentlemen, that the strife which has been spoken of is inevitable, and that to sustain it worthily and happily on our part it is indispensable to form the confederacy of South America; but I must say with frankness that I do not believe in the possibility of one or other (confederation or success) unless all the people of South America enter freely into the road of liberty and philosophy; that is to say, I do not believe in their union or fusion in a single nationality, or in their resistance to North American invasion, unless they formed in a solid manner liberal institutions, on a par, perhaps, with those of the United States. On the contrary, I think that if these people continue subjugated by military satraps or by retrogressive individuals, who make of the system of Philip II, or of the Roman Court, the fountain of their political inspirations, they can neither be united nor resist the powerful ascendancy of a free people—of a people of sovereigns, the least among whom rushes to conquest with as great ardor and interest as if he were the general. I have always believed that that strength of expansion possessed by the North Americans, that character, intrepid even to a point of haughtiness in presence of individuals of other peoples, proceed from their democratic institutions. It is because they feel themselves men in the fullest sense of the term, and perceive the degradation of others through the vicious systems in subjection to which they live. Do you know, gentlemen, why it was so easy for the North Americans to lord it over a large portion of Mexico, and to penetrate to her very capital? Because Mexico, after having subdued the soldiers of Ferdinand VII., remained a prey to the Vandalism of various military chiefs, and to the retrograde influences of a clergy hostile to all progress, and to liberty; and, therefore, when the armies of American volunteers presented themselves, the Mexican people had no interest in sustaining the contest, and did not sustain it.

This is the whole thing in a nut-shell. It is to extend the institution which makes "a people of sovereigns, the least among whom rushes to conquest with as great ardor and interest as if he were the general," that Americans are striving for in this country. If the Central Americans themselves put their shoulders to the wheel, the thing will be much more easily accomplished.

FROST IN SUMMER.—One of the most extraordinary changes of season that ever occurred in the United States has lately transpired there. About the middle of September, a spell of cold set in, which is thus spoken of in the Louisville Courier of September 22d:

The "cold term" not only alarms, but perplexes all of us. It is in defiance of all precedent—contrary to the predictions of the almanacs, and not in character with the philosophy of the seasons. Already it has done serious damage, besides occasioning a great deal of domestic inconvenience.

On Tuesday night the frost in this vicinity was very severe, and its effect upon the corn quite apparent yesterday morning. Much was injured quite severely, and other species of vegetation damaged. But the greatest injury has been to the tobacco crop, by these premature frosts. On Monday night the crops of this staple in the counties of Hart, Barren and Christian, were greatly damaged. Dispatches received yesterday from Glasgow confirm this intelligence, and planters are advised to hold on for an advance. The crop was rather tight before, and it will now by these untimely mishaps be materially lessened.

From Chicago, we learn that on Tuesday there was a fall of snow in that city.

If the "cold term" continues, it will injure to a very serious extent all the crops that mature late in the season.

LATER FROM THE EAST.

The Mail Steamer La Virgin, Capt. Thomas Bunker, arrived at the port of Granada on the evening of Saturday, the 18th inst. She brought Eastern papers up to the 5th of the present month. She brought also about eighty passengers, who intend to reside in this country, sixty of whom have joined the Nicaraguan Army. Among the arrivals we notice the name of Col. Henningsen. He has also joined the Nicaraguan Army, and is in command of the Artillery.

The La Virgin brought also for the Army an invoice of six hundred Minié muskets and rifles, four mortars, with their proper equipments, the carriages for the mountain howitzers, already received, and a large quantity of ammunition.

By our files of papers, we learn that as the day approaches for the Presidential election in the United States, the excitement and interest increases.

The most exaggerated statements are made by the friends of the rival candidates, relative to their probable success. From all we can learn, the great struggle will be between Buchanan and Fremont. Fillmore may, however, be much stronger than the public have any idea of. If the Know Nothing element has anything like its former perfection of organization and tenacity to principle, they may surprise the Union by an amount of strength as sudden as unexpected. But as far as present appearances go, their candidate and themselves are far behind.

The Buchanan and Fremont men are both on their knees, in supplication before the States of New York and Pennsylvania. There never was a coquette wooed with more devotion, or more uncertain in her caprices than those two States now are. It is supposed that Pennsylvania may go for Fremont—Buchanan is not certain of carrying it. On the other hand, it has always been a strong democratic State, and has given Buchanan large majorities. As a proof of its entire devotion to democracy, it is said that in its remoter districts, there are still large numbers of votes cast for Andrew Jackson.

As New York now stands, the Fremont men are almost sure of her. But it is feared that in order to secure the election of Buchanan by the other States, the democracy of New York will go over to Fillmore.

The chances are so nicely balanced that considerable amounts of money are staked upon the result. We see an account of a man who has to shave all the hair off his head if Buchanan is not elected, whereas, in the event of his election, he is to be furnished with all the hats he can wear during the time Buchanan continues to reside in the White House.

This reminds us of Professor Stowe—husband of Harriet Beecher Stowe—who, when the Fugitive Slave Law was passed, registered a vow that he would not have his beard cut until the law was repealed. It is needless to say, that, by this time the beard of the Professor has attained considerable length. His family will, at some future time, be able to determine the time which has elapsed since the passage of that celebrated law, by a measurement of this hirsute appendage.

Our neighbors in the South, it will be seen by reference to another part of this paper, have arrived at a period when they are beginning to act. Act, not through any energy of their own, but by the force of the elective spark which the proximity of the Americans excites. As is usually the case in such spasmodic efforts, their actions are neither guided by prudence or great intelligence. Instead of turning their attention to the development of the resources of their States, they are endeavoring to form cabals against us, who, if they studied their own interest, they would not only treat as brothers, but endeavor to induce us into their countries, by offering large rewards to every American who would settle among them.

They might profit in this particular by the conduct of the Emperors Nicholas and Alexander, of Russia, who have sent directly to the United States for American mechanics to come and live in their dominions, and those who accepted the invitation have been treated in a manner commensurate with the wealth of the Empire whose resources their labor will help to develop. There is no people in Europe that has advanced in the Arts, of late, at the same ratio as the Russians; and in order to cover the entire Empire with a network of railroads, the Emperor has lately secured the services of several American engineers. In the dockyards of Russia, American mechanics have the direction of affairs. The consequence of this will be, that in a short time the Russian vessels will be able to compete in speed, and durability, with the best built Yankee clipper. If the Spanish Americans of this continent were to

"go and do likewise," they would, in a few years, have reason to bless the day the Americans made their advent among them.

