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TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of

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

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Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Granada. At all times to be found at the Hospital.

Terms moderate.
Granada, November 1, 1856.

Lost,

BY the subscriber, \$550 in Script. One piece drawn for \$500, and one for \$50, and a Land Warrant drawn for 500 acres of land. They were all drawn in my name, and as means have been taken to render them of no value to any other person, the finder will confer a great favor by sending them to El Nicaraguense office, or which he will receive a suitable reward.

FREDERICK ROMAR
Granada November 8th, 1856. 3t

Notice.

I WILL give a liberal reward to any person who will return to my store my Ledger Book. It was pillaged from my store during the late attack.
M. A. THOMAN.
Granada, Oct. 18, 1856.

THE ORPHAN GIRL.

BY L. DAME.

One eve, beside a silver stream,
Whose ripples seemed with starlight playing,
I roved unconscious of the spot
To which my careless steps were straying.
And as I paused upon the banks
Where murmurs past that gentle river,
I heard a voice whose cadence sweet
Will linger in my soul forever.

The falling twilight's rosy glow
Upon the mountain tops was dying,
And through the tall trees' dusky arms
The evening winds were softly sighing,
Yet still that clear sweet voice sung on,
Whose accents made my heartstrings quiver,
And seemed to lure the bright waves back
That danced along that shining river.

It was a fair young girl who sung,
While wandering there mid sleeping flowers,
And o'er her neck in beauty fell
Long wavy hair in golden showers.
The burden of her song was sad,
For those she loved were lowly sleeping,
And she at eventide would grieve,
Till her soft eyes were dim with weeping.

I marked the beauties of her cheek
Like June's bright roses fade and wither,
She passed away as sunset hues
Expire at eve on that bright river;
And there she sleeps, while o'er her tomb
Distill the dewy tears of even,
And she who sung so sweet at night
Now tunes her harp of love in heaven.

I often seek that cherished spot
Beneath the self-same tree reposing,
Yet vainly listen for the voice
I heard long since when day was closing.
Though joy may vanish like a dream
And time all kindred ties may sever,
The maiden and the song she sung,
Will live within my soul forever.

The following verses from "Punch" express the relationships between England and the United States better than is often expressed in an elaborate essay:

THE SPLIT IN THE STATES.

United States, if our good will
Could but command its way,
You would remain united still,
For ever and a day.
Does England want to see you split,
United States?—the deuce a bit.

Your North and South dis severed, we
With less disgust should view
Only than England and we should see
And Scotland cleft in two.
We wish your great Republic whole,
With all our heart and all our soul.

Why, who are we? Almost alone,
With you, upon this earth,
We bow before no tyrant's throne.
Believe us, aught but with
Your noble commonwealth, if left,
Would cause us Britons, weaker left.

What head we might, against the wrong,
Together make, O friends!
We wish you to continue strong.
On union strength depends.
So that your States may keep compact
Is our desire—now that's a fact.

By priest and soldier's twofold ways
The old world groans, o'prest,
We, and you only, far away,
With liberty are blest.
And may we still example give,
And "teach the nations how to live."

How all the despots would rejoice,
Should you break up and fail;
How would the funkier's echoing voice
Take up their master's tale.
"Free institutions will not do,"
Would be the cry of all the crew.

The press is gagged—the mouth is shut—
None dare their thoughts to name,
In Europe round; and lackeys strut,
Arrayed in splendid shame;
And creeds are, at the bayonet's point,
Enforced in this time out of joint.

Still be it yours and ours to bear
Our witness 'gainst these days.
The world at least will not despair
Whilst we our free flags raise.
Then may you still your stripes possess,
And may your stars be never less.

A recent Dublin newspaper contains the following advertisement:
"I hereby warn all persons from trusting my wife, Ellen Flanigan, on my account, as I am not married to her."

A FRENCH ROMANCE OF ENGLISH MANNERS.

It was market-day. Smithfield was crowded. Sheep in hundreds, oxen in thousands, and pigs innumerable, were being sold amid the usual deafening noise—over which was distinctly heard the favorite oath of "Goddam"—when a splendid carriage drove into the centre of the market. Business was immediately suspended, a dead silence ensued, and all eyes were turned towards the door of the carriage. A ducal coronet was painted on the rich panels, and from the motto of "Fake Away" the crowd knew at once that the nobleman in question was the Marquis de Jones, who, the Morning Post had that morning announced, would avail himself of the laws of his country, by selling his wife to the highest bidder. This odious custom has existed for centuries in England. It is supposed to have formed part of the Magna Charta, and that it was one of the privileges which the barons extorted from King John. Elizabeth made several ineffectual attempts to suppress it, and Mary made a manly struggle to abolish it, but nearly lost her throne in the mad attempt. It is one of the institutions of the country, to which the aristocrats cling as tenaciously as the citizens; and the populace regard it as a national pastime, of which it would be as dangerous to deprive them as one of their cock-fights or public executions. This inhuman practice is still frequently resorted to by the highest noblemen when their wives contract larger debts than it is agreeable for them to pay. The sale removes the debt on to the shoulders of him who buys the wife.

The crowd had increased; every lamp-post was occupied; the roofs of all the surrounding houses were packed with human beings; and the bellowing of the beasts formed an appropriate chorus with the shouting of the crowd in honor of the savage scene that was about to be enacted before them.

Some signs of impatience having been manifested, in the shape of large stones thrown at the windows of the carriage, the door was at length opened by two servants in sumptuous livery, and disclosed to the eyes of the populace the figure of a most lovely woman. She was dressed in white from head to foot, with the exception of a black Valenciennes veil, which partially concealed her noble features. The Marquis had the brutality to remove this veil, and a loud shout of "Bravo" rewarded his gallantry. Her head being exposed, a small sunflower was observed to be hidden under the tresses of her golden hair. This was the only ornament about her.

The Marquis handed his wife, with mock politeness, on to a platform of a cart, which had been provided by the authorities out of compliment to his rank. He then stepped into it himself, and placed a rough halter round the Marchioness's alabaster neck. A slight shudder was the only answer she gave to this act of degradation. The neighboring clock of St. George's struck two.

The Marquis cleared his throat and waving his stick, set with priceless diamonds, said, in a ribald tone, which elicited loud peals of laughter, "Now, gentlemen, what will you give for the handsome Marchioness de Jones? She doesn't beat her husband; she doesn't drink or swear, or play, and is free from all fashionable vices. What do you say, gentlemen?"

"Twopence," shouted a drover, with a large bull-dog at his feet.

"Thank you, sir," bowed the Marquis in the most elegant style, and taking off his hat to him "Twopence is bid; threepence, threepence-halfpenny—going for threepence-halfpenny—fourpence; thank you, sir, bravo! sixpence. And the inhuman sale was kept up with that humorous love of cruelty, which is so inherent in the English character, till the poor victim, more dead than alive, was declared by her husband to be the legitimate property of the gentleman "who had so liberally bidden threepence-halfpenny."

A policeman, handsomely dressed, stepped up the ladder by the side of the cart, and claimed his purchase. He wore the Order of the Garter.

The Marchioness, during the sale, had not spoken a word, or evinced the smallest sign of consciousness; but no sooner had she recognized the person before her, than she gave a violent shriek, and swooned.

The policeman was preparing to lift her up, when the Lord Mayor tapped him on the shoulder, and said; "You are my prisoner, young man. I charge you to surrender £90,000 for debts contracted by your wife."

"What mean you, varlet? Take off your hand, sirrah, or, as I am a policeman, I'll fell you to the ground."

"I crave your pardon. Is not this lady your wife?" playfully asked his civic lordship.

"Yes—I've just bought her."

"Well, then, the Marchioness owes £90,000, which you must pay or come with me."

"Stop one moment!" vehemently exclaimed the handsome officer. "I have one hope left. If I can dispose of my wife, I transfer the debt with her." And he put a shilling into the Lord Mayor's hand.

The Marchioness was replaced on her feet, the cord was put round her neck once more, and the

sale began afresh. The same rickety, the same coarseness were displayed on the part of the mob, but the handsome auctioneer made use of all his eloquence, for he knew in the event of his falling to find a purchaser, he should be compelled to pass not only his honeymoon, but probably his whole life in the prison of the venerable Mr. Bailey.

Half an hour had elapsed, and one or two eggs had already been thrown at the impassioned policeman, as playful hints that his performance was growing tiresome, when a young man rushed forward and generously bid "Sixpence."

The bargain was instantly sealed; and as the two young men met face to face in the cart, their fists convulsively closed, and their withering looks too plainly expressed their hatred of one another. A boxing match was evidently expected, for loud cries of "A ring! a ring!" were raised on all sides. But the policeman restrained his passion, and simply said, in a sarcastic tone, "I wish you every joy, *milord*, of your wedding."

