

EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, NICARAGUA, (C. A.) DECEMBER 22, 1855.

NO. 9.

El Nicaraguense.

"NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE."

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, December 22

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY BY

MALE & CUTLER,

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

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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

ADVERTISING TERMS:

For one square of 8 lines, first insertion.....\$2 50
Each subsequent insertion.....1 50

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

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MABEL.

The shining sickles the reapers wield—
Are bright to the sunlit morn—
They go to the opulent harvest field
To reap its wealth of corn;
The choral winds of the morning chant
A harvest song of praise,
And the mellow sunlight shines aslant
Through the Autumn's golden haze.

No more to bind the amber sheaves
With the reaper bands I go—
I stand where the rays in the gabled-eaves
From the orient softly flow.
The days of my life are old and sere,
But my heart is glad and young,
For the song of the singing birds I hear,
Are the melodies once they sung.

I am old, but Hope can never decay,
And why should my spirit care,—
The sun sheds blessings on locks of gray,
And hallows an old man's hair.
My prouder and passionial days are flown,
But the light on the valley shines,—
And from the odorous woodlands still is blown
The balm of the balsam-pines.

My Hopes are plumed with the wings of doves
And away from earthly things,
In the amaranth visions of early loves
Find rest for their weary wings.
Oh! phoenix opes, such rest ye found
When ye rose from a heart of flame

[From E. G. Squier's Nicaragua.]
NICARAGUA; ITS EXTENT, &C.

The ancient Kingdom or Captain-Generalcy of Guatamala embraced the principal provinces or intendencias of Guatamala, Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. These threw off their allegiance to Spain in 1821, and following the great example of the British colonies in North America, assumed the rank of sovereign States. They subsequently united in the confederacy, called the "Republic of Central America," which, in consequence of internal dissensions, and the strife of factions, was practically dissolved in 1839, since which time the several States have asserted and exercised their original sovereign powers, as distinct Republics. Three of the number, namely, Nicaragua, Honduras, and San Salvador, have recently taken steps towards a new confederation have agreed upon a certain basis of union, and have called a constituent assembly.

The Republic of Nicaragua, therefore, comprises the territory which pertained to it as a province. Its boundaries are the Caribbean Sea upon the east, extending from the lower or Colorado mouth of the San Juan River, to Cape Gracias a Dios; and upon the west, the Pacific Ocean from the Gulf of Nacoya to that of Fonseca, embracing about one third of the latter. The northern boundary, separating it from Honduras, follows the river Banks, or Segovia, from its mouth at Cape Gracias a Dios, for about two-thirds of its length, thence runs in a right line, northwest by north, to the head of the River Roman, and thence, also in a right line, to the point already indicated on the Gulf of Fonseca. The southern boundary, separating it from Costa Rica, runs in a right line from the mouth of the River Salto de Nacoya, to the lower mouth of the San Juan river. The State is therefore embraced entirely between 83° 20', and 87° 30', (from Greenwich, 6° 20', and 10° 30', from Washington,) west longitude, and between 9° 45', and 15° of north latitude; and has an area of about 59,000 square miles, or about an equal extent of territory with the New England States, exclusive of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

A claim to upwards of half of this territory has been set up by Great Britain, on behalf of the suppositious "King of the Mosquitos." The boundaries of this claim have been extended from time to time, but, as last defined, embrace the whole coast of Central

very slight changes with the different seasons. The town of Leon was first built on the shore of the north-western extremity of Lake Managua, at a place now called Mombita, but it was subsequently abandoned for the present site, in the midst of the great plain of Leon. From this circumstance the lake in question is sometimes called Lake Leon.

The two ranges of the Cordilleras here referred to, form, with their slopes, a great interior basin, not far from three hundred miles long by one hundred and fifty wide, consisting in great part of broad, beautiful, and fertile plains. The waters of this region fall into the lakes already named, of which the San Juan River is the only outlet. Many of the streams flowing into these lakes, especially from the north, are of considerable size, and furnish a supply of water which could not be sensibly affected by drains for artificial purposes.

The lake Managua approaches, at its nearest point, to within four or five leagues of the Pacific, from which it is separated on the south by the range of hills already described; but between its northern extremity and the sea there are only the broad and magnificent plains of Leon and El Conejo, in the midst of which, with all the regularity of the pyramids, rise the volcanoes of Axusco, Telica, and El Viejo.

Lake Managua is a beautiful sheet of water, of much larger size than has hitherto been represented. It is certainly not far from fifty or sixty miles in greatest length by thirty-five in width, and ranges from two to ten and fifteen, and even forty fathoms in depth. The scenery which borders it is unsurpassed in beauty and grandure. Upon the northern and eastern shore, lifting their blue-rugged peaks one above the other, are the mountains of Matagalpa, merging into those of Segovia, rich in metallic veins. Upon the south and west are broad and fertile slopes and level plains, covered with luxuriant verdure, and of almost unlimited productiveness. The volcano of Momotombo, like a giant warder, stands out boldly into the lake, its bare and blackened summit, which no man has ever reached, covered with a light wreath of smoke, attesting the continued existence of those internal fires which have seamed its steep sides with burning floods, and which still send forth hot and sulphurous springs at its base. Within the lake itself rises the regular cone of Momotombita, so regular that it seems a work of art, covered with a dense forest

ample, ranging from eight to twenty, and even forty fathoms. The prevailing winds are from the north-east (the direction of the summer trades on the coast,) and when the breeze is considerable, the waves of the lake roll with all the regularity and with much of the majesty of those of the sea. At such times, the surf upon the shore at Granada is nearly as high as it is, during a brisk wind, upon the beach at Newport or Cape May.

The sole outlet to this great interior basin, and of the lakes just described, is the River San Juan, debouching into the Atlantic at the now well-known port of the same name. This river is certainly a magnificent stream, but its capabilities have been greatly exaggerated. It flows from the south-eastern extremity of Lake Nicaragua, nearly due east, to the Atlantic: Its length has been variously estimated, from seventy to one hundred and four miles. The first estimate is obviously too little. Mr. Baily calculated it at ninety miles, and he is probably not far from correct.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM VALPARAISO.

We have files of Valparaiso papers to the 31th October.

We translate the following items:

There are four Americans in prison in Valparaiso charged with theft.

Miss St. Clair is giving her exhibitions of magic in Valparaiso.

A young poetess, named Caroline Lizardi had committed suicide at Santiago by taking morphine. A farewell sonnet, written just before committing the fatal deed, had created great excitement.

The French steamer *Prony* was in Valparaiso.

The Chilean Government has adopted a decimal system of coinage.

The *Mensagero* says there is a probability that the independent State of Buenos Ayres will probably return to be a dependant of the United Provinces of La Plata.

By way of Valparaiso we have copies of the *Correio Mercantil*, from Rio, Brazil, to the 4th September.

The Bremen bark *America* had arrived at Rio with 325 Swiss colonists.

The captain of the American bark *Cavilier* committed suicide in the harbor of Rio on the 27th September.

The legislative chambers have passed an electoral reform.

Prospecting gold from the dirt of a newly made grave, is a desecration which the Columbia *Clipper* recently observed near that town.

Two sets of quartz machinery, one for Mud Springs and the other for Rough and Ready, were landed on the levee at Sacramento last week.

A recent bear fight in Volcanoville, El Dorado county, led to several brutal knife and club encounters among the spectators.

A tunnel at Buena Vista diggings, Grass Valley, continues to discharge a full sluice head of water.

SOLANO COUNTY. — Real and personal property assessed for 1855, \$2,598,000; taxes, \$20,801.

Wild geese are selling in Marysville for 50 cents each—ducks 50 cents per pair, and even less.

"White Hall," a house of ill fame in Georgetown, has been purchased by the Temple of Honor.

Lynchburg is a thriving mining town in Butte county, and a rival of Oroville.

At Aqueo City, the Union Company have sunk their shaft 35 feet in the valley.

Nevada county is in debt about \$19,000 and has received \$66,000 since may last.

A mining suit for \$100,000 is on trial in the Calaveras county court.

Sonora and Volcano are about organizing a public library, reading room, and debating club.

A Know Nothing ball came off at Union Hall, Sonora, on the 19th.

Gas will be supplied by the new works in Sacramento this week.

Mokelumne is improving very rapidly, hotels crowded and business brisk.

At the Benicia Catholic Church, the ladies hold a fair on Christmas day.

Auburn is 1073 feet above the level of the sea.

A rich quartz lead was struck on Shipley's Ravine, near Gold Hill, recently, and in three or four days four miles of claims were staked off.

Several valuable diamonds have been found near Brian's Ferry, Tuolumne county, one of which has been tested to be worth \$60.

A Sebastapool banquet was given at the El Dorado, Downville, on the 17th, by the French, English and Italian residents of the place—music, toasts, speeches, fine viands and plenty of enthusiasm.

A coal field has been discovered at the

To a heaven of love, to gather around—
One simple, sylvan name.

Mabel—dream of the years that fell—
That fell by the reaper Time;—
It was here in the affluent harvest dell.
When my youth was in its prime,—
It was down in harvest pride, unshorn,
We stood with reaper bands,
And love to our hearts was thrillingly borne
In the tremulous clasp of our hands,

The golden radiance lent your face
The hyacinth hue of the grain,
And flushing your cheeks with a maidenly grace,
Bloom-roses there wre lorn;
And Love saw mysteries in your eyes—
Twin stars in the mellow morn—
And dreamed in your red lips parted dyes
Of pearls amid the corn.

So the sweet vision of gentle Ruth—
Is anna in orient lore,
When the Syrian nobleman gave his Youth
To her Beauty for evermore,
And I was the Lord of the lands from whence
In the Autumn's amber pride,
Your virginal beauty and innocence
Was borne a wedded bride.

That night there was joy the gabled manse
When home were the harvest wains,
The young and the beautiful met in the dance
To the bounding music's strains;
And the trusting love in Mabel's eyes,
In their clear and holy shine,
Was the love—oh! spirit in Paradise,
When last they looked in mine.

Thou hast gathered home to thy garner, God,
The sheaves of my golden years—
But thou leavest hope in the sepulchre clod,
And smiles in a world of tears:
The pines are green Immortalities
When the Eden—blossoms die,
And the Passion that sinks with sunset, sees
Sweet Peace in the star-sown sky.

Softly the wings of the Autumn sing
Their choral song of praise,
And a prophecy thus to my soul they bring
Of its slowly parting days—
Of the sleep that shall coldly and gently glide
On my eyes from a chilly hand—
Of the dawn, with Mabel by my side
In the calm of another Land.

Butte county, the *North Californian* says has increased in population by a greater ratio during the past year than any other county in the State.

The C. K. Garrison, the third new locomotive on the Sacramento road, made the distance of 14 1-2 miles on the 23rd, in 28 minutes.

THE SACRAMENTO PIONEER ASSOCIATION is arranging a course of scientific lectures to be given during the winter.

Wm. McCulley an Irishman, was found dead in his bed at Shasta, on the 21 st inst. A German was killed at Tunnel Hill, Amador county on the 16th—\$200 found in his pocket.

Hogan, Johnson and a Chileno lately escaped from prison at Mokelumne Hill, have been re-captured.