The Emperor Alexander of Russia was crowned lately with great ceremony. During the coronation the Emperor expressed a desire that the press should be allowed every facility for publishing the incidents of the ceremony. The representatives of the Pope were received, on this occasion, before those of any other country.

The Costa Ricans are beginning to learn wisdom, and their refusal to follow President Mora in another foray against Nicaragua, excites a suspicion in our mind that they are beginning to know "what's what."

The news from Europe is not of especial interest to us in Nicaragua. Queen Victoria, like a good sensible mother, is endeavoring to get a suitable spouse for her daughter, the Princess Royal. Prince Frederick of Prussia is at present the favorite in the royal matrimonial market. He has accompanied the royal mother during her summer tour. His qualifications appear to be a good disposition, a slender figure, and very light hair.

England and France have made a warlike demonstration against the King of Sardinia. A large fleet has been ordered to the Sardinian ports.

The news from France is unimportant. Young France has grown up to be a big, fat, healthy baby.

A coup d'etat has been attempted in Spain by General O'Donnell, backed by Queen Isabella. Under his leadership the Spanish troops holds possession of Madrid, but the blow was not struck simultaneously in all the large cities, and was therefore only partially successful. A civil war in Spain is therefore highly probable. It is thought that France is in some way connected with the affair.

Russia has positively refused to abandon Kars, until the last man of the Allied forces has quitted the Crimea. Turkey has, for the present, sunk from the diplomatic horizon.

PRESIDENTIAL SUPPER.

On the evening of the 19th inst. the Field Officers and Officers of the General's Staff, with a few citizens, met at the President's mansion, and partook of a supper.

Among the guests we noticed Brigadier-General Hornsby, Brigadier-General Fry, Brigadier-General Henningsen; W. K. Rogers, Sub. Sec. of Hacienda; Col. P. R. Thompson, Adj't. Gen., N. A.; Col. Alex. Jones, Paymaster General, N. A.; Col. T. F. Fisher, Quartermaster-General, N. A.; Col. George B. Hall, Commissary-General, N. A. At 7 o'clock P. M. the gentlemen sat down to partake of the viands. As soon as the dishes were removed,

"The Health of the President of the Republic of Nicaragua" was proposed, and drank with enthusiasm. To this the President responded by proposing,

"The Officers of the Nicaraguan Army."

"The Health of General William Walker" was then proposed, and drank with three cheers. The General was called upon to reply. It is almost impossible to give an idea of the electric effect his words produced, aided by his graceful gesticulation and peculiar fervor; we can only attempt to give an idea of what he said.

When his name had been repeatedly called, he arose and said:

GENTLEMEN—Whatever of history belongs to that name, whatever of the future it may be associated with, it owes more to the aid received from the wisdom, gallantry and daring of the gentlemen with whom the individual who bears it has had the good fortune to operate, than to any merit he, himself, possesses. [Cheers.] An individual, whatever position he may hold, is great only as the principle he represents makes him great. It is my good fortune to be the representative of a principle with which you are all imbued—a principle that cannot be confined to this or any other spot; it is as broad as the universe—it is the principle of universal freedom. It must continue to spread until it embraces not only all this continent, but the continents of the old world. It will change old systems, and reinvigorate races; and the Old World receiving new impulses from the actions of the New, will extend to us the paternal embraces of a universal brotherhood. [Loud cheering.]

After the General had concluded, "The Soldiers of the Nicaraguan Army" was proposed, and drank with loud cheers.

"Brig. Gen. Henningsen" was drank with much enthusiasm, and in response Gen. Henningsen said, in substance, that he was not much accustomed to making speeches; that he was entirely a worker, and that he came to Nicaragua because he thought here there was work to do. He would not have come here if he supposed the effects of his labor would be confined to this place. Returning thanks for the honor the gentlemen present conferred upon him by the manner in which

his name was received, he concluded, amid much applause.

"Brig. Gen. Hornsby" was, as it always is, drank with cheers, and the sentiment—

"The people of Granada—may they never get into a stew, that they cannot be got out of by a Fry"—was received with laughter.

Brig. Gen. Fry, in response to this, drank to "The Red Star of Nicaragua."

There were several other toasts and sentiments drank, and about 9 o'clock the gentlemen withdrew to their residences, much pleased with the entertainment.

KANSAS.

THE WAR OVER AND PEACE PROCLAIMED—THE MARCH UPON LAWRENCE.

The St. Louis Evening News, of September 24th, has the following important news:

We have dates from the border of the 19th, the particulars of the last days of the war in Kansas, and circumstances attending the final treaty of peace at Franklin.

The Missourians, true to their word, marched from Westport to attack Lawrence, on the 13th. The army was composed of one regiment of foot and one of mounted men—in all, 2,400 men, attended by four pieces of artillery. Gen. Heiskell was in command. On the 13th and 14th, the army marched forty miles, reaching Franklin, three miles from Lawrence. When about four miles from Franklin, the advance guard was fired on by the picket guard of the Lawrence army, and one man killed. The main body was hurried up as rapidly as possible for the purpose of attacking Lawrence this evening.

By the time it reached Franklin, however, it was night, and the contemplated attack was postponed. The army encamped at Franklin, intending to make the assault next day, the 16th. At midnight, however, an express arrived in camp with the information that Col. Cook, with a large force of U. S. troops, had taken up a position in front of Lawrence, for the purpose of protecting it from the proposed attack. Col. Cook communicated notice of his resolution to defend the town, in a note to Gen. Heiskell, warning him of the consequences of an attempt on the place. It is said that Col. Cook had been sent by Gov. Geary, who was urgently solicited by the people of Lawrence to interpose for their protection. On the 15th, Gov. Geary arrived at Franklin, and had a consultation with the officers of the invading army. He told them that he was prepared to enforce the laws, to arrest the offenders, to crush insurrection and suppress disorders, with the aid of the troops placed under his command, and that the interposition of the Missourians under Gen. Heiskell was no longer necessary. As an evidence of his ability to enforce the laws, he told them that he had just arrested 90 or 100 outlaws, who would be properly tried by the legal authorities. In view of these facts, the Governor urged the Missourians to disband, and abandon their projected attempt on Lawrence.