The noble Artur (for it was he) said not a word to this stinging sarcasm. He devoted all his care to the prostrate Fanny. As soon as her eyes met the fond glance of his, she fell upon his neck, and sobbed aloud. The noisy mob was evidently moved, for they refrained for a moment from their usual abuse. No attempt was made to impede their leaving; the Mayor was even too much affected to exercise his duty, and the loving couple left with their arms round each other's waists, followed by the "hurras" and tears of sympathizing drovers.

Four weeks after this a duel was fought in St. Martin's Fields, between Sir Artur Fitzjames and Lord Tommy Jinkins, (for it was afterwards proved that the policeman was no other, his lordship having purchased his commission only the day before,) in which the latter was mortally wounded. Sir Artur had to flee in consequence, and lives now in a villa on the lovely banks of the Bay of Botany. The Marquis de Jones still lives at his baronial hall over the cascade of the Serpentine. He is aware that his wife is married to her former lover, but he consoles himself with the national luxuries of *rosbif*, gin, and plum-pudding. He sometimes alludes, after a third bottle of half-and-half, to Mistress Artur, in a thick voice, that evidently betrays his emotion. There are rumors at the Surrey Theatre, that the Marquis de Jones intends, next session, to propose some amendments in the law for the sale of wives. For the honor of England, let us hope there will be no factious opposition to such a noble beginning in the cause of suffering humanity.

How to POP THE QUESTION.—"Gracious!" sez I, "It's now time to look arter Nance." Next day, down I went. Nance was alone, and I axed her if the squire was in. She said he wasn't. "Cause," said I, "I believe that I wanted him, 'our colt has sprained his foot, and I come to see if the squire won't lend me his mare to go to town.'" She said she guessed he would. I'd better sit down and wait till the squire came in. Down I set. She looked sorter strange, and my heart felt queer around the edge. "Are you going down to Bessy Martins's?" after awhile, sez she. Sez I, "Reckon I would." Sez she, "Suppose you'll take Patience Dodge?" Sez I, "I nought and then I noughtn't." Sez she, "I heard you was going to get married." Sez I, "I wouldn't wonder a bit." I looked at her and saw the tears coming. Sez I, "May be she'll ax you to be bridesmaid." She riz right up, she did—her face was as red as a boiled beet. "Seth Stokes!"—and she couldn't say any more, she was so full. "Won't you be bridesmaid, Nance?" sez I. "No," sez she; and she burst right out. "Well, then," sez I, "If you won't be the bridesmaid, will you be the bride?" She looked at me—I never saw anything so awful pooty. I took right hold of her hand. "Yes or no?" sez I, "right off!" "Yes," sez she. "That's the sort," sez I.—[American Paper.

A VILLAGE OF WOMEN.—The following account appears in the Augsburg Gazette: "The village of Madana, which is about 60 English miles from Rutschuid, in Wallachia, offers at the present moment a curious ethnographical singularity, having been inhabited by women only for the last 30 years. At one time this female population was 200. The ladies did not live like warriors, like the Amazons of old; but, avoiding all intercourse with men, drove away from their territories all who appeared with matrimonial intentions. The anti social settlement is now supposed to be on the decline; at least no more recruits are made from the disappointed or love crossed, and the members of the population are rapidly decreasing."

THE DIFFERENCE.—A gentleman having a large sized six-shooter in his hand, was asked: "Pray, sir, is that a horse pistol?" "No, sir!" he replied, "its only a Colt's"

It is stated that in St. Francis county, Arkansas, recently "a one-eyed man stole a one-eyed mule, was arrested by a one-eyed Sheriff, and tried before a one-eyed Judge," and transported to Oneida county, N. Y.



ADVANCE ON MASAYA!

Attempted Ambuscade of the Enemy!

THEIR TOTAL ROUTE!

ENTRANCE TO MASAYA.

STORMING OF THE CHURCH!

Repulse of opposing Forces.

THE BURNING OF THE TOWN.

Possession of Part of the Large Plaza.

GREAT DANGER OF SICKNESS.

Withdrawal of the Troops.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE, &c.

After Gen. Walker returned from his victories upon Masaya, he moved immediately upon Masaya, where the enemy had been increasing in strength since he had previously engaged them. He arrived in Granada from Virgin Bay on the 13th, and on the morning of the 15th took up his line of march.

The force which started from Granada consisted of a part of the First Rifle Battalion, under Col. E. J. Sanders, amounting to 150 men; a part of the Second Rifle Battalion, under Major Caycee, amounting to 74 men; the Second Infantry, under Col. John A. Jaquess, amounting to 225 men; a company of Sappers and Miners, numbering 35 men; a portion of the Artillery, under Major Schwartz, which consisted of 33 men and officers, and one mountain howitzer, two mortars, and two small cannons which were captured from the enemy when they were driven from Granada. In addition to all these, there was a small detachment of Mounted Rangers, under Major Waters, of some 15 men, making, in all, an effective force of about 530 men.

The troops first assembled in the plaza of Granada. Gen. Walker rode about in person, to see that all the commanders were in readiness. The soldiers were all in the best of spirits, and many of them having just returned from the isthmus—the scene of their recent victories—were enthusiastic in their desire to be again led against the enemy.

About 9 o'clock in the morning, they defiled from the large plaza and were on the road to Masaya. They marched off to the sound of spirit-stirring music, and with their banners borne proudly over their heads, presented a very gay appearance. The Rangers were in advance; the First Rifles were next. Immediately after these were Gen. Walker and his Staff. Then followed the pack-mules, bearing the ammunition and the artillery, as well as the Sappers and Miners, and after those were the Second Rifles, the Second Infantry bringing up the rear.

The army marched in this order until they had advanced about four miles on the road, when Gen. Walker ordered the Second Infantry to retreat. This reduced the force to a little more than 300 strong.

The return of Jaquess's Battalion was made necessary on account of a large force of the enemy which had marched to reinforce those who had been already beaten on the Isthmus; but, arriving after the battle, they fell back, and were supposed to have been fortifying themselves in the city of Rivas. Col. Jaquess, with his Battalion, returned to Granada about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and at half-past 5 was on the steamer San Carlos making for the town of Virgin Bay as fast as steam could take him.

The army under Gen. Walker proceeded on to Masaya, and arrived in the vicinity of that city

about sun down. The army having marched at leisure, and having stopped on the road to partake of refreshments, were not, at the end of their march, in any way fatigued.

When we had got within about one thousand yards of the city, our men met a strong force of the enemy, amounting, probably, to four or six hundred men. A sharp fire was opened upon us, and here the battle began. The enemy were here in an ambuscade. As soon as the Rangers, who were in advance, under Major Waters, as a reconnoitering party, were made aware of their presence, the vanguard of our army, which consisted of one mountain howitzer, a company of Artillery, the Sappers and Miners, and two companies of the First Rifles, under Capts. Johnstone and Greene, were ordered to advance. All those were under the immediate direction of Brigadier General Henningsen. Our howitzer was instantly unlimbered, and poured in upon the enemy a most galling fire of grape and canister. Our Artillery rapidly advanced as the enemy was driven back, and the Rifle companies under Johnstone and Greene, having charged first on each side of the road, kept parallel with them, and thus drove the foe back at all points.

It was probably the intention of those in front to fall back after they had fired, in order to induce our forces to follow blindly on, and when they had advanced sufficiently far, to pour in a fire from both sides, and either put us to a complete route, or entirely disable us. But their plans were entirely frustrated by the superior judgment of our commanders. As soon as the enemy began to fall back, instead of all being permitted to follow them, some of our men were ordered to charge to the right and left; by this the enemy were themselves surprised, and had great havoc committed upon them. Being caught in this place, and their plans entirely frustrated, and not having, apparently, made any preparation for a retreat, they fought here for a while with considerable firmness. But they were unable to resist such a vigorous and galling fire, and began to retreat precipitately.

The charge of our men upon those who were upon the side of the road was very effective; and in fifteen minutes after the first shot was fired, our men were in pursuit of them in all directions. As many of them were obliged to make their way back to Masaya through a thick underbrush and closely tangled weeds, they could not make much progress, and this allowed our men to commit great havoc among them. As those who were in front were retreating, several canisters were fired upon them, which, bursting among their ranks, caused them much injury.

The position they chose as an ambuscade was a good one for that purpose, and, unfortunately, ten of our men were killed in their gallant efforts, to drive the enemy back. There were also about forty-five on our side wounded. Fortunately nearly all the wounds were very slight—three or four only were considered dangerous.