Stanislaus county, the assessors report, has 250 miners at work, and the amount of gold yield is set down at \$225,000 per annum—land under cultivation, 6,982 acres.

America, from Cape Honduras to the northern limits of New Granada, as will appear in a subsequent chapter. A claim to another large section of Nicaragua, including the entire department of Guancaste, or Nicoya, (lying between Lake Nicaragua and the Gulf of Nicoya,) as also to the entire country south of the lake just named and the River San Juan, has recently been asserted by Costa Rica. But neither the pretensions of Great Britain or Costa Rica are well founded, nor are they admitted by civilized nations. These are points which will be elucidated elsewhere.

As we have already intimated, the geographical and topographical features of Nicaragua are equally remarkable and interesting. If an accurate map of Central America existed, it would exhibit in this State a separation of the great chain of the Cordilleras into two divergent ranges, of less general height than the great ridge itself, and having occasional partial interruptions. This divergence takes place in the northern department of Segovia, one branch extending due southeast towards the Atlantic. Its out-post come down to the very shore, and form prominent landmarks upon that coast. The range itself intersects the San Juan River about fifty miles above its mouth. At its northern base, and nearly parallel to it, flows a large and long stream, the Rio Escondido, sometimes indicated in the maps as "Blewfields River." All the streams upon the southern side of the range fall into Lakes Managua and Nicaragua, or into the San Juan River. This range resumes its course upon the southern shore of the San Juan, but now bears nearly due south, connecting with the Pacific range in the elevated regions of Costa Rica.

The Pacific range follows the general direction of the coast, sometimes rising into lofty volcanic cones, but generally sustaining the character of a high ridge, and in places subsiding into low hills and plains. It preserves a nearly uniform distance from ten to twenty miles; consequently there are no considerable streams falling into the Pacific for the distance which it continues. It unites, as I have already said, with the eastern range in Coast Rica. Its course seems to have been the principal line of volcanic action, and extinct craters and beds of lava are to be met with at short intervals throughout its length. The lofty cones of the Viejo, Santa Clara, Axusco, Momotombo, Momobacho, Ometepe, Madeira, Orosi, and Abado, not to mention many others which may be regarded as belonging to this range, are prominent landmarks, and found remarkable features in the landscape.

The town, or city of Santiago de Managua, which gives its name to the lake, and which is the place of the meeting of the Legislative Chambers of the State, is situated upon the south-western shore. Some considerable streams flow into the lake from the direction of Segovia, and the level of water undergoes

under the shadows and within the deep recesses of which, frayed by the storms of ages, stand the rude and frowning statues of the gods of aboriginal superstition; raised there long before European feet trod the soil of America, and to which the mind of the christianized Indian still reverts with a mysterious reverence.

Lake Nicaragua is nevertheless the great feature of the country, and is unquestionably, in all respects, one of the finest bodies of water on the continent, needing only to be made easy of access to become as famous a resort of the lovers of the grand and beautiful in nature, as any now known in the Old or New World. In common with Lake Managua, its size has been rather under than over estimated. Mr. Baily calculated its greatest length at one hundred miles, and its greatest width at forty or forty-five miles. It is probably nearer one hundred and twenty miles in length, by fifty or sixty in breadth. Upon its southern shore, near the head of the lake, is the ancient city of Granada, the most important commercial point in the republic. A few miles below Granada, and projecting boldly into the lake, is the extinct volcano of Momobacho, not far from five thousand feet in height. At its base, in the lake, is a group of innumerable small islands of volcanic origin, rising in the form of cones from twenty to one hundred feet, and covered with verdure. Some of them, upon which the soil has accumulated, are inhabited by Indians, and their thatched cottages, shadowed over by tall palms, and with a dense background of broad-leaved plants, form the most picturesque objects which can be conceived. Upon the same shore with Granada, but forty miles distant, is the city of Nicaragua, or Rivas, the capital of a very large, fertile, and comparatively well-cultivated district. The remaining section of the southern shore of the lake has scarcely any inhabitants, except a few wild Indians, called "Bravos," who alternate between the mountainous district towards Costa Rica and the shore. The northern shore, called Chontales, is undulating, and well adapted to grazing. Here are a great number of cattle estates, some embracing many thousand head of cattle and miles. There are a number of considerable islands in the lake, the largest of which is Madeira or Ometepe, which is almost wholly inhabited by Indians. It abounds in numerous traces of aboriginal occupation and art, and is distinguished by two immense cones, visible from every point of the lake and from the Pacific. These are called respectively Ometepe and Madeira. The cone of Ometepe is the most regular in outline of any which I have seen, and is, I think, the highest in the country. Its summit is generally enveloped in clouds. The water of the lake, in most places, shoals gradually, but at some points vessels of the large class may approach close to the shores. The depth, except in the immediate vicinity of its outlet, is for purposes of navigation

Gen. Uribe had attempted to invade the territory of Uruguay, and had been repulsed.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

Two cattle thieves, Hill and Harris, were hung by a mob at Union City, on the 29th. They were taken the day before, with two Mexicans, who escaped. The populace were determined to make sure of the Americans, and are in hot pursuit of the Greasers.

Pierre Dupius, a French gardiner at the Mission, was found murdered in his own doorway on the morning of the 29th. His trunks had all been rifled. He was bound hand foot and his head beaten to pieces.

Two suspected cattle thieves were arrested on the 25th, and taken to Wood's ferry on the Mokelumne for a Lynch trial. Sentence was not pronounced, and parties are out in search of their confederates.

Stephen Crawley, a sub-marine diver, was suffocated while seeking for an anchor off Rincon Point, on the 24th. He was 24 feet below the surface, and two men were pumping air at the time.

A man named Steen was arrested on the 24th ult., for a forgery of a check of \$310 on Lucas, Turner & Co., signed in the name of Pickett & Mount.

J. C. Haggerty, the foolish young man charged with attempting to bribe "Billy Mulligan, keeper of the county prison, has given \$1000 bonds to appear before the Grand Jury.

Jas. Disheroon was dangerously stabbed by Daniel Lehr at Gold Hill, Placer county, in a bawdy house difficulty. Disheroon will probably die. Lehr is arrested.

A Chinaman attempted to shoot a white man recently, in the vicinity of Jamestown, in a dispute about mining privileges. "John" was let off with a sound drubbing.

Isaac Nickel was shot dead at Red Bluffs, on the 23d ult., by Thomas Stinson, a pilot Nickel fired first, and the homicide was adjudged to be in self-defence.

Arrests of prostitutes have become quite frequent in San Francisco, and what is stranger, one conviction was had on the 28th. It is hoped this precedent may have its effect.

Wm. P. Shields was accidentally shot through the head at Indian Gulch, Mariposa county, while removing a sack of potatoes from his wagon.

Joseph Phillips and James Mills quarrelled in Mariposa on the 20th. Mills had his skull mashed in; Phillips was arrested and broke jail.

A man named Forbes was killed at Red Dog, eight miles from Nevada, by being crushed under a log, which he was chopping. He leaves a wife and family.

A miner's cabin on Travers' Creek, the Georgetown Newssays, was burned on 19th together with the winter's supplies of four miners.

Brown's Ranch, 20 miles below Sacramento, on the river was burned on 23d ult. Loss \$1000.

head of Corral Hollow, 30 miles southwest of Stockton. The *Argus* says it is of light substance, but may improve in quality as the vein is developed.

Thousands of miners, for years to come, can find profitable employment, the *North Californian* believes, in the auriferous district extending from Feather River to Yuba county, 15 miles in extent.

The Iowa Hill *News* says that during the last two months some eighteen tunnels have been completed in that vicinity or at least sufficiently to prospect their claims, and of these all have paid expenses.

The recent rains have been co-extensive with the State. Copious showers have fallen in San Diego, and the loftiest hills about Los Angeles are capped with snow.

A petrified oak tree was lately found by Rev. J. S. Diehl in Cedar Ravine, El Dorado county. Specimens 3 feet long and 20 inches in diameter were brought to Sacramento.

Clear Lake Ditch, in Shasta county, is completed for 41 miles, and is supplying the rich mines about Muletown, Middletown, Horsetown, Texas Springs, and Jackass Flat.

Several small canals are being built to supply the mining region about Placerville. The quartz mills have added greatly to the consumption of water in that locality.

Eight cases of homicide and murder are awaiting trial in San Francisco, besides that of Charles Cora.

A man named Jennings was instantly killed in a rum drinking row at Gibsonville on the 22d inst.

A literary association is organized at Monterey, and Mr. McElroy, editor of the *Sentinel*, appointed librarian.

TRUE ARISTOCRACY.—Neither wealth nor birth, but mind and heart only should be the aristocracy of a free people.

If you want to know the road to the prison follow the man who believes that the world "owes him a living."

Fleas have other fleas to bite 'em,
And so go on ad infinitum.

To leave your son a fortune—educate him.

THERE is beauty enough on earth to make a home for angels.

If we can still love those who have made us suffer, we love them all the more.

SUICIDE OF JOHNNY BROOME; THE PUGILIST.—Johnny Broome, well known in sporting circles in England as a skillful pugilist lately committed suicide by cutting his throat with a carving knife. His mind had been for some time past affected by pecuniary circumstances.

AN auctioneer does as he is bid, a postman as he is directed.

A CINCINNATI editor being asked "what is the news?" said—"Sir, I sell my news at ten cents a week don't bother me."
"Them's our resentments."

A RUINED CITY IN CHONTALES.

The age is fruitful of important discoveries. Beneath the grassy plains of Mesopotamia, a curious traveller from the west, lay bare to our wondering gaze fragments of the hidden glory of ancient Nineveh. Sculpture, in strange forms, revealed to us some of its unwritten history; and with it a sublime lesson of earthly mutability. Even then, at the other extremity of the globe, a handful of hardy pioneers, in their daily labor in the sandy soil, were turning up glittering particles of the richest of earth's metals in such profusion that they were fain to pause and gaze in awe struck wonder. For centuries the adventurous mariner had navigated upon that coast, and the solitary Indian scoured the streams and mountain passes; still the land slept on in its primeval wildness; but, at length, gold was found—and, lo! in a few short years an empire has arisen, bidding fair to rival Nineveh, herself, though "her merchants were many, even as the stars in heaven." From the tombs of long buried greatness, let us gather wisdom and warning. The earth is today, as rich as it was in the days of Asher and Belus, yet the fate of the cities they built, admonishes us not to spend all our days in strife for its honors and prizes. As in the depths of ocean, we know, there lie the wrecks of many gallant argosies, in whose now slimy and decaying timbers are hid much gold and silver and precious stones, in search of which the diver perils life and limb, that he may add to his store of worldly goods; so, from the contemplation of ruined cities, from an investigation of their lost arts, and departed greatness and a study of the hieroglyphics yet visible on their walls, we may be able to add something to the chart by which we hope to steer safely over the perilous sea; in which they were wrecked.

We have been led into this train of remark by the description of a ruined city, just given us by an old explorer in the Chontales district. The picture which he drew for us, of this forgotten place, buried in the wilderness, brought to our mind Stevens' eloquent descriptions of Copan, Palenque, and Uxmal, the latter of which our friend had himself visited—cities, built by a people the name of whom, even, has died out of the memory of man. It is said to lie in a N. N. E. direction from Libertad, at a distance of 25 to 30 miles. Some of the ruins bore evidence of having once been palaces, from the solidity of the remaining walls, and

nature again. Must we conclude that, "They had no bard—no orator, No statesman, and they died."