Gen. Atchison, Gen. Reid, and Col. Titus, addressed the meeting, and urged compliance with the Governor's proposal. The Governor then withdrew from the conference, to afford to Missourians an opportunity to act among themselves on his suggestion. A meeting was instantly organized by calling Gen. Atchison to the chair. Resolutions were passed declaring that, relying on the protection promised to peaceful settlers by the Governor, they, the invading army, would disband and return to their homes—requesting the Governor to reorganize and distribute over the Territory a force of militia to protect the settlers from marauders and robbers—and recommending that Col. Titus be made commander of the militia of the Territory. The Missourians then broke up camp and returned home, except those who intended to settle in the Territory.

The ninety or one hundred men arrested by Gov. Geary belonged to the company of Col. Harvey, who made the attack on Col. Robertson at Hickory Point. They were captured at Grasshopper Mills, opposite Lecompton, on their return from Hickory Point to Lawrence. It is said that, in the attempt to arrest them, one U. S. soldier and fourteen of Harvey's men were killed.

Lane is not to be found in the Territory. He left Lawrence on the approach of Gov. Geary with the U. S. troops, and went towards Nebraska. All is quiet in the Territory.

FREAK OF A RIVER.—The New Orleans Delta learns that Red River has dammed up its own mouth, and now makes its way to the Gulf through Atchafalaya Bayou. There is no doubt that this was the former course of the stream, and that at one time it never touched the Mississippi, but pursued the course which it has now resumed, emptying into the Gulf far to the west of the Mississippi. The Red River is now low, and it remains to be seen whether, when full, it will not re-open the outlet to the Mississippi and again mingle with the "Father of Waters."

"HERE'S TILL YE JIMMY."—An Irishman had been sick for a long time, and while in this state would occasionally cease breathing, and life be apparently extinct for some time, when he would again come to. On one of these occasions, when he had just awakened from his sleep, Patrick asked him—
"And how'll we know, Jimmy, when you're dead—you're after waking up ivery time?"
"Bring me a glass o' grog, an' say to me—'here's till ye, Jimmy,' an' if I don't raise an' dhrink, thin bury me."

CANAL ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.—This great enterprise, which for many years has seemed too visionary a project to be seriously entertained, is likely, says the Philadelphia Ledger, to prove not only practicable, but to be actually realized. The commission of engineers and scientific men whom the Viceroy of Egypt appointed to examine and determine upon the practicability of uniting ocean to ocean by this means, have made a report, in which they declare that the canal could be built on nearly a direct route from Suez to the Gulf of Pelusium, with a branch to the Nile. The cost is \$8,000,000, and the construction will take six years. At Suez 25 feet of water will be found at the distance of 5,000 feet from the shore. The port to be constructed in the Gulf of Pelusium, which the former project placed at the bottom of the Gulf, will be located twelve miles to the west, on a part of the coast where the water is 25 feet deep at less than the distance of two miles from the shore, and where anchorage is good. It is estimated that a saving will be made in distance between the respective places and Bombay, as follows: Constantinople, 12,900; Havre, 8,928; London, 8,550; Liverpool, 8,550; New York, 7,317; New Orleans, 8,178. More than half the distance is bridged between the principal ports of Europe and Asia by the proposed canal. This single fact shows its immense utility to all nations, as well as to Egypt and Turkey, and will secure for its projectors the best wishes of the civilized world.

"We don't remember any example where so many words sounding alike, but of different meaning, have been put into one sentence, as in the following: The tender heir of Baron Eyre, of Ayr, justice in eyre, ere he sallies forth to take the air, follows his doctor's maxim and airs his pocket-handkerchief."

FAT AND LEAN.—A man praising porter, said it was so excellent a beverage that, though taken in great quantities, it always made him fat. "I have seen the time when it made you lean." "When?" "I should be glad to know," said the eulogist. "Why no longer since than last night—against a wall."

A land speculator out West, in defending his "tract" against the charge of insalubrity, declared it was so healthy "around there," and so difficult for folks to die, that all the inhabitants had to draw their last breath with a corkscrew.

PERFECTLY CLEAR.—"Fellow-citizens," said a Fourth of July orator, "I repeat the declaration, I do not believe there is a man, woman or child in this house, who has reached the age of fifty years, but what has felt this truth thundering through their brains centuries ago!"

A man in Rochester, N. Y., who had accidentally swallowed four grains of strychnine, was saved from death by the administration of chloroform and emetics.

"Hog or dog?—that's the question," as the fellow said when he sat down to a dish of fried sausages.

Why is a man with a corn on every toe like a large landholder? Because he is possessed of many acres.

Why is a lover like a knocker? Because he is bound to adore (a door.)

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, received since October 11, 1856:

- | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------------|
| Allen Curtis | 2 | Lindsay, M M |
| Birdsall W E L | | Livingston J W |
| Bush J G | | McGaughey J C |
| Blanch J | | Mayer A |
| Bernhard C E | | Morris H |
| Bremer J | | McCann H |
| Clark E W | 2 | McCardle J |
| Castillo C | | Manoville S |
| Checkley Mrs | | Mooney J |
| Canton T | | Ma sh M |
| Daly M J | | Nebr E A |
| Fisher J A | | Osborn D C |
| Fitzgerald J | | Post Dr A |
| Fisher G W | | Pearson J T |
| Gaufreau G A | | Post Miss A |
| Golibart P A | | Roper J H |
| Gesner J C | | Rippon Capt |
| Hansbe R | | Roulrand P |
| Hoagland M H | | Seydel Dr |
| Hardy C | | Scott W L |
| Hegney J A | | Stansberry D |
| Harrington J | | Stevens J C |
| Henry A | | Smloro H |
| Jones J R | | Stansberry E H |
| Jorge A | | Warren |
| Kipp S W | | Wheeler H H |
| Loring L | | Williamson Capt |
| Linacre T B | | Williamson J |

MAX. A. THOMAN,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE
AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS.
Together with

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

Dr. Augustus Post

TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of
MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY
Office and residence on the southwest corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convent.
Granada, June 7, 1856.