There are very few cases on record where men fought with more bravery than did ours on this occasion. Every man who was killed belonging to the Artillery, fell by the side of his gun; and under a most galling fire there was scarcely a man flinched from his most advanced position. There are no men in the world who could do better fighting, or exhibit more cool or determined bravery.

It is difficult to give a correct number of the killed on the side of the enemy. Whenever it is possible, they carry their dead off the field with them, and in this instance, while our soldiers were in pursuit of them, they saw several carried off the ground by their companions. Many were also killed by our riflemen at such a distance, while they were retreating, that their bodies might be carried off without much risk. The dead were allowed to remain on the field all night. When the men who were detailed from our party to bury the dead Americans, arrived on the field in the morning, they counted fifty-one of the enemy lying on the road side, close to the bodies of the Americans; and from the indications of the bushes and grass close to them, they supposed a much greater number had been killed.

If we give the enemy the same number of wounded to the proportion of killed on our own side, which is four and a half wounded to one killed, it will be seen that they will have lost in this engagement two hundred and fifty men. But there must have been more killed than this burying party of our men saw, and their proportion of wounded must have been much greater than ours, as our riflemen would scarcely miss some part of a man when permitted to take deliberate aim at the retreating enemy.

The darkness favored the retreat of those who attacked us, and Gen. Walker advanced to the

outskirts of the city, where he awaited the approach of day to begin the attack. During the night it rained some heavy showers, and, unfortunately, some of the ammunition for our larger guns became damp. Some of the fuse to the shells were also affected by the weather, causing them to burn somewhat slower than ordinarily. This circumstance rendered the Artillery less effective than it would have been under more favorable circumstances during the latter part of the fight.

During the night the enemy kept up a fire in the direction of our men, but as they took care to keep a long distance off, their shots, fired at random, did no damage whatever.

As soon as there was light enough to distinguish objects at a distance, our men were on the move. It was ascertained that the enemy occupied the church in the plaza which had been taken by us in our first attack upon Masaya, and that the avenues to it were well barricaded. Gen. Walker having possession of a rising ground which commanded both the plaza and church, began the attack by throwing shells into it. Under the fire of these, the Second Rifles charged, led on by Major Caycee, and accompanied by Col. E. J. Sanders, and in a few minutes they had routed the enemy, and gained possession of both church and plaza without the loss of a man. He was by this movement put in possession of the whole of the upper part of the city, and was in such a position that he could carry on his operations at leisure in whatever way he chose against the enemy.

Here, along with the provisions he had taken with him, he found an abundance of excellent food, which included fresh beef of good quality, chickens, turkeys, fresh eggs, pork, cheese, &c., as well as a plentiful supply of good water. As our men had been under arms all night, and had taken but little rest since they left Granada, they were here permitted to regale themselves before they began the heavy business laid out for them.

The chief strength of the enemy was, of course, known to be in the large Church, which stood in the center of the large plaza, and to this point all our force began to cut a passage. The first day the Church in the upper plaza served as a basis for our operations; but as our force was small, and it would not be safe to give it a great extension, the Church was abandoned by all, except a guard, for quarters still nearer the enemy.

Gen. Walker ascertained before he was long at Masaya, a correct account of the forces of the enemy—they amounted in all to fifteen hundred men. After the first day he could not bring a force exceeding two hundred men against them.

When Gen. Walker started from Granada the force at Masaya was between five and six hundred men, but the day after he reached that city they were reinforced by about nine hundred Guatemalans.

In fact, some of the prisoners which were taken, stated that the enemy amounted to nearly three thousand men, and the majority seemed of opinion that there could not be less than two thousand; but these people are so ignorant that they have little or no idea of numbers. None of the prisoners, however, gave a lower estimate than we place before our readers.

Their superior force enabled them to attempt to surround us. Their first attempt was so correctly anticipated, and so promptly met, that they did not again attempt it during the remainder of the three days we remained giving them battle.

This first flanking movement was made by a body of the enemy, which probably exceeded 500. They made a very vigorous attack, but were promptly met by a portion of the First Rifles, under Lieut. Col. O'Neil, and a part of the Artillery under Major Swartz. The enemy, after persistent efforts, were driven back, with a loss of some 80 killed and wounded. Our loss in this case, was some two men killed and eight wounded. Major Swartz, assisted by Capt. Farrand, of the Artillery, behaved so gallantly, that Gen. Walker promoted the former a Colonel on the field, and the latter a Major.

The necessity of keeping his small force concentrated as he continued to advance, and the number of men necessary to hold the church in his rear if it should be attacked, as well as the danger of having such a stronghold in his rear if it should by any accident fall into the hands of the enemy, determined him in setting it on fire, and thus destroying it.

This mode of defence had been already adopted by the enemy; they burned two houses before the church had been fired by the Americans.

It appears that the enemy will not, under any circumstances, attack our men, unless sheltered by thick adobe walls. As our force was compar-

tively small, much of it could not be spared to remain idle in defending the rear, and as an open space was of itself sufficient protection, General Walker ordered the houses in his rear to be burned. By this, if the enemy advanced, he could meet them on a fair field, where American bravery was certain of a triumph. The result justified the action. When there were no more walls to crouch behind, there were no more attempts at an outflanking.

The enemy on the third day made a charge in a large body to capture a mortar battery which Gen. Henningsen had erected, and which was, evidently giving them much annoyance. The number appeared to be about three hundred. They were resisted only by two companies of the Rifles, and fifteen volunteers from the Hacienda Department. Our men stood firm until they came up quite close and then poured into them a well directed volley. They broke in confusion, and did not attempt another regular charge while our men remained at Masaya. In this charge we had only one man killed.

The enemy had been, ever since the former battle, at Masaya, fortifying and strengthening every spot available for a stand; hence, nearly every house was of itself a citadel in miniature, from which it was necessary to drive them before the Americans could take possession. And the very places which our men had formerly gained at the point of the bayonet, had now to be taken in the same manner.

But the impetuosity of our soldiers was irresistible. During three entire days they continued to advance from house to house, and from square to square, without being once obliged to yield an inch of what they had conquered, until they succeeded in getting into the main plaza, and forced the enemy to take shelter in the large church and in the buildings at the extreme end of the city.

Several times during the third day the officers begged Gen. Walker to permit them to lead their men in a charge at the large edifice; but this he would not by any means permit. He was anxious to save his men, and felt assured that the same result could be accomplished by shelling them out of it. And it is most remarkable that, so well were his measures taken, and so effectively but safely did he work, that there were only three Americans killed during the three days' fighting in the city; while on the other hand, the bodies of the enemy were strewn about in all directions, and this too when they put forth their utmost efforts to carry off their dead.

So great at length became the stench of the decomposing bodies, that some of our men began to sicken. Even the burning of the houses did not purify the air sufficiently to render it endurable. All our dead was buried. It would have occupied the entire time of a large portion of our men to inter the remains of those who had fallen beneath their well directed fire, and as their energies were put forth in rather augmenting than lessening the evil, the stench continued to get so much worse that it became dangerous. If in the morning the large church was taken by assault, many lives might have been lost in gaining it, and if the army remained there another day, so as to take time to shell the enemy out, an equal number might be carried off by disease. Under these circumstances, it was adjudged best to draw off the forces, and, as it happened in almost a like manner at Rivas, allow Providence to complete the battle the Americans had so vigorously begun and so bravely maintained.

By remaining to take possession of the place, Gen. Walker would also have lost valuable time, which was probably necessary to secure the integrity of the Transit Road. The distance between Virgin Bay and Masaya is so great, that intelligence of what was going on in the former place could not reach him until the force under Col. Jaquess might have been in need of assistance, if the enemy, that had been beaten a few days previously, had rallied around the strong reinforcement which he knew must, about that time, have reached the vicinity of Rivas.

The enemy made three distinct attacks upon us—the ambuscade on the first night—the attack in our rear the second day, and the charge upon our Mortar Battery. Each of those attacks were made by different sets of men, under different officers. And it is worthy of remark, that the same body never attacked us twice. They were no doubt, always so badly beaten that they could not be again brought against us. On the second, Lieut. Col. O'Neil shot the leader and captured his horse. His spurs and stirrups were of solid silver, and worth nearly three hundred dollars. He was dressed in good style, and was evidently possessed of much bravery. The men he led were, however, almost entirely naked.

As the Americans passed by where the first fight happened the dead of the enemy remained yet unburied. The stench was almost beyond endurance and was distinctly perceptible for a distance of nearly five miles.