"They lived their little span of life,
They lived and died in vain;
They sank ingloriously beneath,
Oblivious silent reign;
As sunk beneath the Dead Sea wave,
The cities of the plain?"

Let us rather look at the brighter side of the picture. We believe in our day the history of these cities will be discovered. Stevens says, in speaking of Uxmal "throughout the country, convents are rich in manuscripts and documents, written by the early fathers, Cacicques and Indians; who very soon acquired the knowledge of Spanish, and the art of writing. These have never been examined with the slightest reference to this subject, and I cannot help thinking, that some precious memorial is now mouldering in the library of a neighboring convent, which would determine the history of some of these ruined cities; moreover I cannot help believing that the tablets of hieroglyphics will yet be read. No strong curiosity has hitherto been directed to them; vigor and acuteness of intellect, knowledge and learning have never been expended upon them."

We have good ground for indulging in this belief. Even while we write, great changes are being wrought everywhere about us. Within a few brief months a new element, giving promise of strength and durability, has been introduced into the social system of Nicaragua. The adventurous sons of the great Northern Republic, have with noble, self sacrificing devotion come to the rescue of their weaker brethren of this southern clime. When their doom seemed to be inevitable this little band proved their safeguard; led by one who never falters or flinches. On every side, the improved aspect of affairs gives assurance that a radical reform is progressing. Shall the work stop with the improvement of the present condition of this people? Shall we not rather with a more comprehensive purpose; while developing to the utmost, the resources, of the present, study also the history of the past? And if it should be our privilege, to read the hieroglyphics on these strange stones, to come to an understanding, of the "idols," "obelisks," and "pyramids," we may almost literally.

"Find tongues in trees, books in the running brooks
Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

Who knows but that these cities were built upon those sites for some wise purpose, not understood by us? Who knows that we may not rebuild them, and revive in arche tecture and sculpture, the memory of the departed? Who shall say that in this beautiful and fertile land, this land of wealth and enchantment with our enlarged ideas of political, social and commercial life, and a studious cultivation, of the arts and sciences, that enable our earthly existence; we may not lay the foundations of a Tropic Empire

GOLD IN NICARAGUA.

MR. MINISTER OF RELATIONS OF THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT.

Office of the Prefect and Financial Sub-Delegation of the Oriental Department.

On the 3rd of the present month, I went to the district of Chontales, with the object of visiting the village of Juigalpa, and also to look at some minerals, recently discovered, by some neighbours. We have always observed that uncultivated mountains; abandoned valleys, solitary lands, although beautiful, run naturally to wildness and waste, but in this privileged country in this land of blessings and enchantment, like the Elysian Fields, it seems as if Nature rejoiced as on the first day of the creation. It so remains and shall remain until the hand of cultivation shall reap its advantages. It is not an excess of patriotic sentiment or an illusion, to say that the abundant and beautiful streams that course through this fertile land, appear thus placed to second the labors of an industrious and agricultural people. Rich mines are always found elsewhere, in barren and deserted lands; but in this country, where the vegetation is most luxuriant, there exist hidden treasures that put our negligence to shame.

I saw the mineal mountain of *San Buena-ventura*, discovered and denounced by Mr. Manuel Montiel. The ramifications of its veins, extend themselves over the broad and fertile plains of *Horniguera*, near the waters of the great river Mico, which empties into the Pearl Cay Lagoon. It is so advantageously situated that on every side are facilities to establish machinery for grinding the rich metals during the entire year. The virgin veins recently discovered, are from 30 to 36 inches in breadth, and a little digging of four yards has sufficed to discover metals of a superior quality; or I should rather say, that on the surface even of this extensive and fertile plain, is found common ore, that elsewhere would enrich the skillful miner. A quick and imperfect grinding gave as a result a pound of gold, which I have now in my possession. It was examined and assayed, by the connoisseurs in this city who rated it at 20 carats fine. I have started the development of this wealth by means of an association now being organized here.

I can say to the Minister, that the State possesses in this beautiful district, only to be properly described in poetry, an inexhaustible treasury of immense riches; wealth consisting of madera wood and common cedar, mahogany, ebony, granadillo, ect., and also of beautiful cattle that increase wonderfully; wealth of pasture and tillage land, mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, coal and all other rich productions, known to the geologist. It is no less interesting to know that the numerous tribes of Indian savages that inhabit the villages, situated on the branches of the Mico, Muna, and Arrama, are becoming more civilized daily; they

At San Jose, Cal, the French, English, and Sardinians have banquetted in celebration of the Allied victories in the Crimea. The affair came off on the 26th.

A strike still continues among the miners at Nevada, who refuse to pay over 25 cents per inch for water. The ditch companies have come down to 33 cents.

Thanksgiving day was observed very generally throughout the mountain towns, in the churches, at the festive board, and in social comminglings.

The flourishing town of La Grange, at French Bar, is a candidate for the county seat of Stanislaus; election Dec. 20th.

Ford's patent rifle box, which has been used and approved in several quartz mills in Nevada, is likely to become generally adopted.

A man named Woods was arrested at Kanaka Flat, Sierra county, on the 26th, for robbing Gates & Davidson's store of \$1,200. He was hung to a tree until nearly dead, and let down, but refused to disclose the hidden treasure. The money was afterwards found in a stump near by, and Woods was released. His partner, York, went to the ground, and quarrelled with Peter McEvay, which resulted in the latter having his bowels cut out, leaving no hope of his recovery.

\$1000 reward is offered by Geo. H. Whitney & Co., of San Francisco, for the arrest of their clerk Alphonso C. Haskell, and the recovery of \$4,800 stolen by him, or in proportion for the amount recovered, Haskell is known as formerly an express messenger for Adam's & Co. He was a victim of the passion for gambling.

LOPEZ VAZ, in his description of the new countries and their inhabitants, which he visited, tells the following story, and, though he meant it for a jest there is a sad moral in it. "It happened on a time, that a Spaniard, calling certain Indians to work in his mines, (which labor of all others does most grieve them,) they, rather than would go, offered to lay violent hands on themselves, which the Spaniard perceiving, said unto them, 'Seeing you will hang yourselves, rather than go and worke, I likewise will hang myself, and will bear you company, because I will make you worke in another worlde.' But the Indians, hearing this, replied, 'We will willingly work with you here, to the intente you may not go with us into another worlde,' so unwilling were they of the Spaniard's company."

A LUCKY FALL.—The *Columbia Clipper* says that a miner, going from Mormon Creek to Columbia, in his route passed over a pile of tailings when his foot slipped, and in his exertion to save himself his foot turned up a very handsome piece of gold weighing 31 ounces, valued at \$500.

It is assumed from reliable data, that there are 120,000 miners in this State, or that at

DECREE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Done in Granada, the 23d day of November 1855.

PATRICIO RIVAS,

President of the Republic.

NOTICE.

I WILL sell at Public Auction, on the 28th, day, of Dec. 1855, in front of Head Quarters, the *Schr. Esperanza*, as she now lies on the beach. Terms of sale, cash.

JESSE S. HAMBLETON.

Maj. and Actg. Com. of War.

Dec. 17th, 1855.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

LEE AND SHIPLEY, PROPRIETORS. THE Proprietors, would respectfully inform, the travelling community, that they are at all times, prepared to accommodate, those who may give them a call.

Virgin Bay, Dec. 22, t f



SEMIWEEKLY PACKET BETWEEN GRANADA AND VIRGIN BAY.—THE beautiful copper fastened, clipper Yacht, "GEN. WALKER,"

Capt. Russel, will ply as a Packet between Granada, and Virgin Bay, twice a week, until further notice. For Passage apply to, J. R. SWIFT,

Office adjoining that of the Director of Colonization. d15 tf

CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE.

TRAVELLERS to and from California, and visitors at San Juan del Sur, will find at the above House every accommodation. The tables are supplied with the best the market affords, and the Bar will always be stocked with the choicest WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS.

MR. GREEN, the proprietor of the above Hotel, begs leave to inform travellers that he has built a large addition to his house for their accommodation.

d15 3m*

the elaborate sculpture upon the doorways; others may have been temples, their thresholds guarded by immense stone figures richly decorated, having wings and bearing warlike implements; which may have represented warrior saints or angels. In one spot was a flight of steps leading to a broad and stately terrace, and here and there, amid the thick undergrowth, were to be seen broken pyramids and square towers, at whose base the fallen stones lay scattered in irregular piles. All these were richly sculptured in a composite style, having some affinity to the Asiatic and Egyptian. In other places on the ground were fragments of stone figures larger than life, in which the human and the brute forms were strangely interwoven. Our informant could make no estimate of the ground covered by these ruins. The immense trees which had grown up around them, among which was the mahogany, cedar, and lignum-vitæ, combined with the condition of the ruins themselves, and the primitive wildness of the country thereabouts, left no doubt in his mind, that many centuries had elapsed since the last inhabitant of that once great and populous city had taken thence his solitary way.

What sensations crowd naturally upon the mind at the announcement of this discovery. At the present time it presents itself to us in a singularly impressive aspect. The district of country wherein are found these vestiges of a departed race, is known to us chiefly as a great mining district, abounding also in pasture and tillage land. Ere long, a host of bold and hardy spirits will people it. It will grow to be a great country. The "Star of Empire" having rested for a while with its western limb over golden California, is taking its way southward. In their journeyings to and fro, these bands, full of youth and health and bold adventure, will sometimes come upon the remains of this dead city: In the dim and storied East we expect to encounter such sights; but not here. It is as if a party of rosy children, heated with their sports, should come suddenly upon the corpse of one who had passed through all the vicissitudes which yet awaited them, and gone to rest burthened with the weight of many years—nothing left to it of all its life and strength, and beauty, except the "unchangeable beauty of death." And there will arise many questions and conjectures as to the origin, the history and the fate of this forgotten place; but there are none as yet who can answer them. In many other hidden spots are doubtless other ruins as gigantic, and imposing; will the strange devices on their walls ever be read? At present they sleep the dull, cold sleep, of perfect oblivion. There is no solitary tradition lingering around those almost impenetrable forests to tell us who founded the Ninevehs, and Babylons, of the Western World, or how they grew to greatness and at length decayed and gave their domain back to wild

that shall survive the rumbling of matter, and live through future ages?

GOLD IN NICARAGUA—We publish in another column a very interesting paper from Don Fermin Ferrer, Minister of Hacienda, translated for our columns at the Department of Colonization. We commend this paper to the careful reading of our friends abroad. We have testimony from a hundred sources as to the literal truth of its statements, and we confidently look for an immigration of good working men and settlers, that shall not be second to California in its palmist days.

We have received a very interesting paper upon that fatal scourge the Colera, which now appears to be raging in a portion of Central America. It is from the scientific pen of Dr. E. C. Wargua, translated from the French by Col. Fabens, our Director of Colonization, and possesses at the present time, an especial interest for all our readers. The paper itself, with the information embodied, can be had at the Department of Colonization, until our next issue, when it will appear in our columns.