SE PUBLICARA

TODOS LOS SABADOS,

TERMINOS DE SUSCRIPCION:

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

TERMINOS ADVIRTIENDO:

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

Batallas del 12 y 13 de Octubre.

Los siguientes extractos los hemos tomado de los oficiales que mandaron los varios batallones que componen el ejército que combatió al enemigo en estos memorables días. La confusión y demora en esta publicacion causadas por el último ataque y el desgraciado accidente acaecido al Señor Tabor, editor principal del Nicaraguense, no nos habia permitido arreglar los informes relativos á la campaña, como lo hubiéramos hecho bajo mas favorables circunstancias.

El informe del Coronel Sanders está lleno de interes y es conforme á la exposicion de nuestro corresponsal, que parece haber seguido la suerte del 1r Rejimiento de Rifleros. Dice así:

„A las doce del día 11 dicho rejimiento ocupó su posicion respectiva, y recibió el orden de marchar hácia Masaya, lo que hicieron todos con ánimo marcial alegre y bien dispuesto, y como á las 9 de la noche hicieron alto en los suburbios de aquella plaza. Poco despues se efectuó una escaramuza entre el rejimiento del Coronel Markham, primero de Infanteria, y una descubierta del enemigo, que no duró sino algunos momentos sin ningun resultado de importancia.

El día 13 poco despues de romper el alba todo el ejército tomó la posicion conveniente para entrar en accion, con los obuses al frente, sostenidos por el Rejimiento de Rifleros. Despues de lo cual, y habiendo adelantado solo unas pocas varas, el comandante-en-jefe dispuso que el Capitan de Artilleria Swartz lanzase una bomba en una pequeña plaza, y la compañía C, mandada por el Capitan Dolan, atacó y tomó posesion de la iglesia aneja á la misma plaza, siguiéndole todo el ejército; y los comandantes de los rejimientos recibieron sus instrucciones del comandante-en-jefe para las operaciones que habian de seguirse. Los Gastadores y Mineros sostenidos por los Rifleros, iban por delante abriendo el paso á la plaza mayor, rompiendo por entre dos calles que iban directamente á ella, mientras que las calles laterales estaban protegidas por el enemigo con barricadas, fuego de cañon y mosqueteria. Despues de haber adelantado así como la mitad de la distancia hácia la plaza principal, los obuses, mandados por el Capitan Swartz y el Teniente Farren, recibieron orden de sostener á los Rifleros. La historia cobrará un nuevo lustre con sus nombres; y nada que se diga es ecsajerado en honor de tan bizarros oficiales, por su osado valor y presencia de ánimo en el cumplimiento de su deber. Ellos arrojaron una bomba dentro de un edificio de adobe, donde estaban atrincherados un gran número de enemigos, y tras del humo, la compañía B mandada por el Capitan Leonard, y la compañía G por el Capitan O'Regan, con sus valientes soldados, tomaron posesion del edificio de donde fueron batidos dos veces por el enemigo. El Capitan Ewbanks tomó posesion de la casa de la esquina de la derecha. Los Rifleros habian entrado ya en la plaza principal y adelantado como unas 75 varas, cuando el bizarro Swartz y Farren llegaron otra vez á socorrerlos con sus fusiles, y ya entonces el grueso del ejército enemigo se habia reunido al frente de los nuestros.

„El comandante-en-jefe informado de que Granada habia sido atacada por una gran fuerza enemiga, y creyendo que una gran parte del ejército de Masaya habia

venido en ayuda de los invasores de esta plaza, donde se hallaban la mayor parte de nuestras municiones, ordenó que nos retirásemos de nuestra posicion, y como á las 12 de la noche nos pusimos en marcha para Granada. Despues de haber marchado toda la noche, apareció el sol del 13 de Octubre lleno de hermosura y esplendor, glorioso día del aniversario de la primera toma de Granada. Al llegar á los suburbios de la ciudad, fuimos recibidos por un vivo fuego del enemigo, pero con un grito de guerra entramos en la ciudad de Granada, la cual fué tomada otra vez el mismo día por el Jeneral Walker.

ACCION DE JALTEBA Y ENTRADA TRIUMFANTE EN GRANADA.

El Coronel Allen dice así:

„Cuando el enemigo fué atacado cerca de la Iglesia de Jalteba con una pieza de artillería, ocurrió una ligera confusión en las tropas que nos precedieron, lo cual dividió las fuerzas de mi mando, conduciéndonos al Capitan Gore, al Teniente Hart, al Teniente Trap, á otros siete, y á mí, casi á la vanguardia de la fuerza, donde recibimos orden de atacar el cañon, lo que ejecutamos inmediatamente, y habiéndole tomado luego, y oido el combate de la plaza, ordené marchar adelante. El Mayor Caycee (por orden del Jeneral Hornsby) permaneció en este punto con el resto de mi batallon, para guardar los desmontados obuses.

„Desde este lugar mi pequeña division se adelantó rápidamente, y volviendo una calle á la izquierda de la plaza, asaltamos la esquina que se halla detras de la „Estrella Solitaria,” donde matamos algunos de los enemigos, que desde allí hacian fuego á la plaza. El Capitan Bell que nos acompañó en esta accion fué herido en un muslo.

„Entónces continuamos bajo de un vivo fuego hácia el cuartel principal, donde el Mayor Potter me entregó el mando. Desde allí dirijimos dos cañonazos á la casa y cuartel de S. E., y luego uno mas á la casa que ocupaba el Capitan Morris, último lugar que ocupaban los enemigos, y que atacaron bizarramente los nuestros.

DEFENSA DE GRANADA, SEGUN EL MAYOR POTTER.