Between the hours of 8 and 9, on the evening of Tuesday, the 18th inst., the order was passed along the American lines to prepare for a retiring to Granada. The night was dark, although the stars shone clearly, and many of the men were sleeping, after the fatigues of the day. When awakened and commanded to "fall in" to their companies, they did so with the utmost cheerfulness, in the expectation that they were to be led, in a night attack, against the church in the largo plaza—the stronghold of the enemy. Some companies did not appear to be aware that they were marching back to Granada until they had advanced some miles upon the road; and, when made aware of the direction in which they were moving, they expressed much disappointment that a certain victory was thus snatched from them at the very moment they were about to clutch it.

As an evidence of the entire prostration of the enemy, it may be stated that they neither endeavored to impede our march nor attack our rear. Our men marched the entire distance with as little fear of being disturbed as if there was not an enemy within one hundred miles. Everything was also brought back in good order. We brought back our cannons, mortars, howitzers, ammunition, horses, mules, and all our sick and wounded men. The army which had left Granada on the 15th, re-entered it on the 19th, with a large brass band playing lively airs at their head, their colors flying gaily at their fronts, and, save the indications of having traveled on a muddy road, appeared in as good spirits as when they took their departure.

GRANADA DURING THE FIGHTS.

The spiritedness of the Americans in this country was well illustrated the past fortnight, by the manner in which they volunteered to do garrison duty, in the absence of the major part of the troops at Virgin Bay and at Masaya. There were some four hundred and fifty soldiers left here as a garrison, while the other part of the force was engaged with the enemy in various parts. Some of the soldiers left here were unfit for active service, but the interests of the city were not on this account neglected. The citizen enrolled themselves into a volunteer corps, and stood guard as regulars. Brig. Gen. Fry was in command, and probably his suavity of manner did much toward getting men to thus come forward to perform what they considered their duty.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

Every day brings out fresh proof of how much importance the most despotic princes attach to public opinion, however much they may outwardly affect to despise it. Russia, it is known, devotes large sums in maintaining journals for the diffusion of her principles. Austria does the same. The Church of Rome has advocates among the press everywhere. And now we hear that the King of Naples, who returned a "don't care" kind of an answer to the remonstrances of the French and English Governments recently, has thought it necessary to dispatch a Baron Savorese on a journalistic mission to Paris, in order, if possible, to persuade, by whatever arguments he may be able to produce, the editors of the leading papers there that the alliance of France with England is highly detrimental to the interests of the former, and that the peace of Imperial France must be disturbed by this connection with revolutionary England.

It will be seen by reference to another part of this paper, that while we are in the midst of war we do not all lose sight of the great duty of endeavoring to Americanize Nicaragua. The notice of a marriage, which we publish, will explain.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.—We regret to say that we are this week unable to publish a list of the killed and wounded, or to give the list of promotions and appointments, among the men whose recent gallant conduct will challenge the admiration of the world.

KANSAS.—The election held in Kansas on the 1st inst., resulted in the return of Whitfield as Delegate to Congress. The Pro-Slavery men elected all their candidates for the Legislature by a large, in fact, almost unanimous vote. No attempt at disturbance was made in any part of the Territory, the Free State men having very generally kept away from the polls.

THE ANTECEDENTS OF O'DONNELL, THE SPANISH PREMIER.

The London Leader has an article which contains some curious information touching the new dictator of Spain, which may probably be new to most readers. As to the resemblance of the portrait we have no means of deciding, but though the reverse of flattering, the likeness must be admitted to be well drawn.

In the Gulf of Mexico between the northern tropics and the equator is a large and highly populous island, with a very numerous negro population. A few years ago the governor of that island had not long been appointed; he had discovered, from some source which to this day remain totally unknown and unconfirmed, that the negroes were on the verge of a universal insurrection. Military parties were sent over the whole island in order to take measures against a revolt. The officer of any one of the military parties thus distributed would come upon the estate of a planter, and inform him of the contemplated insurrection.

A single case will show the object of this strange precautionary measure. The planter receives his official visitor with surprise; he has heard of no insurrection among his slaves; in fact he does not believe the story, and he avows his disbelief. Now surely the planter ought, at least, to know more of his own men than a lieutenant of infantry from a distance, particularly as the lieutenant does not think fit to disclose a single fact in proof of the asserted revolt. A sudden light breaks upon the planter; he is so confident of his slaves that he offers to be bail for the whole body of them; and as a step to "make things pleasant" he offers a kind of free will offering, say of three thousand dollars. The lieutenant sees that the planter understands matters; he has still further to go in the course of his visitation, and he will call as he comes back. During the absence of the lieutenant and his men, the planter bethinks him that three thousand dollars is more than he is obliged to pay, and when the lieutenant returns, the planter is avowedly more convinced than ever that the slaves thought of nothing less than a revolt; so he proposes to make things pleasant on less expensive terms—to give say only one thousand five hundred dollars.

"Remember," says the lieutenant, "that I did not ask you for any money at all; but since you have mentioned a sum, I cannot, of course, take less." And he goes away empty handed. Soon after, however, he returns again, retaining his original conviction that the negroes intended a revolt; and to punish them, a number of them are flogged. The flogging is so severe that many of them are injured, and some of them are killed. The planter estimated the injury to his property at the sum of ten thousand dollars. Other proprietors had not been guilty of the same backsliding, but, equally perceiving the proper way to make things pleasant, they had preserved, and had secured immunity for their estates. It has been said that during the suppression of that apocryphal revolt, as many as ten thousand negroes were killed. They were the property, of course, of the planters who had viewed the subject after what we may call "second manner." No negroes were flogged to death on the estates of the planters that made things pleasant. The governor resided in the island not a great number of years; he entered it a notoriously poor man—indeed it was his poverty, joined with the favor of his sovereign, which caused him to receive the appointment; he left the island in the possession of a large fortune. That island was Cuba—the governor was General O'Donnell.

WAR BETWEEN NEGRO SLAVES AND INDIANS.—Late advices from the Cherokee Nation detail serious and boody proceedings as occurring between the Indians and their negro slaves. A letter from Taulequah, dated August 20, says:

We had quite a fracas on Verdigris River a short time since. Four negroes ran away. They were all armed and mounted, had two pack horses, flour, meat, coffee, and all the necessaries for a camp life. Seven Cherokees followed, and overtook them one hundred and fifty miles from where they started. The Cherokees got near them before they were discovered; the negroes were dismounted, and at a spring drinking water. The Cherokees ordered them to lay down their arms. The negroes replied they would not, and at the same time one negro fired both barrels of his gun. Another negro fired, and shot Pina England in the thigh. At that, the Cherokees fired and killed two of the negroes dead, and wounded the other two. One of the wounded negroes died the next morning, and it is supposed that the other was mortally wounded. The country was represented as full of runaway negroes, who, in several instances, have resisted with arms when arrest was attempted. A letter from the Osage Nation charges the outrages upon the preaching of Abolition missionaries.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The news by the next steamer will be looked for by the Americans in Nicaragua with the most eager interest. The full returns of the Presidential election will then come to hand.

Prejudices are the spiders of the mind, choosing generally the darkest corners to spin their cobwebs in.

BELLE METAL.—It is generally conceded nowadays that tea makes the very best of belle metal.

GOOD.—What kind of essence does a young man like when he pops the question?—Acquiescence.

The fame which follows true greatness, no friend need hold up and no enemy can keep down.

THE EARTH'S INTERIOR.—In the course of a paper read before the Scientific Congress, at Albany, N. Y., by Dr. Winslow, he observed that the more a geological student contemplated the sedimentary strata, the more he must become convinced that the solid crust of the planet is a yielding envelop of no great thickness, overlying a globe of fluid, subject to dynamical influences of vast power. That mountains and continents undulate upon it as fields of ice follow the tidal action of the sea. The causes and forces of these vast phenomena were considered to be the tension and dynamical agency of the molten and fluid matter in a state of motion underneath. Some think this motion corresponds with the tides, and a French savant attributes it to the action of the moon. Dr. Winslow attributed it to the action of the sun, and supported his theory on the ground that these phenomena occur more frequently when that body is nearest the earth, as in winter, at which time more volcanic eruptions occur than at any other season.

INSURRECTION IN TEXAS.—An extract from a letter, dated Texana, Texas, September 10th, 1856, in an American paper, says:

We had a severe insurrection a few days ago on the Colorado, which was extensive in its ramifications, and has caused great excitement. Several negroes and Mexicans who instigated it were hung summarily. Their plan was a slaughter of all the old men and old women, but taking the young women with them to Mexico. The details are horrid. Our county had a mass meeting day before yesterday, and resolved to sweep out all the Mexicans in this county, instantly. I opposed, in a few remarks, such an indiscriminate course of action, as there are some worthy families, and good, law abiding citizens among the Mexicans, and warned them of the consequences. Several of the leading citizens agreed with me, but we were overruled by the excitement of the hour. I took no more active part.