THANKS TO J. H. POOLE, purser of the Sierra Nevada, for a package of California papers, from which we make copious extracts, which may be found principally upon our first page; also, for the following list of passengers for New York. The Sierra Nevada, left San Francisco Dec. 5th, at 3 o'clock and 30 m. and arrived at San Juan on the 17th, at 9 A. M. making the trip inside of twelve days.

LIST OF PASSENGERS FOR NEW YORK.
Edmond Randolph, Capt. Frank Anderson, Captain Andrews, Wm. R. Garrison Esq., J. C. McDonald, J. H. Ruggles, Mrs. Mills, and child, G. T. Marye, Thos. O. Boswell, J. D. Vangdon, E. Jordan, Calvin Adams, Danl. Ames, D. J. Wise, D. Hatcher, J. W. Henderson, M. Miller, E. R. Lewis, G. R. Lewis, G. Walling, Jas. W. Coleman, J. A. Newinan, C. J. Watson, J. Coffett, R. C. Darling, G. Rafferty, J. T. Watson, J. H. Barkiss, J. Rightman, W. Stably, W. Westrop, Doct. J. A. Nott, Frank Turk, H. Kelly, M. Sheehan, wife and 2 children, C. J. Janson, E. C. Cornwell, W. Furgerson, and lady, O. Moffatt, J. Conray, H. J. Jackson, H. F. Brown, M. M. Kitchen, G. Denmark, J. T. Jenkins, C. R. Strunk, W. Knox, A. Harstock, D. Renton, W. Howard, A. Cummings, W. R. Langton, W. McAdams, D. McAllester, Mrs. Duffy, J. Scull, L. D. Layfield, F. Westrop, R. Voice, E. Mart, Saml. Leard, O. A. Russell, J. Ellis, J. B. Weston, W. L. Carpenter, H. Woble, P. Peterson, W. Chisman, A. G. Hull, F. A. Henley, E. N. Davis, Joseph Bryant, E. Hall, W. Poole, P. D. Beach, J. Hughes, G. W. Friend, C. Lipscomb, Chas. Colburn, G. G. Payne, J. L. Wolfe and wife, Mrs. Hodgess, S. S. Pearce, J. Prescott, S. Ruffect, M. Ferwick, J. Pollard, John Evans, J. Stevens.

LIEUT. WILL MORRIS has been promoted to the rank of Captain *vice* Capt R. W. ARMSTRONG, deceased. He will command Company "C." First Sergeant DAN LATROOP promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant, is also attached to Co. "C."

By invitation of the Clergy, the Commander in Chief, and American Battalion, visited the Cathedral, on the Plaza, last Sabbath morning. It was an imposing sight, and we regret the want of space to give it the proper notice.

speak the Spanish language, better perhaps than the Indians living in our more immediate vicinity. They are much attached to the Nicaraguans, whom they love and serve voluntarily, in their agricultural labors and now in the working of the mines. When I approached their miserable huts they met me with their native costume of bark and beads, and addressed me, as the first authority of the district; they complained of their unpleasant position, and the barbarous treatment they experienced from the pretended King of Blewfields; who obliged them to pay an annual tribute consisting of an enormous piece of mahogany, and a newly built canoe, which tribute they carried to that port by the same river Mico, whence they brought back in exchange only the necessary implements to continue to furnish this unjust and painful impost. I offered to collect them in a small town in the above mentioned valley of Hormiguero; explaining to them all the security and welfare they would enjoy under the shadow of the republican principles of Nicaragua. They accepted my proposals with pleasure, and consequently, I appointed for them a Deputy Alcalde, subject to the jurisdiction of Juigalpa, ten leagues distant. They recognized him as such, though he resided at Juigalpa, and I marked out the points of the jurisdiction, leaving it for the future to indemnify the person to whom the territory belonged.

I have to enclose to the Minister the map of the topography of this department, with all the villages which it comprises. It is somewhat imperfect, but at least it will give an idea of the superiority, of this beautiful section of Nicaragua. Be pleased to give an account of all this to the Supreme Government, and in the meantime, I subscribe myself your obedient servant, God, Union, and Liberty.

Signed, **FERMINE FERRER.**

A true copy, Ministry of Relations of the Supreme Government, of the State of Nicaragua.

Signed, **SALINAS.**
Leon March 5th, 1850.

A frost has been felt at Norfolk, Va., and it is hoped that the ravages of yellow fever may be stayed. Both that place and Portsmouth are nearly depopulated. Several physicians from other places have fallen victims to the pestilence. In New Orleans, the total number of deaths by yellow fever during the present season has been 3,193, or more even than in the same time during the great epidemic of 1853. At Port Gibson, La., some 800 have perished, and in all that country the mortality from this cause is fearful.

To DAY is the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, on Plymouth Rock, in 1620. Great times in New England.

We are again indebted to our attentive friend, J. W. Sullivan, San Francisco, for files of California papers.

The Steam-er Virgin, arrived at 9 A. M.

engaged in developing the mineral resources of the State.

The miser—who starves himself to death in order that his heir may feast.

The slanderer—who tells tales for the sake of giving his enemies an opportunity of proving him a liar.

The hypochondriac—whose highest happiness consists in rendering himself miserable.

The jealous man—who poisons his own banquet and then eats of it.

OBITUARY.

It is our painful duty to chronicle to-day, the departure of another gallant spirit. Capt. ROBERT W. ARMSTRONG, of Company "D" died at his quarters, of a severe attack of the yellow fever, on the night of the 17th inst. He had endeared himself to his command by his many manly and generous qualities, and the fidelity with which he sought to promote their welfare; and his loss is and must continue to be keenly felt. Capt. ARMSTRONG was born in the city of Baltimore in the year 1824. When he arrived at the age of manhood he selected the profession of a merchant, and continued in business in Baltimore till the breaking out of the war with Mexico. He then entered the army as a soldier, and was made Sergeant-Major of the 8th regiment of Infantry. He was in all the battles on the Southern Line, and won a proud distinction for bravery and determination. At the conclusion of peace, Mr. ARMSTRONG returned to his counting house; but the spirit of adventure was aroused within him, and upon the announcement of the gold discoveries in California, he at once set sail for that distant territory. Being among the pioneers there, he had good opportunities of operating in real estate, and was at one time largely interested in quartz and other mining claims. As a business man and a citizen, he was universally respected. When Wm. S. Hinson was elected Sheriff of Placer county, Mr. ARMSTRONG received the appointment of Deputy. Soon after the departure of Gen. WALKER for Nicaragua, Mr. ARMSTRONG, thirsting for a life of activity and danger that leads to glory, attempted to follow, but was unable to obtain a passage by the steamers of the Nicaragua Transit Company, until the 20th of October last, when in company with Col. Kewen, he succeeded in getting off. His life, here, has necessarily been one of garrison duty, but all who knew him can testify that had opportunity offered he would have done good service for his adopted country.

But he has departed from among us, forever. His name is enrolled on our memories, with those of his brothers in arms, GILMAN and DAVIDSON, who preceded him but a few days. They are names that we shall not "willingly let die."

It is hard to be called upon to make such sacrifices in the furtherance of a great and glorious work; but such is the order of Providence.

"Not first the bright, and after that the dark;
But first the dark, and after that the bright.
First the thick cloud and then the rainbow's arc.
First the dark grave; then resurrection light.

"Tis first the night, a night of storm and war;
Long night of heavy clouds and veiled skies;
The far sparkle of the morning star,
That bids the saints awake, and morn arise.

DIED, in this city on Saturday last, Dec. 15th, THEO. EWING. Mr. E. was a young man of some 23 years, and formerly from Missouri, but recently from California. He was attached to Capt. Astin's Co. and came to this country on the Sierra Nevada, on the 1st, of November last. Every possible respect and attention was paid to him during his illness, and his friends, universally, followed his remains to their resting place. Sacramento papers please copy.

REGULAR PACK
between Punta Arenas and Estapa, sailing at the intermediate ports. The American clipper schr JOSEPH HEWITT, J. M. CLAPP, Master, will immediately commence running as above. For freight or passage apply to **JAMES CORKHILL,** San Juan del Sur. ds-tf

SAM'L S. WOOD & SON,
SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, OR GRAY-TOWN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise, adapted to the wants of the country.
N. B.—Commission and Consignments will receive prompt and proper attention. ds-tf

WANTED, by the Commissary of War, the following articles, for the use of the troops Rice, Coffee, Sugar, Beans, Flour, Tobacco, Men's Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, White Shirts, Cassimeres, and Cloth. The above articles will be purchased at fair prices, if of superior quality. Virgin Bay and Grey town Dealers please notice. ds-tf

WIEDEHANN & BESCHOR
GRANADA,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

BROAD CLOTHS;
CASSIMERES;
CASINETTS;
VESTINGS;
VELVETS;
SILKS;
SATINS;
SHIRTS;
DRILLINGS;
PRINTED CALICOES, of every kind;
LINEN;
BOOTS;
SHOES;
FANCY GOODS;
SADDLES;
WINES;

TOYS, IN GREAT VARIETY.
A general assortment of Soft Goods.
Wiedemann & Beschor are in constant receipt of invoices from the United States and Europe, and are prepared to supply purchasers at a small advance on home prices.

Inland traders will please call and examine their stock.
An invoice of Boots, Shoes, and Ready Made Clothing expected immediately. n17-tf

DOMINGO FERRARI,
GENERAL DEALER IN

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

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
VIRGIN BAY,
W. & J. GARRARD, Proprietors.

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

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH.
An assortment of late imported Drugs, Paper, Books, Binding Gum, Iron, Steel, Cotton, and other manufactured goods.
n17 tf **C. & E. THOMAS.**

GRANADA, DICIEMBRE 22, 1855.

DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES

N.º 29.
REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES.

D. U. L.
Casa de Gobierno.
Granada, diciembre 18 de 1855.

SEÑOR Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el decreto siguiente.

"El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes. Con presencia del diploma que acredita al Señor don Carlos Ernesto Bernhard en su carácter de vice Cónsul del Gobierno de S. M. el Rey de Prusia en esta República; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:
Art. 1.º Reconócese al Señor don Carlos Ernesto Bernhard en su carácter de vice Cónsul del Gobierno de S. M. el Rey de Prusia en esta República.

Art. 2.º En consecuencia, las autoridades y funcionarios civiles, políticos militares y de hacienda guardarán y harán guardar á dicho Señor Bernhard las preeminencias y consideraciones que á su oficio corresponden—Dado en Granada, á 18 de diciembre de 1855—Patricio Rivas."

Y de órden Suprema lo insertó á U. para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en el departamento de su mando; esperando recibo.

Soi de U. atento servidor.

JEREZ.

CONSULADO DE S. M. EL REY DE PRUSIA.
Granada, diciembre 16 de 1855.

Al mui Honorable Señor Ministro de Relaciones exteriores de la República de Nicaragua.

Señor:

En el año pasado en el mes de enero recibí el Gobierno de Nicaragua un despacho conteniendo mi diploma de vice Cónsul de S. M. el Rey de Prusia y el Señor Ministro de Prusia no al cabo de las circunstancias le había dirigido directamente al Señor don Fruto Chamorro. El Diputado Presidente del Gobierno de Granada Señor don José María Estrada me mandó entonces el título, que acompaño á US., y desde este tiempo he desempeñado el oficio de Cónsul con el título de vice Cónsul espresamente por la República de Nicaragua y como agente de negocios por Centro-América ya de noviembre 1853.—Como ahora de los dos gobiernos disputantes ha salido el Gobierno de la República de Ni-

pliego.