„El Domingo 12 del corriente, entre una y dos del día, parado en la esquina de la plaza cerca de la oficina de gobierno, ví á un hombre montado sobre un caballo tordillo que pasaba al golpe por el frente de la iglesia de Jalteba, seguido inmediatamente como por una docena de hombres que tambien corrian. Los que estaban á mi lado creyeron que era algun correo de Masaya; mas el supuesto correo volvió al punto seguido de 30 ó 40 soldados mas de caballeria, que pasaron por el mismo lugar ya indicado con direccion hácia el nordeste de la ciudad. Sospechando fuese una partida de lanceros enemigos, corrí hácia el mencionado lugar hasta la oficina del ayudante-jeneral—lo bastante para asegurarme de que era una fuerza enemiga considerable; y volviendo luego á mi casa (que es la misma que ántes fué de Dolores Lajarsa) conduje á mi esposa y niños con el Señor y la Señora Hughes á la residencia del Coronel Wheeler, Ministro de los Estados Unidos.

„De mi casa pasé directamente á la oficina de gobierno, donde encontré al Teniente W. B. White, ocupado con dos sarjentos y otros hombres, informándole de la proximidad del enemigo, dándole las órdenes que juzgué necesarias, y partiéndonos á casa del Señor Wheeler para ver si mi familia habia llegado á salvamento; pero al llegar á la esquina junto á la casa del Señor Teller, tuve ocasion de hacer frente al enemigo, que por aquella calle se dirijia á la plaza, matándole el jefe, que valerosamente le conducia corriendo muy adelantado á los suyos y haciendo fuego á los nuestros.

„Mi primer tiro lo hice con una carabina de Sharp, hiriéndole solamente, y haciéndole vacilar contra la casa inmediata, y luego le hice volver al medio de la calle donde le acabé de matar con mi revolver. Creo que este fué al primer hombre muerto en la ciudad. El Sr. Hughes y otros vieron este oportuno y afortunado encuentro que detuvo á la partida enemiga,

y que dió lugar á que el cañon de á seis le hiciese fuego.

„Nada diré en recomendacion del artillerero que dirijia el fuego del cañon de á 9 por el cual al comenzar el ataque, dos de los nuestros quedaron gravemente heridos. El enemigo abandonó el ataque de la plaza; la fuerza se concentró haciendo un vigoroso esfuerzo para tomar la plaza menor desde el cuartel del jeneral-en-jefe, donde fué batido y bizarramente, detenido por el Capitan Swingle, con el cañon de á seis, ayudado y cubierto por muchos ciudadanos con rifles y mosquetes y animados y dirijidos por el Capitan Watkins. La pieza de campaña de bronce que conducia el enemigo, quedó bien presto desmontada por el vivo y bien dirijido fuego que con el cañon de á seis, le hacia el Capitan Swingle. Su denuedo y presencia de ánimo son superiores á todo encarecimiento.

„Deduciendo que el hospital y cuartel principal requerian algun aumento de municiones, volví á la oficina del gobierno atravesando por la entrada que mira hacia el cuartel del jeneral-en-jefe, y despachando dos hombres cargados de municiones para el hospital, al cual solo llegó uno de estos y el otro se detuvo en el cuartel principal. Entretanto el ataque del enemigo era tan obstinado y vigoroso, que no pudiendo operar el cañon, y no habiendo comandante que dirijiese los movimientos en el contorno, el Capitan Swingle trajo el cañon de á seis para cubrir con él y defender el cuartel principal como á las cinco de la tarde. Los enfermos y demas del hospital permanecieron en él bajo la direccion del Capitan Wilkins, donde se defendieron valerosamente hasta que llegó el refuerzo con el jeneral-en-jefe. Antes de retirar el cañon de á seis al cuartel principal, el Capitan Wilkins hizo cuanto estuvo de su parte por reunir los ciudadanos para que le auxiliasen y le cubriesen mientras cargaba y hacia fuego con el cañon.

„A las cinco y media de la tarde pasé, solo de la oficina de gobierno á la iglesia, (por no hallar entónces ninguno que quisiera atravesar la plaza,) con aquella cantidad de municiones que pude conducir en dos mochilas; y poco despues de millegada, el Jeneral Fry manifestó desear que tomase el mando de la defensa del frente de la iglesia.

„Desde el principio del ataque, el carro del Exprés, empleado en el departamento de la Comisaria, habia permanecido en el frente de la casa llamada „La Estrella Solitaria.” Despues de estar ocupado en la defensa de la iglesia, hallé un hombre (siento no poder poner aqui su nombre) que por mi orden atravesó la plaza, y llevó el carro del Exprés al Arsenal, donde le cargó de municiones; pero por alguna causa que ignoro no volvió con él. En dicho lugar permaneció cargado el carro como una hora sin presentarse ninguno que quisiera conducirlo, hasta que un tal Sr. Haynes atravesó del cuartel y volvió con él. Accion altamente recomendable que jamas olvidará el que escribe estos renglones. Despues de haber hecho un cuidadoso exámen de la iglesia y sus dependencias, de la fuerza destinada á su defensa, etc., coloqué al Sr. L. Richmond, con algunos hombres, para guardar la parte llamada „Casa de la Muerte;” su patio y partes adyacentes inmediatas al cuartel que se halla detras de la iglesia, se extienden hasta la calle opuesta á su frente. El Capitan Kelly, Srs. Franklin, R. H. Smith y otros tres se hallaban estacionados en el ángulo nordeste de la torre, donde hacian un servicio importante, y su conducta es altamente recomendable. Otros fueron oportunamente situados en los patios y aposentos que pertenecen á dicho cuartel. La comunicacion del referido cuartel con la iglesia se hacia por un hoyo que habia en la pared intermedia.

„Ningun ataque regular se hizo á la iglesia ni á sus dependencias. El Capitan Lyons, del departamento de la Comisaria, puede informar extensamente acerca de los que defendian la iglesia donde permaneció hasta que terminó el ataque. Entre 8 y 9 de la noche, el Capitan Pickersgill llegó del cuartel jeneral con el informe de que la fuerza que en él habia era muy reducida; que el Capitan Swingle estaba

en un gran conflicto defendiendo el patio del cuartel con bombas que arrojaba con la mano como granadas, que encendia con la mecha destinada á dar fuego al cañon, y que se necesitaba un oficial comandante, ó de lo contrario la plaza corria riesgo de ser tomada, por el enemigo que la atacaba vigorosamente casi por todos lados.