Unless our true American principles prevail, we may give up this splendid region of country—Western Texas—as lost to us of the South. The foreigners have got it.

QUITE A GODSEND.—A poor washerwoman in Syracuse, whose husband went to California several years ago, and whom she supposed to be dead, recently heard that he was alive, and rich, and that he had repeatedly sent her drafts for large sums of money. As she had never been to the Postoffice, these drafts had been sent to the dead letter office at Washington, where they have accumulated to a large sum. The proper steps have been taken to get the drafts from the Department, and the husband has been notified of the facts in the case; and the washerwoman who is now worth more money than any family in which she has ever "done a washing," will soon be at the head of one of the "first families" of the district.

NOW LIVING.—A cotemporary says the boy is now living who will be President of the Republic in 1900. What his name is, or where he resides, he does not stop to inform us. He may at this moment be gathering pumpkins in Oregon or peddling pop corn around Troy. Daniel Webster once made "a new suit of satin" by selling catfish at a shilling a string. Wherever he may be, all unconscious of his high destiny, he feels that divinity that stirs within him, and grasps his book, thirsting for knowledge. His parents, as they answer his endless inquiries, rejoice at his developing intellect, yet little dream that his will be a great name among men, known wide as the world.

An English medical journal mentions the recent birth of a child with two heads. The ordinary head of the child is of the natural size, and has a really beautiful face; the superfluous head projects from the right side of it, and is about the size of a man's fist. The child has four eyes, four ears and two mouths, but there is no chin to the smaller head; the mouth is deformed, and the eyes have become useless; they have lost their lustre and internal connection between the two heads, for when one mouth works the other works; when it cries, the sound issues from both; and when the child is fed, the second moves as if craving for food.

ELECTRIC CANNON.—An electric cannon has been invented, which is fired off without a touch hole by means of electricity. The conducting and non conducting wires are introduced into the cannon during its manufacture, and cut off close to the surface, so that in the event of the gun falling into the hands of the enemy, they would fail to discover, at least for some time, how the cannon was discharged.

A youthful Frenchman received from his love the following letter: Isadore, you have abandoned me; that is the recompense for my virtue. My landlord will wait no longer; come to-night, or I shall sleep in the room with a charcoal furnace—NANICHE." Isadore was in no hurry. He went the next day to see her corpse! The furnace was burning, and his own Naniche was—frying sausages!

THE FORTUNE OF THE ROTHCILDS.—It is said that the fortune of the Rothschilds is not less than 785 millions of francs, or £29,400,000 British money. The profits of their houses at Paris last year were 135,000,000 francs, and their establishments at London, Vienna, Frankfort, Naples, &c., also produced large sums. By the magnitude of its operations, and the immense amount of capital it can command, the house of Rothschild is undoubtedly the largest and most important mercantile establishment in the world.

WASHINGTON AND THE CORPORAL.—During the American revolution, it is said the commander of a little squad was giving orders to those under him about a log of timber which they were endeavoring to raise up to the top of some military works they were preparing. The timber went up with difficulty; on this account, the voice of the little great man was often heard in regular vociferations of "Heave away! there she goes! heave ho!" An officer, not in the military costume, was passing, and asked the commander why he did not take hold and render a little aid. The latter, astonished, turned round with all the pomp of an Emperor, said, "Sir, I am a corporal!" "You are, are you?" replied the officer, "I was not aware of that," and taking off his hat, and bowing to the officer, said, "I ask your pardon, Mr. Corporal," and then dismounted, and lifted until the sweat stood in drops on his forehead. When the work was finished, turning to the commander, he said, "Mr. Corporal, when you have another such job, and have not men enough, send for your commander-in-chief, and I will come and help you a second time." The corporal was thunderstruck. It was Washington who thus addressed him.

IN PURSUIT OF A WIFE.—A gentleman, says the Oswego Palladium, N. Y., arrived in this city on Monday, in pursuit of a wife, from whom he had been separated some years, and whom she had supposed to be dead. He learned that she was married to another, in Oswego, and came on to announce that he "still lived," and to take his "better half" to himself again, if she was willing. He presented himself at her home in Oswego on Monday afternoon, and the recognition was mutual. They rushed into each other's arms with frantic embraces, and rejoiced in meeting again in this world of vicissitudes. The lady immediately packed up her wardrobe, bid adieu to her second husband, and departed with her first, rejoicing that the lost had been found and that the dead was alive. A child, the fruit of the second marriage, was left behind with its father. This is a curious world, truly.

SCENE AT AN EXECUTION IN DENMARK.—A shocking scene occurred at the execution of two robbers, named Boye and Olsen, at Assens, in the Isle of Funen, in Denmark, on the 18th ult. Olsen made such a desperate resistance that the executioner and six men who helped him could not bring him to the block, without calling soldiers to assist them. As soon as Olsen's head was severed from his body, two young peasant girls, fifteen or seventeen years of age, rushed through the double line of armed police who guarded the scaffold, and filled the cups which they carried with the blood that spouted from the neck of the mutilated corpse, and instantly swallowed the horrible draught. There is an old superstition among the rural population of Denmark, that the blood of a beheaded felon, if drunk while it is warm, is an infallible preservative against epilepsy and apoplexy. The girls were taken before a police commissioner, and declared that they had only done what they had a right to do. They showed a paper signed by Olsen, in which he had authorized them, whenever he should come to be executed, to drink his blood.

What a glorious world this would be if all its inhabitants could say, with Shakespeare's Shepherd: "Sir, I am a true laborer; I earn that I get; get that I wear; owe no man hate; envy no man's happiness; glad of other men's good; content with my farm."

EFFECT OF FEMALE CONVERSATION.—An elderly gentleman traveling in a stage was amused by a constant fire of words between two ladies. One at last kindly inquired if the conversation did not make his head ache? He replied, "No, madam, I have been married upward of twenty-eight years."

DISBANDED.—The Cuba Junta, which was formed for the purpose of redeeming Cuba from Spanish rule, has been disbanded. The Governor-General, therefore, now sleeps in peace.

RECIPE FOR A POPULAR LECTURE.—The following is Doctor Elden's receipt for a popular lecture: "Take one drop of thought, beat it up to a bushel of bubbles, and throw a rainbow on it for one hour."

A subscriber writes to a Western editor: "I don't want your paper any longer." To which the editor replies: "I wouldn't make it any longer if you did; its present length suits me very well."

YOUNG AMERICA.—"Ma, I think you are a fool, said a little boy as he sat beside his mother. "Why so, my dear? "Why, for marrying pa, when you might have married me if you had only waited a few years."

When is a soldier not half a soldier? Ans.—When he is in quarters.

Speaking of cheap things—it costs but a trifle to get a wife, but doesn't she sometimes turn out a little dear.

The onion, it is said, destroys the attractive power of the magnet. An exchange says it has the same effect with young ladies.

Married,

At Granada, by the Rev. Mr. Rossiter, Lieut. GEORGE F. BRAMISH, of the Nicaraguan Army to Mrs. Maryanne O'Gorman, of the city of New Orleans.

OUR LATE BATTLES.

The courage and daring displayed by Americans in their attack upon Masaya, on the 12th of last October, when, with a force of only about one-half of the enemy, they succeeded in driving them from point to point, and from house to house, until they were so completely hemmed in, that one more hour's fighting would have driven them completely out of their stronghold; the desperate defence of undisciplined Americans in Granada, where 150 then resisted successfully the combined attack of an allied force of 1,200 men, and the cunning of secret enemies, for twenty-one hours; the routing of the enemy on the Transit Route by Brig Gen. Hornsby, with a force not equal in numbers to a fifth part of the enemy, on the 10th inst., and the complete triumph of our soldiers upon the same ground, under Gen. Walker, on the 12th—two days afterward—where, with about 400 men, he put to a complete rout 1,200 of the opposing force, will make an epoch in the history of American bravery and valor.

There are but few instances in history where a force of men, however well trained in war, marched against an enemy three or four times their own number, strongly fortified, and succeeded in not only driving them from their entrenchments, but putting them to a complete rout.

All past experience serves to prove that a small party behind entrenchments are equal to many times their number, if they possess ordinary courage, and that in some instances a mere handful of men have kept in check for months and years whole armies of brave men.