Art. 2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde—Dado en Granada, á 18 de diciembre de 1855—Patricio Rivas—Al Señor Ministro de Hacienda."

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

FERRER.

N.º 87.
REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION.
Granada, diciembre 13 de 1855.

SEÑOR Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar por el Ministerio de la Guerra el decreto que sigue.

"El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua; á sus habitantes. Queriendo aclarar varias dudas ocurridas sobre las personas que deben gozar la gracia de inválidos; y deseando al mismo tiempo facilitar á los individuos de tropa la manera de obtener la correspondiente cédula; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:
Artículo 1.º Las leyes de 27 de mayo de 1841 y 30 de junio de 1852 vijentes en la República, se observarán respecto á las pensiones que deben gozar los inválidos, las viudas, hijos y padres legítimos de los muertos, en funcion de armas de la campaña anterior, sirviendo en cualquiera de los dos ejércitos beligerantes.

Art. 2.º Las madres ilegítimas de los muertos en accion de guerra gozarán de la misma gracia que la lei concede á los padres é hijos legítimos.

Art. 3.º Se establece por ahora en la cabecera de cada departamento una junta compuesta del Gobernador militar, del Prefecto y Receptor, y presidida por el primero para que estienda cédulas de inválidos de Sargento inclusive abajo, quedando siempre reservadas al Gobierno las de Oficiales superiores y subalternos.

Art. 4.º Para que los interesados acrediten su derecho ante las juntas de que habla el artículo anterior, bastará que presenten una informacion seguida gratis en papel comun ante el Gobernador militar del Departamento respectivo, con citacion del fiscal de hacienda. En cuanto á los comprobantes que deben presentar al Gobierno los Oficiales superiores, y subalternos, se observarán las leyes anteriores.

Art. 5.º En todo lo demas que no se opongan al presente decreto, quedan vijentes las espresadas leyes de 27 de mayo de 1841 y 30 de junio de 1852.

Art. 6.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde—Dado en Granada, á 13 de diciembre de 1855—PATRICIO RIVAS.—Al Sr. Ministro de la Guerra.

Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en el de-

Sala de la Cámara de RR.—Leon, mayo 8 de 1841—Justo Abaunza R. P.—Trinidad A. Tijerino R. S. Francisco Muñoz R. S.

Al Poder Ejecutivo—Sala del Senado—Leon, mayo 19 de 1841—Tomas Balladares S. P.—Pío J. Castellon S. S.—Emiliano Madrid S. S.

Por tanto: Ejecútese—Leon, mayo 27 de 1841—Pablo Buitrago—Al Sr. general del despacho."

Y de su órden lo comunico á U. para su inteligencia y demas efectos. D. U. L. Leon, mayo 27 de 1841—Oroseo."

El Director del Estado de Nicaragua á sus habitantes—Por cuanto la A. L. ha decretado lo siguiente—El Senado y Cámara de RR. del Estado de Nicaragua constituidos en Asamblea

DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º Los agraciados por cédulas de inválidos libradas, antes de publicarse la presente, disfrutarán de la pension legal desde que aquella obtuvo la correspondiente toma de razon.

Art. 2.º A los que aqui en adelante soliciten cédula de inválidos, se les pagará la pension desde que pida aquella, si llegaren á obtenerla, mas á los menores les correrá desde que tengan derecho á ser agraciados.

Art. 3.º El tiempo trascurrido despues de vencido el período en que por la lei deben reftrendarse las cédulas de inválidos, será indemnizado por el tesoro público no excediendo de cuatro meses; y comenzará á correr de nuevo la pension, desde la fecha en que se solicitó la reftrendata.

Art. 4.º Los militares que se invaliden en cualquier funcion del servicio de armas del Estado, están comprendidos en la gracia que concede la lei de 27 de mayo de 1841.

Art. 5.º Los artículos 1.º y 4.º de la presente, son aclaratorios de la espresada lei.

Dado en el Salon de sesiones de la Cámara de Representantes. Ma agua, junio 23 de 1852—José María Estrada R. P.—L. Abarca R. S.—Pedro Navas R. V. S.—Al Poder Ejecutivo. Sala del Senado. Santiago de Managua, junio 28 de 1852—Pedro Aguirre S. P.—José de Jesus Alfaro S. S.—Juan Guerra S. S.—Por tanto: ejecútese. Managua, junio 30 de 1852—JOSE LAUREANO PINEDA—Al Sr. Ministro del despacho de la Guerra.

Son conformes. Ministerio de Relaciones y Gobernacion del Gobierno Provisorio de la República—Granada, diciembre 13 de 1855.

JEREZ.

N.º 98.
REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES.
Granada, diciembre 20 de 1855.

Al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones exteriores del Gobierno Provisorio de Nicaragua LEON.

CONFORME—Ministerio de Relaciones exteriores del Supremo Gobierno Provisorio de Nicaragua—Granada, diciembre 19 de 1855. JEREZ.

Contestacion del Gobierno del Salvador á la nota que con fecha 3 del ppto. se le dirigió, participándole la inauguracion del Gobierno Provisorio de esta República.

Señor Ministro

Cojutepeque, noviembre 22 de 1855.

Tengo el honor de acusar recibo de la mui estimable carta oficial de US. fecha 3 del corriente mes, en que al incluirme copia autentica del tratado ajustado en 23 de octubre entre las fuerzas granadinas y leonesas, se sirve hacer saber á mi Gobierno que, en consecuencia de las estipulaciones de aquel convenio, se instaló en esa ciudad el 30 del mismo octubre el Supremo Gobierno Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua, habiendo tomado posesion de su alto destino el Sr. Presidente don Patricio Rivas, de cuyo acontecimiento se espera la seguridad del goce de los incalculables beneficios de la paz por que ansian esos pueblos.

Impuesto de todo el Sr. Presidente del Salvador me ordena contestar á US. para conocimiento de ese Supremo Gobierno: que siendo tan notorios los esfuerzos que por parte de este Estado, se han hecho antes de ahora y en repetidas veces para traer un acomodamiento á los partidos que se hacian la guerra en esa República; no puede menos de serle grato que al fin esos pueblos puedan ya entrar en reposo y proveer por sí en el seno de la paz á todo lo que convenga al gran interés de su engrandecimiento y soberanía.

El Gobierno del Salvador hace los mas fervientes votos por que Nicaragua alcance estos bienes, y porque la Providencia que dirige los destinos de las Naciones, conceda á esa, dias de ventura y de paz, prestando al propio tiempo al Sr. Presidente Provisorio las luces que necesita para dirigir los pasos de su Gobierno en las difíciles circunstancias en que los sucesos de tan prolongadas hostilidades deben constituir á esa República.

En estos términos ha sido autorizado para contestar á US., y al verificarlo tengo el honor de protestar al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones exteriores las seguridades de mi consideracion mas distinguida, con que soi de US. mui atento servidor.

Enrique Hoyos.

CONFORME—Ministerio de Relaciones exteriores—Granada, diciembre 19 de 1855. JEREZ.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.
Granada, diciembre 20 de 1855.

SEÑOR Prefecto

corriente nombró Tesorero general de la República al Señor don Carlos Thomas.

BANQUETE.

Hablamos del que se dió el domingo 9 del corriente, á nombre del Supremo Gobierno, en obsequio del Benemérito Jeneral Presidente del Estado de Honduras don Trinidad Cabañas, y tuvo lugar en casa del Sr. Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito público Coronel don Fermin Ferrer, concurriendo el mismo Sr. Jeneral Cabañas, el Sr. Presidente de la República, los Sres. Secretarios de Estado y del despacho, el Jeneral en Jefe del Ejército, el Honorable Coronel Wheeler Ministro de los Estados Unidos, el Dr. Bernhard Vice Cónsul de Prusia; el Coronel Salazar Prefecto del departamento, varios Jefes militares, funcionarios civiles y personas notables. En esta concurrencia, en que reinó la mejor cordialidad y armonía, se hicieron al Sr. Jeneral Presidente de Honduras las demostraciones mas sinceras de la gratitud de los nicaraguenses, por el firme apoyo y decidida cooperacion que de su Gobierno recibieron constantemente los pueblos de esta República para llegar al feliz éxito, que han obtenido en su heroica lucha por la restauracion de las libertades públicas. De igual manera se manifestaron los sentimientos que animan á los nicaraguenses, en órden á corresponder con todos sus esfuerzos, y como es debido, á aquella conducta generosa y magnánima del Gobierno y pueblo Hondureño. En tal sentido se propusieron varios brindis, entre ellos los del Sr. Presidente de la República y del Sr. Jeneral en Jefe del Ejército. Concluido el banquete, se dió un lucido concierto en que la música marcial, así como lo demás de la orquesta, ejecutaron piezas de mui buen gusto; y luego se despidieron los concurrentes poseídos de la mayor satisfaccion.

EL PREFECTO Y SUBDELEGADO DE HACIENDA DEL DEPARTAMENTO MERIDIONAL, A SUS HABITANTES.

Compatriotas:

El Supremo Gobierno de la República me ha designado para ejercer el mando político y de hacienda de este departamento; y apesar de que conozco la insuficiencia de mis capacidades para desempeñar como deseara tan grve y delicado encargo, me he decidido á aceptarlo, persuadido como estoi de que aun no hemos hecho todo lo que la patria exige á fin de que el triunfo de las libertades públicas, obtenido á costa de tantos sacrificios, sea ca la dia mas firme y perdurable.

caragüa" y yo. estoi desoso de continuar las buenas relaciones entre la Prusia y la Nicaragua tanto, que posible acompaño á US. mi diploma orijinal con' la súplica, de llevarle á los ojos de S. E. el Señor Presidente Provisorio, rogando yo al Supremo Gobierno de la República de que se sirva estenderme el título legal nuevamente y me reconozcan en mi empleo dándome el executur.

Aprovecho de esta ocasion Señor Ministro para ofrecer á US. las espresiones mas sinceras de mis altos respetos y consideraciones y me permito suscribirme de VS. mui atento servidor.

Firmado Dr. Bernhard.
Vice Cósul de S. M. el Rey de Prusia.

N.º 27.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES.

Granada, diciembre 18 de 1855.

Al Honorabile Señor vice Cónsul de S. M. el Rey de Prusia don Carlos Hernesto Bernhard.

Señor:

He tenido el honor de recibir la respetable comunicacion de VS. fecha 16 del presente, á la que se sirve acompañar el diploma orijinal que le acredita como Vice Cónsul del Gobierno de S. M. el Rey de Prusia en esta República, manifestando su deseo de mantener las buenas relaciones entre ambos países, en tanto que se lo permita el carácter de que ha sido investido, con cuyo objeto solicita el executur correspondiente.

El Señor Presidente Provisorio de esta República animado de los mismos sentimientos que VS. se sirve espresar, ha tenido á bien dar el pase á su referido título; y bajo esta forma me cabe el honor de devolverlo á VS., acompañándole copia del decreto que con esta fecha se ha espedido para su reconocimiento en esta República.