„Entónces el Jeneral Fry me dió orden de tomar el mando del cuartel, donde permanecí hasta la llegada del Coronel Allen, en la mañana del 13, el cual aceptó cortesmente el mando de que le supliqué me relevase; despues de lo cual ayudé á batir con el cañon de á seis la casa ocupada ántes por el Capitan Morris, y cargando al enemigo por esta parte, el Capitan Wm. Lewis dió el paso mas importante para la defensa del cuartel, agotando por un exceso de actividad su monoscabada salud. El mas que otro alguno puede informar acerca de la conducta de los que defendieron el cuartel. Chas. Richardson trabajó con esfuerzo no obstante su mala salud; y yo puedo recomendar la conducta de un Cubano cuyo nombre ignoro, aunque creo que es un Sub-Alcalde ó Prefecto á quien he visto muchas veces en una oficina junto a la „Estrella Solitaria.” Allí hubo muchas personas que se condujeron honrosamente cuyos nombres me son desconocidos; pero puedo hacer una honrosa mencion de John Ashton, que es un artesano empleado en el Arsenal; James Lambert, herrero; The. Lane; un tal Jones, acusado de asesinato, el cual atravesó la plaza varias veces para desempeñar comisiones de grande importancia, por lo cual le recomendaria á la clemencia del Presidente y Comandante-en-Jefe; Jas. H. Longacre, un artesano muy valiente, empleado en el Arsenal, fué muerto, y tambien lo fué Chas. Smith, del mismo departamento. Allí murió tambien uno de los músicos de la banda, y otros varios fueron heridos. Entre estos se hallaba el Capitan Green del Puerto. En la iglesia se dice que hubo un oficial cuyo nombre ignoro, que dicen se portó cobardemente; que es decir, cuando menos, que no se condujo como un oficial. El Sr. Hughes, de New York, estuvo conmigo largo tiempo, y siempre mostró gran valor y presencia de ánimo.

„Sobre la defensa de la parte de la plaza ocupada por la oficina de gobierno, muy poco puedo decir porque como se ve por este informe, estuve allí muy poco tiempo.

„Su fuerza era mayor que todas las demas excepto la de la iglesia, y fué bien dirijida por el Mayor Gillis, Capitan Baldwin, Sr. Belcher y W. H. Wyatt, de la Comisaria Jeneral, quienes pueden dar detallados informes; pero temo que no se mencione debidamente la defensa de la Comisaria Jeneral, por ocho ó nueve hombres que allí estuvieron á las órdenes del Sr. W. H. Wyatt. Este lugar fué tan valerosamente defendido hasta las 8 ó 9 de la noche, cuando se hizo la retirada de él, que el enemigo despues de haber taladrado la pared, temió dar el asalto. En fin, tales son los informes que he recibido sobre la referida defensa, que ya creo digna de la mas alta recomendacion; y para demostrar que la guarnicion de esta plaza sostuvo el ataque del enemigo con un valor superior á todo encarecimiento, baste saber que el fuego duró mas de veinte horas sin interrupcion, que los invasores no bajaban de ochocientos, que los nuestros eran solamente unos doscientos cincuenta hombres contando con los enfermos del hospital en número de unos ochenta; que los muertos que se han podido recoger del enemigo no bajan de doscientos cincuenta; los heridos que ha encontrado el gobierno son unos veinte y cinco, y otros tantos prisioneros, contándose solamente entre los nuestros unos veinte y tres muertos, setenta y cinco heridos, (1) y seis perdidos en los varios combates que hemos mencionado.

(1) Séame permitido recordar á los que acaso puedan ignorarlo, que mi amigo y paisano Don R. Y. Arnau, no obstante hallarse bastante postrado por una fiebre intensa, combatió con bravura en el hospital, salió notablemente herido de un hombre, y su nombre no aparece en la lista de los heridos.

Historia del Estado de Nicaragua.

Por el Obispo Don Pedro Augustin Morell,
en 1752.

L E O N .—(Continúa.)

En la cuadra que mira al setentrion se hallan las casas de Ayuntamientos, com pónense de dos salas desahogadas para la celebracion de cabildos, y á estas corresponden en lo interior tres cuartos, el uno para el escribano, y los dos para cuando algunas personas de distincion son arrestandas. Sigue la contaduría con dos piezas medianas, en que están las cajas; otra con su alcoba, y las oficinas necesarias para la habitacion y servicio de uno de los ministros de que se compone este tribunal. La sala de armas en fin, pone término á esta cuadra; todas las mencionadas fábricas son de adoves y teja, con sus portales. Numéranse 324 casas de teja y 995 de paja; forman nueve calles de oriente á poniente, y once de norte á sur. La mas principal y dilatada, en que existe el bullicio de las jentes y vendederos, es la que corre desde el Calvario y vá á morir al pueblo de Subliava. Algunas están bien niveladas, otras guardan orden en sus cuadras, y todas mas o menos padecen de la fealdad de algun montecillo, que las quiebra y desgracia. Ruedan por ellas algunas coches, y los que no los tienen usan quitasoles. Los vecinos se portan con moderacion en sus trajes, y son algo descuidados en el aseo interior de sus casas, pero con estos ahorros aumentase su caudal.