Where a small number have overcome large bodies, it has been, usually, in the open field. Here bravery has a fair opportunity to distinguish itself, and superior generalship may be displayed. It was in an open field fight that Gen. Taylor beat twice his numbers of Mexicans; it was in field fights that Napoleon Bonaparte established his name, and vindicated the honor and chivalry of France. But Napoleon failed before the comparatively insignificant town of Jean d'Acre, because here, instead of men, he was obliged to contend against stone walls and other fortifications. Whatever it came to a fight in the open field, the British and French soldiers beat the Russians, but the Russians behind walls, were, apparently, invincible. It has not unfrequently happened, that a besieging force of ten times the number of those besieged have failed in their attempts, and this too, oftentimes, when aided by a powerful fleet. Nearly all the records of the past show that one man behind a wall, is, under ordinary circumstances, nearly equal to three who would attack him there, and that, in the majority of instances, an attacking party should be larger than the party attacked.

Now the reverse of all this has been the case with Americans in Nicaragua. Here small forces have attacked large bodies of men in strongly entrenched positions more frequently, and with greater success, than was ever before achieved. Here the smaller force has always acted on the offensive, and the larger on the defensive. Here, contrary to all precedent, the smaller forces have invariably succeeded in driving the larger from their entrenchments.

In the United States, the battle of Buena Vista was looked upon as one of the most severe tests of American courage. Even England caught up the strain, and felt complimented that they could claim relationship with people as brave as the Americans, while Europe applauded and acknowledged the military spirit and daring of our people. But Buena Vista was an open field, and men were met by men only.

Americans have surpassed themselves in this country. They have not only vanquished relatively greater numbers, but they have done it when the enemy were shielded against their open attacks. The soldiers of Central America have never but twice attacked the Americans in Nicaragua—once at Virgin Bay, and once at Granada. At Virgin Bay, 750 attacked 120; the fight lasted only about an hour; the attacking party were driven back with great loss. The other was the late attack upon this city, of which the world knows the result.

Now, when we consider that in each of the instances mentioned above the attacking force was vastly superior to the force attacked, and was repulsed with great loss, and that whenever the Americans have attacked the enemy, they have been successful with forces much inferior numeri-

cally, the difference of the material of the two armies will be at once apparent. The Americans here fight as if engaged in an arena, under the immediate view of the whole world, and the bravery they display is worthy at once the object for which they are contending, and the admiration of all mankind.

The day is not far distant when the late engagements of Americans in this country will be pointed to as surpassing Buena Vista, or Alma, or Inkermann, and paralleled only by the defence of Leonidas, with his 300 Spartans, against the hosts of Xerxes, or others of the most remarkable feats of arms in ancient or modern times.

The Nicaraguan Army is already spoken of wherever bravery is admired. Its feats are already upon the tongues of the young, chivalrous and daring of North America and the nations of Europe, and before many weeks elapse, many of the bold and adventurous soldiers of fortune who have been already engaged in European wars will come to this country, where fame and honor are open to all, and where courage, being appreciated, never goes unrewarded.

The humblest soldier in the ranks of the Nicaraguan Army has a brighter future before him than is opened to the officers of the majority of armies. Scarcely a fight takes place that several are not taken from the ranks and invested with a commission, nor does any person distinguish himself without being rewarded. We have now several Field Officers who were less than one year ago serving in the ranks, and nearly one-half of the intermediate grades have but a few months since served as private soldiers. It was an army constructed on this principle that made Napoleon invincible, and that will ultimately place Gen. Walker at the head of the bravest men in the world.

THE ALLIED MODE OF WARFARE.

The world was, not long since, startled with the proclamation that the Governments of Guatemala and San Salvador were, in the goodness of their hearts, about to send a large force against the Americans in Nicaragua to drive them back to their homes in the North. Proclaiming themselves, with loud voices, the champions of right, and the defenders of the weak and unprotected, they denounced us as freebooters and pirates, whose extermination would be equal to an especial act of grace for all the world, and marched against us, bringing a force which is, numerically, at least four times stronger than the entire number of Americans in Central America.

Having met with no material opposition, they marched boldly on until they came to Leon, in this State, where they were, no doubt, hospitably received. There, as we were informed by Mr. Manning's letter, some three months ago, they fortified themselves and prepared for a siege. This brilliant maneuver no doubt served to amuse the credulous Leonese, but it became apparent that the great object these chivalrous gentlemen had in coming to Nicaragua, was to get something to eat and wear.

When the alternative was presented to them, to advance or retire, they chose the former, and in the very first place which afforded them food and water they again pitched their tents, and would still, in all probability, have remained there, were it not that about the time their supplies ran short, Gen. Walker, in order to induce them to draw nearer, ordered his outposts to fall back on Granada. This induced them to come as close as Masaya—some fifteen miles.

We cannot state positively what their ideas were in fencing themselves in there, were it not they were laboring under the delusion that they were thus besieging Granada. This immense display of strategic ability must assuredly be appreciated by the people who are interested in the struggles in this country for freedom. They must also admire the valor of the thousands who, with the resources of two States at their back, and the duty to perform of fulfilling great promises, sat down, and entrenched themselves, as if in dread of a few hundred Americans.

They started with the avowed purpose of driving the Americans out of this country, and when they came within a day's march of where they were, quietly settled down and waited to be driven out themselves. This sitting down and waiting to be attacked is the only thing they have done since the war began. It is true, they advanced once upon Granada, but they were under the impression at the time that there was no person in it, except a few sick, whom they calculated upon slaughtering. When they went to Rivas, instead of attacking the few Americans who were in that vicinity, they began to fortify and await an attack,

and when upon the Transit Road, they dare not advance to either end—a distance of only six miles—but pitched their tents and awaited there until the Americans went and drove them from their position.

If this is to be their settled policy; if they will not, under any circumstances, advance upon positions where they have reasons to suppose Americans are stationed, it may, we think, be set down as settled, that by this mode of warfare considerable time will elapse before they succeed in driving the Americans out of Nicaragua.

A WARNING TO DESERTERS.

After the Allied forces had been routed at the battles fought on the Transit, some of our men, while roaming about in the woods adjacent to the scene of conflict, found the body of a white man, whom they at once recognized as having at one time belonged to the Nicaraguan Army, but had deserted to the ranks of the enemy. It would appear they had used the unfortunate man as a guide, and after he had piloted them to the spot, showed them the strong points, and served them until he was no longer of any use to them, they tied his legs together by a strong rope, and then having shot the whole of the top of his head off, left his body to be picked up and buried by his countrymen and former associates.

Whatever may be the expectations of those who leave the ranks of the Nicaraguan Army for those of the Allies, or whatever inducements may be held out to them in order to persuade them to take this step, they will surely meet their fate when their services are no longer required.

GIVE THEM FITS.

We copy the following description of a band of settlers from some of the New England States, on their way to Kansas, from an Iowa paper. In order to make it clear, it may be as well to state that last winter there was a strong effort made in New York and Brooklyn to raise money to cooperate with an organization in Boston for sending emigrants to Kansas. Henry Ward Beecher was very active in trying to "raise the wind," and in a sermon, during which a collection was to have been taken up, he made use of the remarkable expression, that "Sharp's rifles were better in making converts to the cause of freedom than the Bible, inasmuch as they carried conviction to people's hearts to the distance of one thousand yards." This from one of the followers of the "Meek and Lowly," who counseled the turning of one cheek when the other was struck, was somewhat startling, and has given to the reverend gentleman who originated the idea the soubriquet of "The Sharp's Rifle Evangelist."

The Iowa editor saw the party encamped at the road side, and thus describes them:

"On either side of the road on which they were encamped could be seen, strewed over the ground, the very scum and offscouring of creation—men who know no law—men who have not the common decency of the brute—the counterpart of desperadoes, robbers and villains of whom we read in history, and who infested the Upper Mississippi Valley, and were known as the banditti of the prairie. Here on all sides could be seen the 'pious' teachings of Henry Ward Beecher—men with countenances bloated, eyes bleared. Cards, those 'passports to hell,' were seen in the hands of groups, accompanied with the vilest of blasphemy; and as they turned their trump with a horrible oath, mingled with the dismal yell of their debauched companions, the poisonous exhalations rising from their foetid breaths but too plainly told that these lovers of 'Kansas freedom' were but the licentious *pot-house loafers* raised in the worst purities and sinks of infamy. They talk of *freeing Kansas*. A more degraded, 'ruffian'-looking band of beings, who claim themselves to be human, our eyes never gazed upon—all armed to the teeth with a Sharp's rifle, bowie knife, six-shooter, 'flask,' &c.

"Precisely such a gang as Chicago niggerism sent through this place on the same errand."

REST IN PEACE.—We regret to learn that Mr. James O'Neal, of the Hacienda Department, and Mr. Polk Medcalf, of the steamer La Virgin, died recently of the wounds they received at San Waldo harbor, while after cattle for the Army. They were both brave men and much respected by all who knew them.