Aprovecho esta ocasion para ofrecer al Señor Vice Cónsul la espresion de mis respetos y consideraciones, y suscribirme de mui atento servidor.

JEREZ.

N.º 95.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

D. U. L.

Granada, diciembre 18 de 1855.

Señor:

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

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

No habiendo en circulacion en la República una moneda que represente el valor del papel del sello cuarto de á real; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Art. 1.º El valor del papel sellado de á real será el de diez centavos por

partamento de su mando, esperando reciblo.

JEREZ.

LEYES A QUE SE REFIERE EL ANTERIOR DECRETO.

"MINISTERIO GENERAL DEL GOBIERNO SUPREMO DEL ESTADO DE NICARAGUA.

SEÑOR Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dirigirme el decreto que sigue.

"El Director del Estado de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

Por cuanto la A. L. ha decretado lo siguiente.

El Senado y Cámara de RR. del Estado de Nicaragua constituidos en Asamblea DECRETAN:

Artículo 1.º Los Jefes y oficiales segun su nombramiento, los Sargentos primeros y segundos, Cabos primeros y segundos, tambores y soldados que se hubiesen invalidado en accion de guerra, gozarán mensualmente la 5.ª parte de su respectivo sueldo que se les pagará por la Tesoreria general, quedando esentos del servicio militar: el Gobierno cuidará que con arreglo á ordenanza, se reconozcan estos, y se estiendan las cédulas correspondientes á los que resultaren hallarse en el caso de alcanzar esta gracia.

Art. 2.º Las viudas, en falta de estas, los hijos, y en su defecto los padres lejitimos de los muertos en accion de guerra, gozarán la porcion perteneciente á la clase de los que representaren: los primeros durante el tiempo y bajo las restricciones que previene la ordenanza general del Ejército, los segundos hasta la edad de 18 años, si antes no se casaren las mujeres; y los últimos mientras vivan si fueren pobres de solemnidad.

Art. 3.º Para los efectos expresados en los artículos anteriores se considerarán como muertos en funcion de guerra, no solo aquellos que quedaron en el campo enemigo; sino tambien los que hubiesen fallecido en las prisiones de ellos, ó que despues de prisioneros fueron fusilados, ó condenados á otra especie de muerte, siempre que se acredite en forma legal que no habian tomado parte en servicio del enemigo.

Art. 4.º Igualmente se entenderá el tenor de esta lei para los paisanos inutilizados, ó muertos en campaña, calificándose previamente por el Gobierno la clase á que deben pertenecer, la cual debe conceptuarse por el servicio que hayan prestado durante la accion ó campaña.

Art. 5.º Lo dispuesto en esta lei deberá observarse en los casos que ocurren, siempre que las guerras sean por sostener la dignidad del Gobierno, ó la integridad, soberanía é independencia del Estado, y calificada la necesidad de hacerlo, por el cuerpo legislativo.

Art. 6.º Quedan derogadas por la presente las disposiciones que se le opongan

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de;

EL S. P. E. se ha servido emitir por el Ministerio de la Guerra el acuerdo siguiente.

"El Gobierno;
En uso de sus facultades
ACUERDA:

1.º El decreto de 13. del corriente número 87. que habla de Cédulas de inválidos no comprende las ya espeditas conforme á lo dispuesto por los dos Gobiernos que funjieron durante la guerra última, las cuales seguirán en su vigor hasta que se cumpla el tiempo en que con arreglo á la lei deban referendarse.

2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden—Granada, diciembre 20 de 1855.—Rivas—Al Sr. Ministro de la Guerra."

Y de órden suprema lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en los pueblos de su mando; firmándome su atento servidor.

JEREZ.

Retrazada sin duda por el cordon sanitario que existia en las fronteras del Estado del Salvador, se ha recibido hasta ahora la siguiente comunicacion.

Cojutepeque, octubre 11 de 1855.
Señor Ministro.

Por la mui atenta carta oficial que US. se sirve dirigirme con fecha 9 del ppdo. se ha impuesto el Sr. Presidente del Salvador de la infausta nueva que en ella participa US. á este Gobierno haciéndole saber que el dia 8 del mismo setiembre falleció en esa ciudad el Sr. Director Supremo Provisorio Lic. don Francisco Castellon, á consecuencia de una enfermedad aguda.

Si en todos tiempos es de deplorarse el desaparecimiento de los hombres notables por su ilustracion y su civismo, lo es mucho mas en circunstancias tan extraordinarias como las que hoy rodean á Nicaragua; y esta consideracion hace comprender perfectamente el grado de la pesadumbre que por tan irreparable y sensible pérdida debe aquejar al Sr. Senador Director y sus Ministros, así como á las demas autoridades y pueblos de su mando. El Sr. Presidente de este Estado, justo apreciador del mérito del finado Señor Castellon, siente tambien cuanto es debido aquel triste acaecimiento, y me ordena manifestarlo así al Supremo Gobierno Provisorio por el honroso medio de US.

Y el infraescrito, al verificarlo, uniendo sus sentimientos personales á los del Supremo Magistrado del Salvador, tiene el honor de firmarse de US. mui atento y respetuoso servidor.

Enrique Hoyos.

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

El Gobierno—Estando vacante la plaza de Guarda de la aduana marítima del Puerto de San Juan del Sur; en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

1.º Nómbrase Guarda de la aduana marítima de San Juan del Sur al Sr. don Ramon Sanchez, con el sueldo de lei.

2.º El Admor. de dicha Aduana pondrá al nombrado en posesion de su destino, previo el juramento de lei.

3.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde. Granada, diciembre 20 de 1855.—RIVAS."

Y de órden suprema lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia y efectos consiguientes, firmándome su atento servidor.

FERRER.

NOMBRAMIENTOS.

1.º Con fecha 14 del corriente mes dió el Gobierno el correspondiente pase á los títulos librados por el Ilustrísimo Sr. Vicario Capitular y Gobernador del obispado en favor de los Señores Presbiteros don Santiago Abarca y Dr. don Rafael Jerez, nombrado el primero Maestro escuela, y el segundo Canónigo propietario de la Santa Iglesia Catedral. Bien conocidos son los méritos que ha contraido el Señor Abarca por su constante dedicacion á todos los objetos del culto, y mui particularmente á los trabajos de la Iglesia de San Juan, cuya reedificacion y costosas mejoras son obra suya. No son menos notorios los servicios del Sr. Pbro. Jerez, quien además de haber desempeñado varios destinos eclesiásticos bastante árdusos y delicados, y acreditado especialmente su caritativo zelo en la epidemia del cólera que acaba de pasar, tambien ha dado pruebas de sus virtudes cívicas en la época difícil en que el pueblo nicaraguense ha luchado por recuperar el goce de sus derechos, y por el triunfo de los principios de justicia y libertad. Así es que no podemos ménos que felicitar al Sr. Vicario por el acierto de esta eleccion, y á los nombrados, porque han alcanzado un premio merecido á sus importantes tareas.

2.º El señor Jeneral en Jefe habiendo admitido al señor Coronel don José Luzarraga la renuncia de comandante del puerto de San Juan del Sur, nombró en su lugar, con fecha 20 del actual, al Sr. Capitan don Feliz Ascarate.

3.º El mismo Señor Jeneral con fecha 13 del corriente nombró al Coronel Luzarraga Comandante del puerto del Realejo en lugar del Señor Capitan don Dolores Aragon; y con fecha 1.º nombró al Teniente Coronel don Manuel Arguello Comandante del departamento Oriental en reposicion del de igual título don José Bermúdez.

4.º El Gobierno con fecha 18 del

Despues de una guerra tan prolongada como la que acaba de pasar, en la que hicisteis sacrificios dignos de vuestro distinguido patriotismo y adhesion á los principios liberales, grande es el deber en que está constituida la autoridad de dictar providencias adecuadas para reparar los pasados quebrantos, y proporcionarnos por medio de la justicia, y el respeto debido á la lei y á las garantías, el goce de la prosperidad á que estais llamados por las peculiares ventajas que encierra esta privilegiada seccion de la República.

Yo no puedo ofrecer sino los pequeños esfuerzos que están en mi mano para llenar tan importantes atenciones; pero como ellos solos no bastan, cuento con el firme apoyo del Gobierno, que trabaja incesantemente por el bien de los nicaraguenses, y confio en que vosotros me prestareis gustosos toda la cooperacion que justamente debe esperarse de vuestro conocido civismo.

Rivas, diciembre 15 de 1855.

Máximo Espinoza.

REMITIDO.

Ocupado al presente el Supremo Gobierno de la República del arreglo de varios asuntos de vital interés para la patria, necesita sin duda para el debido acierto las luces de todos los que verdaderamente desean la felicidad y progreso del país; *maxime* hoy dia que cansados los pueblos de una lucha sangrienta disfrutan de una paz bien establecida, y descansan tranquilos en la segura confianza, de que á nadie se hostiliza, ni persigue por sus hechos anteriores, ni *menos* por sus opiniones, contra lo que generalmente se esperaba, con respicencia sin duda á ciertas personas, que por mas que se diga, cometieron en la revolucion que acaba de verificarse, PECADILLOS, que á juicio de todos debian ser públicamente expiados.

Nada pues, seria mas apropósito para ilustrar al Gobierno, y encaminarlo al bienestar general de la República, que una *tertulia patriótica* de ciudadanos en esta ciudad, que se reuna todos los dias por la tarde en un local destinado á este efecto; pero *donde* en lugar de penetrar como otras veces el santuario de la vida privada, revelar el secreto doméstico, y romper así con harto escándalo de los concurrentes honrados, la armonía que une y conserva á las familias en el mas dulce reposo, se adquieran por el contrario nociones edificantes con la lectura de la correspondencia privada, impresos, y periódicos de la mejor nota: *donde* poniendose todos al corriente de lo que el Gobierno, y sus subalternos han he-

cho y tratan de hacer por supuesto en los asuntos que por su naturaleza no demandan interinamente una prudente reserva, contribuya cada cual con lo que es de su propia cocecha: donde discutiéndose con una franqueza republicana que haga honor á todos, quanto directa ó indirectamente concierna al comunal interés, solo se tenga en mira encontrar lo que verdaderamente tienda al mejoramiento de la administración pública, y donde en fin, sentándose por resultado lo que á juicio de la mayoría convenga ponerse en ejecución, se haga sentir al Gobierno por este medio el eco de la opinión pública en apoyo de la paz establecida, y en pos de la felicidad, y progreso de la nación, que ahora mas que nunca todos deseamos; tanto para reparar los males sin cuento, que ha producido la guerra pasada, como para hacer ver á los *conservadores*, á estos *fementidos legitimistas*, que contraídos ellos á oprimir y esquilmar á los pueblos, solo á los *demócratas* era dado engrandecer á la República y ponerla al nivel de todas las naciones civilizadas del mundo; pues por mas esfuerzos que ellos, ó sus *serviles* hagan para amedrentar á los espíritus debiles, es preciso que estos no desmayen nunca, convencidos de que el Supremo Gobierno con todo su poder está dispuesto á escuchar la voz del pueblo, y á consagrar toda su atención, todos sus quehaceres á la consecución de aquellos dos grandes objetos, que tanto se encadenan entre sí.