El estado eclesiástico se compone del obispo, y su provisor, dean y cabildo, ministros de la catedral y clero. El obispo tiene una diócesis tan vasta, como la que resulta de las provincias de Nicaragua, Nicoya y Costa Rica. Confina por el oriente con Panamá, por el occidente con Guatemala; por el norte con Honduras en algunas partes, y en otra tiene por límites á los dos mares; dándola en fin 400 leguas de longitud, sobre 120 de latitud. Su renta se compone de cinco ramos: el 1º la cuarta decimal, y en lugar de esta se le contribuian antes los quinientos mil maravedices que dispone la ley. Desde el año de 47 cesó este modo de paga, por haberse concedido al prelado y cabildo la administracion de diezmos; con esta providencia se ha logrado el aumento de ellos en los dos trienios que hasta el presente han corrido, tocarle de este último remate en cada un año 2691 pesos. El 2º es la cuarta episcopal, su importe por ahora se reduce á 1280 pesos, y corren desde la muerte ó ascenso de su antecesor. El 3º otra contribucion de 30 que los mismos curas les hacen en cada visita, que es lo mismo que en cada año con título de procuracion monta á 960 pesos. El 4º los derechos de la trisma visita y despacho, en que no puede haber cosa fija; y el 5º cierto servicio personal, y una corta racion, que contribuyen los pueblos de indios inmediatos á la capital. Este último ramo ha cesado en mi tiempo, por no encontrar razon para percibirlo. Páreceme notable injusticia que los pobres hayan de concurrir á mi manutencion y servicio, siendo mi primera obligacion el alimentarlos y socorrerlos; en efecto, si me he denegado enteramente á la racion y al servicio, es por la razon indicada. Como jamas se ha celebrado sínodo, no ha habido arancel, ni regla fija para la percepcion de derechos. cada uno de mis antecesores ha obrado segun su genio: unos por la visita de capellanias, cofradias y hermitas, llevaban 4, 6 y 9 pesos, otros hasta diez; y no ha faltado alguno que multiplicó esta cantidad, segun los años en que habia defnido de hacerse. Una cosa bien particular se observaba en la de los testamentos, y era, variar los derechos de ellos, segun el monto del caudal que los testadores dejaban: el precio menor era el de 25 pesos, el mediano 50, y alguno hubo que llegó á 200. Todos en mi tiempo se han evacuado por 12 reales, y en lo demas me he arreglado á los mas bajos que se han satisfecho. Ultimamente para ser confirmado se habia de traer una vela con su cinta, y un real; ni real, ni cinta, ni vela, ni cosa alguna he recibido, y como no les cuesta, ninguno se ha quedado sin este sacramento. Las visitas, en fin, nada me rinden, porque su producto lo distribuyo entre los que me llevan á

hombros de unos lugares á otros. Tambien he alzado de la percepcion del tercer ramo, reputándolo por indebido, á causa de que los curas gastarian mucho mas en la manutencion y transporte de mi persona y familia; y se me hace muy duro que sobre estos costos hayan de ser gravados con treinta pesos; de estos discurre, que solamente podian admitirse, libertándose en el todo de otro gasto. En efecto, solo puedo contar por ahora sobre 3961 pesos que importan los dos primeros ramos.

En el cabildo hay cinco plazas, es á saber: Dean, Arcediano, Maestrescuela, y dos canónigos de merced; ademas de la cuarta decimal, tiene ingreso tambien de capellanias y — en estos términos; la renta del Dean se regula en 937 pesos cuatro reales; la del Arcediano en 710; la del Maestrescuela en lo mismo, y la de cada uno de los canónigos en 560. Estos son los empleos corrientes; el número de los demas no consta, á causa de que nunca ha habido testimonio de la ereccion de la catedral: sábese únicamente por la enunciativa de los autores que se hizo el dia 3 de Noviembre del año de 1534; varian sobre su titular, y así se ignora. Añádase, que en lo primero fué sufragánea de Lima; que despues se le agrego la provincia de Costa Rica, y se le dió por Metropolitano al de Méjico; esto aparentemente sucedió por el año de 573; desde el de 745 quedó subordinada á la nueva de Guatemala.

En el sagrario hay un cura, porque el otro se suprimió, segun daré despues: sacristan mayor, colector nuevamente creado por mi, dos capellanes de coro, organista y músicos; el 1º tendrá de renta 300 pesos; el 2º poco mas de 400, y el 3º 150; la de los capellanes consiste en los réditos de algunos censos de defici exaccion, y con el gravamen de misas; y así con dificultad se encuentran sujetos que sirvan estos empleos. El salario del 5º se reduce á 30 pesos al año; del 6º á 60; el de los últimos que son 4 á 36 cada uno; todas estas cantidades se pagan del caudal de la fábrica. Los sacerdotes, en fin, existentes en la ciudad son veinte, y los manteistas trece.

El estado secular se compone de un gobernador con 2,000 pesos de sueldo, dos alcaldes ordinarios, el primero de ellos se intitula teniente de gobernador; otros dos de hermandad, alfez mayor, alguacil mayor, depositario general y seis rejedores; el gobierno militar, de un maestro de campo, sargento mayor, comisario de la caballeria, nueve compañías de á pié, y dos de montados; por no haber capitanes los gobiernan los tenientes con los demas respectivos oficiales; cada una de las ocho consta de cien hombres, otras dos de 150; y la última complemento á las 11 de mas de 200. La real hacienda, en fin, es administrada por el contador y tesorero, que á veces están juntos y á veces divididos; en siendo propietarios, tiene cada uno al año 700 pesos, la mitad siempre que son interinos.

El territorio de la administracion de este curato se reduce á 23 leguas de longitud y 4 de latitud; en ellas hay 23 trapiches; tratos de ganado 142, y gran número de chácaras y labores de maiz, arroz y otras miniestras. Las familias, en suma, que hay así en ellas como en la ciudad llegan á 1319, y las personas de confesion á 5439; en estos números se comprenden dos barrios con títulos de pueblos, llamados San Juan y San Nicolás; son de indios, y entre ambos pagan de tributo 472 pesos, cada uno tiene su alcalde, alguacil mayor y rejedores.