The steamer San Carlos, Capt. Thomas Ericsson, arrived at the port of Granada on Tuesday, the 18th inst., from Virgin Bay. Several passengers came up in her, who report all tranquil on the Transit.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND SPAIN.

It would appear that the Emperor Napoleon has been active in bringing about the late Spanish *coup de etat*. He has lately addressed an autograph letter to Queen Isabella, containing eight pages, full of very serious counsels. After praising several of the acts of the present Cabinet, the Emperor recommends her Majesty to hesitate at any fresh ministerial modification, to maintain the constitutional *regime*, which, in the opinion of the Emperor, is alone suited to the Peninsula, to raise the state of siege as soon as it can be done, and to call together, in the shortest possible delay, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Emperor insists on the necessity of giving to the two Chambers free and entire liberty of discussion, and to avoid by all means a return to the arbitrary and despotic *regime* which signaled the Sartorius Ministry. His Majesty afterwards enters on secondary questions, and into very precise details on the administrative reforms which are called for by Spain. One passage of the letter is relative to the fatal influence which certain members of the clergy might exercise, and points out the danger which might result if it were not put an end to. The letter, in general, is full of sympathy for the Queen and for the Ministers, particularly for Marshal O'Donnell and M. Rios Rosas. It has produced a very deep sensation on the mind of her Majesty, who immediately, on receiving it, sent for Marshal O'Donnell, with whom she had a conference for upwards of three hours. The letter was afterwards read at a council of Ministers, and will not fail to have great influence on the policy of the Cabinet. We shall see in a few weeks whether the impression produced by it on the mind of the Queen will be powerful enough to withdraw her from the intrigues which are constantly at work around her.

ATTEMPT TO COMPROMISE THE FOREIGN DEBT OF BUENOS AYRES.—The Times city article of Tuesday, the 23d, says an English paper, contains a letter, signed "A Bondholder since 1855." The letter relates to what the Times calls the "disgraceful expedient lately practiced by Buenos Ayres, of making an offer to compromise its foreign debt, and subsequently taking advantage of the fact of the bondholders having suggested some modifications, which the Finance Minister was well aware would be required, as a pretext for summarily cancelling the negotiation. Practices of this description have always been common among the defaulting South American States, and have done much to create that peculiar feeling with which they are regarded." The writer of the letter alluded to points out that certain law is consigned to the bondholders having been illegally dealt with, Lord Clarendon is bound to interfere, and that it is hoped, if a clear case of the kind can be made out, that prompt proceedings will be adopted. The Times thinks, however, that apart from the mere technicalities of international law, Government owes something to the bondholders of these states, since to a certain extent they countenance them in their intamy by receiving their ministers at the British Court.

THE SOUND DUES.—Recent advices from Copenhagen speak of the deliberation of the Sound Dues Conference as proceeding very satisfactorily, so that a result may be expected about the middle of October. Now that the principal of capitalization has been accepted by England, Prussia and France, in addition to Sweden, Russia and Oldenburg, which gave in their adhesion at an earlier stage, there remains nothing to settle but the amount of the indemnification payable by each State, and the manner in which that payment shall be effected. A special conference for fixing the amount of indemnity will be held at Copenhagen in November.

GAMBLING ON THE PRESIDENT.—We learn that there is quite an active trade done in San Francisco, California, in the way of betting upon the result of the coming election. We heard, says one of the papers published in that city, of one party who bet various sums during the day, even on Buchanan, amounting in the aggregate to \$10,000. Another bet of \$3,000 was made that Fremont would be the next President, to get which a Buchanan man gave \$50. From the way in which the money was posted yesterday there is no reason to talk of a scarcity of it in the market.

We have heard it stated that even here, in Granada, there were considerable sums staked upon the result.

The widow of Lord Byron is yet alive and hearty. She has recently purchased the residence of the late poet, Rogers, in London.

It would appear from the following, which we take from the London Times, that the Central American question is not yet quite settled:

Is the Central American question really to come on again? We consigned it only three or four days ago to an honorable grave, and made a funeral oration over it. We briefly epitomized its history from infancy to middle age, and from middle age to decline and death. The last farewell was before us in the shape of a document with the names of "Clarendon" and "Herran" at the bottom. The document finally disposed of the difficulty of British occupation of Central America, and with the disposal of that difficulty the whole question seemed to rest. Is the grave to open and the corpse to come to life again? This Central American ghost is a very difficult one to lay, and, though everybody has been saying "Rest, rest, perturbed spirit," for a long time, it seems to be out again with the cockrowing, for American cocks are very powerful crows. No English cocks crow—not even the unearthly guttural of the Cochín China—can call up ghosts now-a-days. But the Washington breed appear to have this miraculous power, and to be in rapport with the subterranean kingdom. Washington magic has the power of raising dead questions to life again, so that when everybody is comfortably asleep, in the faith that some old topic of strife is at last entirely and finally settled, and never will be heard of again, in walks the ghost. How often have the words been said, or something like them, within these last three or four days, "Well, the American question is settled at last—that is a good thing over!" But is it settled? Here is the conclusion of the report of the United States Commissioner, Mr. Amos B. Corwine, with reference to certain disturbances at Panama, attended with loss of life to some American citizens connected with, or passengers by the new railway:

"I feel it a duty incumbent on me to recommend the immediate occupancy of the Isthmus, from ocean to ocean, by the United States, as the best practicable mode to insure safety and tranquillity to the transit, unless New Granada, after the proper representations shall have been made, and the necessary demand made upon her in pursuance of treaty stipulations, can satisfy us as to her ability and inclination to afford the proper protection and make speedy and ample atonement for the wrongs inflicted upon our countrymen by the people and officials of the State of Panama."

The Cabinet at Washington is now sitting upon this proposal, and though Mr. Marcy is understood to be against it, it is reported to be backed by the President and Mr. Jefferson Davis. It is unnecessary, of course, to say that such a proceeding could not possibly be allowed by the British Government.

NAVAL GUNNERY.—In firing into masses of timber, or any solid substance, that velocity which can but just penetrate will occasion the greatest shake, and tear off the greatest number of and largest splinters; consequently, in close actions, shot discharged with the full quantity of powder tears off fewer splinters than balls fired from the same nature of guns with reduced charges. In naval actions, shot intended to take effect upon the hull of an enemy should rather be discharged with a falling than with a rising side; but such pieces as may be appointed specially to act against the masts and rigging, should be fired, on the contrary, with the rising motion, the aim being taken low. In all close actions, the great object should be to strike as often as possible the enemy's hull. One or two twenty-four pound shot taking effect just below the water line, and perhaps perforating both sides of a small vessel, will in general either force her to surrender, or send her to the bottom; and such an injury is much more likely to be occasioned by firing with a falling than with a raising motion.—[N. Y. Mirror.

ESQ.—We should hardly think any one would be puzzled to account for this emblematic combination of letters at the end of a man's name; it is still more singular that any sensible man should be alarmed at having it stuck on his own name. Yet a cotemporary evidently thinks that mischief lurks within this alphabetic trio, and gives vent to his excited feelings in the following manner:

What is the meaning, in this country, of Esquire, or Esq.? We wish somebody would inform us. We are not in possession of Noah Webster's Dictionary, and our devil declares it beats his sagacity all to pieces. We find it applied to all sorts of persons. The lawyer is called Esq., the justice of the peace is denominated Esq., the postmaster is ycleped Esq., the militia captain is dubbed Esq., the merchant is an Esq., the innkeeper is an Esq., the master printer is an Esq., the journeyman printer is an Esq., and, *libera nos domine*, even the editor is occasionally complimented with the appendage of Esq. We, ourselves, have sometimes an Esq. dangling upon the superscription of our letters. We do not know what to think of it. It has a suspicious aspect; it is, to say the least, very ambiguous; and were it not that the letters are very civil, business-like, and now and then containing cash, we should think the Esq. intended as an insult. At any rate, we would give all the honor we have ever derived, or ever shall derive from the word, to know its meaning.

TELEGRAPHING.—We learn from an English paper that Professor Morse has succeeded in telegraphing over the united wires of the Magnetic Telegraph of the English and Irish Company, a distance of 2000 miles, at the rate of two hundred and ten signals per minute, thus proving the practicability of an Atlantic communication.

Paris letter-writer records quite piquantly his observations behind the scenes at the opera between the acts of a new ballet:

Arriving at the top of the staircase, you find yourself at once among side-scenes, coils of rope, machinists, pompiers and opera girls. The latter swarm in this locality during the performance, leaving the great room in the further extremity devoted expressly to their use for the dancing place near the front; here they receive their friends. Ordinarily, it is nothing extraordinary, I know, the sight presented behind the scenes, but upon this evening there were among the visitors one or two distinguished personages—though, for that matter, the crowd is always distinguished—a circumstance which has led me to mark particularly the occasion.