La paz y el progreso de la República es y será por siempre el único programa de la administración de Nicaragua; sin que obste, que algunos de los pseudo-legitimistas espantados del horror de sus inicuos crímenes, y llenos de rabia por no haber podido encadenar y diezmar á muerte á sus mismos hermanos, para regocijarse en la sangre de millares de victimas inocentes, se hayan ido á las Repúblicas vecinas, á desfigurar los hechos, á ponerlas en desconfianza, y á mendigar así medios de perturbar el sosiego público, traernos la guerra, y acabar con lo poco que ha dejado la que ellos mismos ocasionaron oprimiendo á los pueblos con leyes duras, y exasperándolos con procedimientos inconstitucionales: decimos que no obsta porque además de que sabemos, que no hai en Centro-América un Gobierno tan imbécil, que dé crédito á los restos de un partido caído, y en todo sentido desacreditado en Nicaragua, es de derecho natural, y de gente que *la nación que invade á otra sin un motivo justificable queda espuesta á ser invadida con una justicia que ella no tubo*.

Bolviendo pues, á la tertulia primordial objeto de nuestra disertación, no nos cansaremos de repetir, que ella es indispensable para poner la opinión de los pueblos, ilustrar al Gobierno y encaminarlo al

porque ó lo que ahora se vende fué comprado antes de darse el decreto, ó despues: si lo anterior es claro que habiéndose pagado la cosa ú objeto del contrato á razon de 8 dimes al peso, no hai porque exigir ahora además de la utilidad del negocio la inmensa ventaja de tomar cada uno de ellos por tres cuartillos reales, ó de disminuir á proporcion la misma cosa; y si lo posterior, esto es si la compra se verificó despues del decreto, y por no haber habido estipulación en contrario, se ha hecho el pago á razon de 10 dimes por un peso, tampoco debe hacerse ninguna novedad con relacion al valor de las monedas en las ventas ulteriores; porque entrando en el cálculo de los mas torpes paciscentes las utilidades de toda especie que nacen del negocio, tanto el vendedor como el comprador debieron tener mui presente el 25 por ciento que resulta demás en la moneda por un efecto del decreto, como cuando se ponía por condicion, que el pago se haría en esportable, pesos fuertes, ú oro: el uno para bajar el precio de sus mercancías, y el otro para no dar mas por ellas; y lo 2.º es todavia mas claro, por que además de que ninguna lei puede tener efecto retractivo, la de que aquí tratamos salvó las estipulaciones y compromisos anteriores, de tal manera que si estos se han de cubrir con dimes, se entiendo que es á razon de 8 por un peso. ¿Cuál es entonces, dirá alguno, el efecto que produce el decreto? No es otro, contestaremos, que declarar que cuando se habla de pesos en los negocios, sin estipularse nada en contrario, ó cuando se libra de, ó contra otra nación, se entienden diez dimes por un peso, y que á consecuencia de esto la República no dá ni recibe 8 por aquella cantidad: esto es tan claro que puede verse á cien leguas de distancia.

Queda pues, demostrado que no debe hacerse ninguna alteracion en el comercio interior de la República con respicencia al valor de los dimes: y que no hai derecho para exigirlos á tres cuartillos reales, ó dar ménos de lo que antes se daba por su valor intrínseco, en perjuicio del consumidor que es el pueblo; agregando que lo que de otra manera se ha adquirido, por la parte que menos debe tenerse como una paga indebida, que debe devolverse conforme á las leyes.

A propósito de esto, y siendo ya indispensable á los Comerciantes para hacer sus cálculos, saber reducir las cantidades en dimes á 8 al peso, á pesos fuertes; ó vice versa, indicaremos aquí los diferentes métodos que para esto deben seguirse; advirtiéndose desde ahora, que no porque una moneda exeda á otra en un tanto por ciento conocido, se ha de proceder del mismo modo, al *augmentar* ó *descontar* una cantidad cualquiera de la una para convertirla en la de la otra; siendo así,

propiedades de los rivenses, apreso y quiso fusilar á otros para quitarles ciertas cantidades que legitimamente necesitaba: don Evaristo Carazo estuvo preso sin comunicacion y hasta que le quitó tres mil pesos lo puso en libertad, bajo la condicion de que no debía hablar de su Gobierno por que era "legítimo": don José María Hurtado fué ultrajado y sinó corre con la bolsa llena, entró al calabozo y así legitimamente por su orden confiscó las propiedades y mercancías de los Sres. Cantones, Licenciado Trinidad Tijérino, escribano público Teodoro Granados, Máximo Espinoza, los Peinados y Guerreros; y al encargado de recaudar los diezmos le exigió una crecida suma, causando así graves perjuicios á los intereses del Licenciado Sr. Juan Francisco Aguilar, solo por que este Sr. tiene el delito feo, de estar casado en Leon. Estos actos como eminentemente *legítimos* fueron legitimados por su Exelencia el Sr. Ministro de Relaciones Lic. don M. M. Q. D. G.—De aquí se deduce pues, que si sin razon temimos ménos escribir "muerte" que "legitimidad" y que con suma inteligencia usaba el partido oligárquico en su divisa la inscripcion de "legitimidad ó muerte" porque están admitidas entre ellos como sinónimas estas palabras—Tenga entendida la Academia Española al hacer otra edicion de su diccionario castellano el explicar esta frase "legitimidad en sentido oligárquico y provincialmente hablando en la República de Nicaragua departamento de Oriente y parte del mediodía quiere decir asesinato, incendio, confiscacion proscriccion &c. y si se quiere llenar mas el sentido de la espresion; puede buscarse uno de esos legitimistas que no faltan, que él le dará mas estension: No es difícil encontrarlos: los hai; y talentosos, Doctores, Licenciados, y Bachilleres, Jenerales, Coronales, y Capitanes, todos andan libres y legitimamente por el suelo de este mundo, con sus cuerpos y almas completos y con sus creencias en lo fino, intimamente convencidos que solo ellos tienen el derecho *legítimo* y divino de mandar en Nicaragua, porque Dios se los dió, y que el Gobierno actual y Walker no son católicos por que los hizo desaparecer, sin querer confesar que ellos se han ido por que han querido, que nadie los persigue y que, los que se han quedado gozan de toda seguridad y garantía. Dicen tambien que el Gobierno y Walker son inmorales porque sostienen el órden y protejen la libertad, y que en el pueblo que hai libertad no hai nada bueno; que por eso ellos no ocuparán sus casas, porque no quieren vivir con los liberales ni ver á los demócratas, y así es que unos han tomado las de Villadiago y otros se han embarcado á presentarse en la exhibicion universal como objetos y productos raros de la especie humana, y como las mejores prendas de Centro-américa. Mas allá, llegarán nuestros reclamos:

este el mote de nuestros pabellones y armas, y contamos con el auxilio de nuestros nuevos compatriotas y nuestros amigos para sostenerlo, siendo como somos.

Los muchos que somos todos.

El PANAMEÑO de 19 de Setiembre con motivo de la caída de Santa Anna dice así:

"Santa Anna salió de Méjico el 9 de agosto, con 2,000 hombres, protestando que iba á sofocar una revolucion que habia estallado en Veracruz. En Perote se quitó la máscara, y dió á conocer su propósito de procurar su salvacion por la fuga. Desde aquella fortaleza hizo la dimision del mando, depositándolo en manos de Pavoni, Vega y Salas, y luego partió precipitadamente para Vera-Cruz, adonde llegó la noche del 15, embarcándose el el 17 con destino á la Habana, donde llegó y continuó su viaje dirijiéndose á la capital de Venezuela.

He aquí los resultados de ese imprudente y criminal empeño de ciertos militares de monarquizar repúblicas establecidas en el Nuevo Mundo, por el voto de los pueblos. He aquí en lo que paran los gobernantes vitalicios de efimera duracion, las órdenes nobiliarias de baldon eterno para nosotros, y ese apoyo que se quiere dar al mando de los oligarcas con el ejército y el jesuitismo. Contra la opinion nada prevalece. Santa Anna mientras se creyó que gobernaria con la república fué aceptado en Méjico, pero desde que se infatuó con las ínfulas de emperador, gran maestre de la órden de Guadalupe y el título de Alteza Serenísima, el pueblo le enagenó su voluntad y aprecio. . . . Concluírénos diciendo que nuestros pronósticos están cumplidos, como fueron cumplidos los que hicimos sobre Rosas, sobre Florse, sobre Santa Cruz, y sobre Echenique. Quedan en la palestra, uno en Centro-América y otro en Venezuela, pero ellos caerán por los mismos motivos que han desaparecido de la escena política: sus copartidarios en esos ensueños contra la democracia republicana. En Europa suelen corresponder los golpes de Estado á la Napoleon; pero en América nunca jamas."

Tomado del Rol de San Vicente n.º 44.

LA SIMPLICIDAD, UN CONSEJO A A TIEMPO Y LAS PELUCAS.

ANECDOTA.

Sucedió en cierto lugar que un tal Pedro se ausentara; dejándole á su mujer cuanto poseía en la casa, y entre otras cosas le dijo: hai quedan libros y caja, cobra las deudas activas al que del plazo se pasa;

al otro dia volaban. El primero en presentarse fué tío Diego de la Plata con el recibo que él mismo por Isabel de Peralta firmó para cancelar la cuenta que le cobraba. "Hombre simple" le contesta Pedro viéndole á la cara "¿quién estaba allí presente, cuando fué á pagar la plata?" "Ninguno, y de eso es testigo," la Señora Peralta "que aquí, si viva estuviera," lo diria en voces claras; "pero no está, pobrecita," "en el cielo ya descanza!" y quitándose el sombrero Pedro á verle el moño alcanza. Vaya tío Diego le dice, "Usted no me debe nada;," "el recibo que me ha traído," "y su moño es la probanza."

El viejo salió contento, y á todo el mundo declaro lo que le habia sucedido con Pedro en esa mañana: no queda un solo deudor de Pedro que no le abraza por tomar informacion del moño y de la constancia;

De allí salieron resueltos á firmar por la Peralta el recibo de la suma que cada cual adeudaba; tambien á buscar pelucas de que el moño se formara;

Comenzaron á ocurrir cuando así se preparaban; y Pedro con discrecion conociendo la volada, dijo á todos que volvieron el jueves de la semana.

Ese dia mui temprano parecia mogiganga la procesion de deudores que á Pedro se le juntaba, pensando quedar solventes como Perez de la plata.

Así que fueron reunidos todos ellos en la casa, Pedro tomó los recibos que cada uno presentaba, ni mas ni ménos que aquel que habian tomado de pauta.

"Con todos hablo Señores" dijo Pedro en voces altas. "Todos estos documentos," "son una media probanza," "me resta verles el moño," "para dejar canceladas," "vuestras cuentas y así quiero," "las cabezas destapadas." Se admirarán al oír esto por que sin sombrero estaba: "Destapadas las tenemos" "decian en voz simultánea," "toditos somos de moño," "si esa es la plena probanza."

bienestar de la República; y además, que todo ciudadano, y aun todo nicaraguense está en el deber de concurrir á su formación, si es que está animado de sentimientos filantrópicos, y quiere participar del bien general. ¿Con qué objeto aislarse? ¿para qué ese criminal egoísmo? ¿puede acaso un *misántropo* tener en una República el noble título de ciudadano? Quien no quiera contribuir por su parte al acierto de las providencias del Gobierno tendrá derecho por ventura á quejarse de la que no le asiente bien, ó que produzca un mal general, de que tarde, ó temprano ha de participar? Ninguno por cierto.