Uno de los dos curatos en el sagrario de la catedral habia ocho meses que vacaba por ascenso de su poseedor; luse poner edictos para su provision y esta se frustró, á causa de que el único oposito que hubo, salió reprobado: con este incidente reflexioné sobre que en toda la ciudad no habia mas parroquia, que el mismo sagrario; que la feligresía era crecida, la poblacion dilatada, y la administracion trabajosa, con especialidad en tiempo de aguas, por lo pantanoso del terreno: resolví pues consultar al vicepatron, sobre la mayor importancia, que al servicio de Dios resultaria de la supresion del referido curato, y de que su renta se convirtiese en la manutencion de tres ministros: el uno de ellos que habia de residir en el sagrario, y los otros dos en los

de las iglesias de San Nicolás y San Juan, que en tal caso serian dirigidas en ayudas de parroquia, y últimamente que pagados sus salarios, se aplicase el residuo para algunas nuevas plazas de la catedral. Puestos en fin de acuerdo los dos, procedí á la ejecucion de mi proyecto; este mereció jeneral aprobacion y regocijo de aquellos vecinos. La colocacion de la majestad sacramentada en ambas iglesias se practicó con la mayor solemnidad, y con providencia tan suave, se ha aumentado el lustre de la ciudad, y el mas fácil y pronto remedio para la instruccion y salvacion de las almas. El residuo, en fin, luego que se liquide lo aplicaré para las plazas menores que pudiere soportar. Otro impedimento terciaba, para que la administracion se atrasase, ó en casos repentinos se frustrase. Los curas y sacristanes vivían en sus casas, por falta de oficinas inmediata al sagrario, y con dificultad se encontraban á veces para el cumplimiento de sus ministerios: dispuse pues que en frente del mismo sagrario sin mas distancia que la calle, se construyese una habitacion acomodada para el cura semanal, y en la sacristia un cuarto para el sacristan.

Un particular fundó seis capellanias para que otros tantos sacerdotes llevasen las varas del palio, cuando el santísimo sacramento viático fuese á los enfermos. El principal de cada una era de mil pesos, que hacen seis mil: de estos se han perdido 860, y llegó el caso de que el legado quedase sin efecto. La cortedad del crédito y la dificultad en su cobranza eran causa de no encontrarse sacerdotes para su cumplimiento. Arbitróse en otro tiempo que en lugar de ellos le subrogasen cuatro monacillos, con opas coloradas: nada se adelantó en la providencia, tal vez alguno de ellos era de tan tierna edad, que mas estaba para cargarlo, que para cargar. Por otra parte, como las varas son seis, ellos cuatro, y sin compañeros iguales, nunca las llevaban. ni aun siquiera asistian todos, sino uno ó dos. Para poner pues corriente esta obra pia, la agregué al seminario; con la obligacion de que se aumentasen cuatro plazas en él, y de que siempre que se ofreciese acudiesen seis á llevar el palio; y que el rector finalmente celebrase el número de misas que el fundador dispuso. De este modo el cumplimiento de la obra pia se aseguró, el seminario adelantó en colegiales y renta, y el rector tambien logró 50 pesos del estipendio de las referidas misas.

Como la renta del obispo y cabildo era tan tenue en lo pasado, nunca habian contribuido el tres por ciento debido al seminario; traté pues de que en esta parte se cumpliese con lo dispuesto por el Santo Concilio de Trento. Esta defalcacion y las del seis por ciento del subsidio, minoró la cuarta episcopal y capitular; esta tambien volverá á disminuirse, si se ponen corrientes dos plazas de capellanes de coro. Contemporáneamente di providencia para que hubiese preceptor de gramática que atendiese solo á este ministerio, ejercido hasta entonces por el rector quien quedó libre de este cuidado; y la juventud mas bien proveida para su adelantamiento.

En lo antiguo se fundó una cátedra de lengua con 200 pesos de renta, pagados en la real caja. Despues se suprimió subrogandose la de moral. Esta vacaba por renuncia de su poseedor. Hize poner edictos para su provision: no hubo opositor, ni tampoco se encontrarían discipulos instruidos, para aprender con perfeccion esta ciencia. Consulté al vicepatron sobre lo referido, proponiéndole la mayor utilidad que resultaria, de que por esta vez se aplicase la mencionada renta para la lectura de filosofia; esta facultad tan necesaria para las demas ciencias podia enseñarse por un familiar mio, bastante mente aprovechado en ella; viendo que la respuesta tardaba, y que la necesidad urgía por la falta que hay de eclesiásticos determiné que el curso se abriese en mi palacio. Veinte y dos estudiantes entraron á oirlo, y lo han continuado con aprovechamiento; hasta ahora no ha venido la resulta de mi propuesta, y el maestro se mantiene sin mas estipendio que mis cortas asistencias, en una tarea tan trabajosa como la expresada. Viendo en fin el lastimoso estado en que se hallaba el seminario, y que por todas las

razones seria mas conveniente se trasladase á sitio mas ventajoso, pasé tambien mis oficios al mismo vicepatron, y hasta ahora no me ha participado su resolucion.

(Continuad.)

Aviso.

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

DEPARTAMENTO MERIDIONAL.

Juan Dias, Palos Negros, Hacienda de Cacao.

Antonio Mairene, Casa y tierras.

Juan Tardencia, Id.

Francisco Segovia, Id.

Jacinto Sárrreas, Id.

Polcarpo Selaya, Id.

Francisco Rodriguez, Id.

Teodoro Rojas, Hacienda de Campo, lindando con tierras de las Lajas, de Don Rafael Pasoz.

DEPARTAMENTO DE GRANADA.

Dr. Francisco Barboarena, una casa.

Estoevan Sandino, Id.

Santiago Morales, Id.

Casa en San Juan del Sur:

Juan Bazon, "Wilson Exchange."

Haciendas de Campo en Chontales:

Guapinolapa, una de Luis Montiel y

Domingo Vega.

Quimichapa, una de Luiza Chamorro y

Fernando Sequierra.

J. de Jesus Flores, Hda. de Santa Lucía,

en el Distrito de Tipitapa.

Isidro Flores, Hacienda San José, Distrito

de Tipitapa.

Camilo Jarquin, casa en Tipitapa.

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

W. K. ROGERS,

JOHN H. MARSHALL,

JOHN L. RICHMOND.

Cuerpo Comisionados.

John Mylard, Procurador.

Domingo Selva, Escribano.

Granada. Setiembre 27 de 1856.

Importante Aviso.

DEPARTAMENTO ORIENTAL,

Granada, Setiembre 7 de 1856.

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

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

A. GILLIS.

Otro de Importancia.

DEPARTAMENTO MERIDIONAL,

Rivas, Setiembre 8 de 1856.

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

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

AUGUSTUS H. WHEELER.

Tabor & Duffy.

ABOGADOS LICENCIADOS EN LEYES.

Oficina en la casa del Nicaraguense.

Ofresen sus servicios particularmente en asuntos contra el Gobierno.

IMPRENTA LIBERAL.

en la plaza frente á la casa de Gobierno.