Reunámonos en consecuencia de lo expuesto todas las tardes en *tertulia patriótica* para hacer sentir al Gobierno el voto de la razón ilustrada: rodeemosle para cooperar con él á la consecución del bien general, sin negarnos por despecho, ni resfriarnos por temor de contribuir á llevar al cabo ese grandioso programa de su administración, *la paz y el progreso* de que tantos bienes deben emanar en la República, y de que cualesquiera que sean ó hayan sido nuestras opiniones, y nuestra posición social, tenemos que participar un día.

OTRO.

Tenemos la pena de saber y anunciar aquí á nuestros lectores, que en algunos pueblos de la República los comerciantes, vivanderos, y algunas otras personas que se ocupan de vender, contrariando el espíritu del decreto que en 17 del mes último se sirvió emitir el Supremo Gobierno, exigen del pobre consumidor por malicia ó ignorancia, ó que les den los *dimes* (daines como lo pronuncian los ingleses) por tres cuartillos reales, ó que reciban menos de lo que antes se acostumbraba dar por ellos. Desde luego es una gran maldad convertir en *daño* del pueblo lo que se hizo para su *provecho*: veámoslo.

Ciertamente que al declarar el Gobierno, que diez *dimes* valen un peso, no ha querido otra cosa, sino evitar, que en lo sucesivo siga circulando en la República esta moneda por mas de su valor intrínseco en perjuicio del tráfico con las demas naciones: nivelar la inteligencia de sus comerciantes con la del mundo civilizado; y ensayar por fin, en el país el sistema decimal monetario, que tanto se presta á toda especie de operacion mercantil.

Mas no obstante todo esto, ninguna alteracion debe hacerse en las negociaciones que se contraigan á solo *reales*, que es la palabra general con que en español expresamos los *dimes*, por no estar todavía adoptada esta voz entre nosotros; ni ménos en las *hechas* antes de la emisión del precitado decreto. Lo 1.º

por ejemplo que no son lo mismo, ó están en la misma proporción 75 por 100, que 100 por 125: sentado este preliminar diremos, que si se quiere reducir una cantidad en dimes á 8 al peso; á su equivalente á razon de 10 ó á pesos fuertes, se multiplicará por 80 y se separan luego las dos últimas cifras que son centavos; ó por 8, y se aparta la cifra final que con un cero hace tambien centavos; ó en fin, se le bota el 20 por ciento, que es su quinta parte, convirtiéndolo á decimales la fracción comun que regularmente queda; mas para buscar el equivalente de una cantidad de pesos fuertes, en dimes á 8 como aquí corrian, se le agregarán dos ceros, y se parte por 80, ó un cero, y se parte por 8 que es su octava parte; ó por último, se le agrega su cuarta, que es el 25 por ciento: operaciones todas que no son mas, que la de una proporción geométrica abreviada.

Lo dicho cremos ser bastante para alejar las equivocaciones que ha hecho consejir el decreto gubernativo sobre dimes, moneda de 10 centavos décima parte de los 100 de que se compone un peso; y para facilitar además los cálculos que tengan que hacer desde el mas miserable regaton hasta el mas provisto vivandero, desde el mas pobre buhonero hasta el mas rico comerciante.

¡O MUERTE!

Sin advertir cómo ni porqué al tomar nuestra pluma, la primera palabra que escribimos fué, "muerte": íbamos en seguida á escribir "legitimidad" y la pluma se escapó de nuestros dedos. Tal ha sido la que se ha observado por el partido oligárquico granadino que horroriza: él, á fuer de legítimo y mui honrado protector de vidas y propiedades, ha agredido todo el sistema político del país, la moral pública, y los derechos de la humanidad, ha cometido los desfalcos mas escandalosos en los fondos públicos, disponiendo hasta de los diezmos, destinados al sostenimiento de nuestro culto sagrado, y del fondo de instruccion de la juventud, que con su potestad legítima y hasta divina en sentido de muchos, convirtió en caja de guerra. ¡Pobre religion cristiana! ¡Pobre juventud nicaraguense!... ¡Hasta donde irian á parar los legitimistas? Tendrían mas que hacer para merecerse legítimamente el desprecio de los Centro-americanos y del mundo enteró? Su conducta no necesita de pruebas porque su verdadera y malhadada legitimidad es evidentemente pública: los que duden nuestros asertos, ó los que quieran negar, traigan á la memoria la conducta observada especial y legítimamente por el *mui ilustrado, mui legítimo chicharro barbellon Gobernador Fulgencio Vega*, cuando en mayo de este año, fué de Comisionado al departamento Meridional: allá confisó las

allá y en donde quiera, los harémos conocer por lo que son y apreciar por lo que valen, las sombras de sus víctimas los persiguirán y la sangre humeante aun, pedirá justicia á la civilizacion. ¡Oh legitimistas! ¡O tiranos y destructores de los pueblos y de la vida y propiedades de los Nicaraguenses! Con vosotros hablamos, Agustin Hernandez, Tomas Martínez, y demás cómplices; os piden sus casas y os demandan ante el Gobierno Supremo, y ante todos los Gobiernos de Centro-América, las infelices mujeres Sebastiana Baca, Rafaela Samora, María Ocampo, Rufina Guebara, y Juana Medrado á quienes se las ardisteis el 11 de octubre último que llegasteis á Pueblo nuevo, y los pobres é inofensivos labradores Trinidad Areas, Anastacio Dólmós, Pedro López, Vicente Savedra, José María Ampie, Feliz Sabarío, y Manuel Guebara, que todos por vuestra inhumana legitimidad, andan por las calles. Veinticinco casas mandasteis á quemar y á veinticinco familias reducisteis á la miseria saliendo de dia en dia veinticinco millares de lamentos de la boca de padres y madres pobres y de tiernos hijos que dejasteis á los cuatro elementos. ¡No os conmovéis legitimistas de nombre? Pero ¿Quién os podria detener, si la legítima y absoluta destruccion del género humano, habia sido decretada por la potestad del lejítimo difunto Chamorro y del serenísimo Diputado Presidente Ldo. José María Estrada. Traiganse á la vista los decretos de 5 y 10. de mayo de 54 y los siguientes de 53: que aplicaban como leyes del Estado, faltándoles como les ha faltado la promulgacion, y se verá si justa y legítimamente podemos llamar á estos hombres los Nerones de Nicaragua, los Antropófagos. Mas su reinado paró y el edificio del error quedó destruido, y destruido para siempre. Los tiranos pues y sus viles satélites tiemblan y temblarán á la presencia sola de los libres, de los demócratas que todo lo han sabido vencer, todo lo han podido sufrir para alcanzar la victoria y restituir la libertad al pueblo Soberano. Ya no se oye el ruido del hierro ni el azote del cruel, sobre el desgraciado prisionero. Ya se vé en nuestros conciudadanos la alegría y la confianza, el movimiento y las empresas mercantiles: el rico, el pobre, el sabio, el ignorante todos son iguales ante la lei—¡Eoor eterno al valiente y guerrero Walker, á todos los soldados y Jefes del Ejército democrático que con su heroísmo y sufrimiento nos dieran la libertad, la igualdad y fraternidad! ¡Que viva el Gobierno del Sr. Rivas, que con su tino y prudencia conduce á nuestra patria por la senda del honor al rango de las naciones cultas, con el desarroyo de sus ventajas naturales y proteccion al ciudadano verdaderamente honrado y emprendedor—¡VIVA "Nicaragua independiente!"

La Señora á pocos dias comenzó á exigir las pagas, y un viejo de moño vino á enterar en pura plata dos mil y quinientos duros de que su deuda constaba.

Recibida ya la suma, pide Diego una constancia, este era el nombre del viejo, y ella no se rehusa en darla, pero no sabe escribir y á él mismo le dice: hágala.

Diego le pidió papel y escribió en letras mui claras el recibo de la suma que en aquel acto entregaba, y á ruego de la Señora Doña Isabel de Peralta, firmó el mismo pagador Diego Pérez de la Plata.

Después de algun tiempo vuelé Pedro de su caminata; pero por desgracia encuentra que el dia antes se quemara su casa y cuanto tenia sin escapar una pajá.

¡Pobre Pedro! desespera y lamenta su desgracia; Reducido á la miseria, que en el mundo es la peor plaga, busca como en otras veces á su Señora Peralta; quien con ternura solia mitigarle sus viarazas.

Mas las cenizas humeantes de aquella prenda adorada las encuentra confundidas con las del libro de caja por las señales que halló del pergamino agarradas de una mano de carbon que un anillo bien marcaba. Nueva desesperacion á su corazon desgarrado: medio loco se dirige á buscar un camarada con quien siempre sus apuros á menudo consultaba.

Este era un hombre de juicio meditabundo y de calma, quien le dijo: „poco á poco „no hai que pensar en la nada, „pensemos en resarsir „algo con ardid y maña „de aquel interés perdido „en deudas de que constancia „no ha quedado, y así amigo; „me parece buena traza „publicar ya por la prensa „y carteles en la plaza, „que á U. vengán sus deudores: „á ver si están chanceladas „sus cuentas con la difunta „presentando la constancia.”

Pedro que hasta aquel momento en interés no pensaba, volvió en sí, y el pensamiento le agradó y le puso en planta, los avisos y carteles

Pedro que era hombre for: udo y terrible en la desgracia quien con tiempo habia disj: esto, que la puerta se cerrara, agarró uno por uno del moño postizo y saltan de un puntapié por el patio con la cabeza mondada que por cascar la peluca la tenían bien rapada.

En seguida hizo venir á un juez que certificara las sumas que cada cual bajo su puño espresará en los falsos documentos que en el acto presentaba.

El juez los certificó y condenó á la comparza de falsarios fraudulentos á verificar las pagas, sin perjuicio del castigo de pasearlos por las plaza, lo mismo que penitentes con la cabeza pelada: desde entonces las pelucas se miran con desconfianza.

La sensillez y el candor son prendas mui bien marcadas, difícil de confundir con la mala fé que tratan los hipócritas malvadillos que caerán siempre en la trampa del garlito que les forma la franqueza simulada.

AL PUBLICO.

EL que suscribe pone en conocimiento del respetable público: que en el archipiélago del lago tiene dos fincas de plantar con doce ó trece mil matas, en un terreno de una feracidad prodigiosa, y susceptible de cualquier otro establecimiento agrícola; en dichas fincas hai tambien varias especies de frutas. Posee igualmente en esta ciudad su casa de habitacion que presenta alguna comodidad para vivir, y puede ser engrandecida por tener un estenso solar; y tanto aquellas, como esta las dá en venta, y enagenacion. Las personas que gusten pueden entenderse con el vendedor relativamente á presios, y en lo mas que conduzca á contratar.

Granada, diciembre 20 de 1855.

Santiago Solórzano.

NOTICE.

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

WANTED,

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