Leaning against a huge canvas rack, who should I see in all his glory but the Marshal Duke Pelissier talking with Mlle Legrain, a young lady of no great personal beauty, but of miraculous dancing powers. The Marshal was smiling like a basket of chips, and so was Mademoiselle. In a moment he was surrounded by a host of coryphees, brought up in gallant array by his brother-in-arms, Craonbert, who seemed to know and be loved by the whole of the divinities in tights. The Duke attracted the most flattering attention. Undoubtedly, he found his reception by the world this side of the *rump* more gratifying than that of the other, and he let himself completely out in the enjoyment of the chattering and buzzing going on about him.

The sight all around, for a moment or two, was most singular. Here a knot of dancing girls, with shawls thrown over their shoulders, conversed together, sipping eau-sucree, cold bouillon, or Madeira wine and water, given them by attending mothers, or bonnes, who, clothed in musty habiliments, waited patiently in the back-ground, ready to be of any service to children or mistresses. In fours, at each of the three back wings, stood the eleven who were to perform the aerial parts; some were already attached by the shoulders and waists to the long wires descending from away up high, from the men in the *points*, which were instrumental in their flights; others were submitting to the arrangement, and donning the "airy harness" by the aid of busy, active little fellows employed by the theatre. About them were twos and threes of young men, talking and laughing, and giving them bon-bons, and having a very jolly time with the stationary angels. The ladies were everywhere pointing their feet, raising their limbs on a level, poisoning on their toes, and munching sugar-plums, and maintaining all the time a chatter, chatter, chatter, which drew a repeated "shish" from the stage-inspectors, who were lounging indiscriminately about.

MARRIAGE IN NEW ZEALAND.—We reformed by Mr. Taylor, a missionary in New Zealand, that there is no such thing among the Maori as a marriage ceremony. The ancient and most general way of obtaining a wife was for the gentleman to summon his friends, and make a regular *tauu*, or fight, to carry off the lady by force, and sometimes with great violence. Even when a girl was bestowed in marriage by her parents, frequently some distant relatives would feel aggrieved, and fancy they had a greater right to her as a wife of one of their tribe; or, if the girl had eloped with some one on whom she had placed her affections, then her father or brothers would refuse their consent, and in either case would carry a *tauu* against the husband and his friends, to regain possession of the girl, either by persuasion or force. If confined in a house they would pull it down, and, if they gained access, then a fearful contest would ensue. The unfortunate female, thus placed between two contending parties, would soon be divested of every rag of clothing, and thus would be seized by her head, hair, or limbs, and as those who contended for her became tired with the struggle, fresh combatants would supply their places from the rear, climbing over the shoulders of their friends, and so edge themselves into the mass immediately around the woman, whose cries and shrieks would be unheeded by them.

In this way the poor creature was often nearly torn to pieces. These savage contests sometimes ended in the strongest party bearing off in triumph the naked person of the bride; in some cases, after a long season of suffering, she recovered, to be given to a person for whom she has no affection; in others, to die within a few hours, or days, from the injuries she has received. But, it was not uncommon for the weaker party, when they found they could not prevail, to put an end to the contest by suddenly plunging a spear into the woman's bosom, to hinder her from becoming the property of another. Even in the case when it was agreeable, it was still customary for the bridegroom to go with a party, and appear to take her away by force, her friends yielding her up after a feigned struggle. A few days afterward, the parents of the lady, with all her relatives, came to the bridegroom to answer for his pretended abduction. After much speaking, and apparent anger, the bridegroom generally made a handsome present of fine mats, &c., giving the party an abundant feast.

A TIGHT PLACE.—During a thunder storm in the town of Berne recently, says the Albany Knickerbocker, the electric fluid struck an apple tree against which a young man by the name of Lawrence was leaning. It split the tree from top to bottom, making a gap sufficiently large to let Mr. L. slip in about a foot, immediately after which it sprung to, and held him as tight as if he had been in a steel trap. Before he could be extricated, a resort to axes and crowbars became necessary. This is probably one of the tightest places that Mr. L. ever got into.

The name of Prince Murat has been so frequently mentioned recently in connection with possible events in Naples, that a brief glance at the history of his family will be found highly interesting. It is alleged, in some quarters, that the Muratists constitute a considerable party in the Neapolitan dominions; while in others the existence of any such party is unreservedly denied. It is also alleged that Louis Napoleon clandestinely favors the pretensions of his cousin. But, whatever may be the value of all the statements put forth in the public journals, we have not yet learned that the Prince, who is surrounded by some distinguished enemies of the Bourbons of Naples, is truly indifferent to the progress of events in the Italian peninsula, although his claims to the Crown of the Two Sicilies are certainly anything but legitimate.

The life of his late father, Joachim Murat, of Naples, is one of the most extraordinary in modern times, presenting a succession of those signal vicissitudes which occur only to the experience of a few men, conspicuously illustrating the danger which ever attends an unscrupulous ambition, as well as the instability of the grandeur and greatness which sometimes invest the path of the successful adventurer. The son of a publican of La Bastide, Joachim Murat, in early life assisted in his father's business, which he was destined to follow, having evinced no desire for intellectual study, or for mechanical pursuits. As he grew older, he became so careless as to be utterly incapable of attending to the business, or even grooming his father's horses. His dissipations did great injury to the establishment, and ultimately he parted with his father.

A roving disposition impelled him directly towards Paris, where he earned a livelihood for some time as a *salet du place*, and as a waiter to a *restaurant*. The employment was irksome to him with a passion for romantic adventure; and, entering the army, he commenced a career in which he ultimately won a crown and the fame of being one of the greatest cavalry generals who ever lived. His fortunes were intimately associated with those of Napoleon from the opening of the campaign in Italy in 1796, until the battle of Leipzig, while the relationship was materially strengthened by a marriage with the sister of the Emperor. In command of the cavalry, he performed bold and glorious feats at Marengo; in pursuit of the Austrians from Ulm; at Austerlitz, Jena, Eylau, and Friedland. He accompanied Napoleon in the disastrous expedition to Moscow, conducting the retreat from Smorgoni.

Joachim, like his master, did not enjoy a lengthened tenure of sovereign authority. He was proclaimed King of the Two Sicilies in 1808, on Napoleon "transferring" his brother Joseph to Madrid. Joachim was not endowed with many noble qualities, but by great display and apparent frankness of manners, he for some time enjoyed the good feeling of the people. He, however, subsequently betrayed the weakness of his character: while the fortunes of Napoleon were on the wane, Joachim, looking to the safety of his throne, volunteered to join the alliance against him; negotiations were opened with Austria and England, and conducted with treachery on all sides; and it is needless to say that they did not result to the advantage of the wavering monarch. The news of Waterloo reduced him to temporary despair; but, in an evil moment, he resolved upon one more attempt to recover his kingdom. The fate of the ill-starred expedition from Corsica is memorable. A gale of wind scattered the vessels, containing only 200 men, and Murat found himself at Pizzo, with only thirty followers. He was captured, and shot on the 13th of October, 1815, exclaiming to his executioners, as he threw away the white handkerchief offered to bandage his eyes, "Avoid the face, aim at the heart."

A DINNER WITH WASHINGTON.—While Washington was at West Point, at the close of 1779, fortifying that strong position, says "Notes and Queries," he bethought him of inviting a certain Dr. Cochran to dinner, and his letter of invitation, besides giving a picture of the style of living at headquarters, is more remarkable, since it is almost the only instance of sportive writing in all Washington's correspondence. The letter is as follows:

"Dear Doctor: I have asked Mrs. Cochran and Mrs. Livingston to dine with me to-morrow; but am I not in honor bound to apprise them of their fare? As I hate deception, even where the imagination only is concerned, I will. It is needless to premise that my table is large enough to hold the ladies. Of this they had ocular proof yesterday. To say how it is covered is more essential, and shall be the purport of my letter. Since our arrival at this happy spot, we have had a ham, sometimes a shoulder of bacon, to grace the head of the table, a piece of roast beef adorns the foot, and a dish of beans or greens, almost imperceptible, decorates the centre. When the cook has a mind to cut a figure, which I presume will be the case to-morrow, we have two beef-steaks or dishes of pies in addition, one on each side of the centre dish, dividing the space and reducing the distance between dish and dish to about six feet, which, without them, would be about twelve feet apart. Of late he has had the surprising sagacity to discover that apples will make pies, and it is a question if, in the violence of his efforts, we do not get one of apples instead of having both of beefsteak. If the ladies can put up with such entertainment, and will submit to partake of it on plates once tin, but now iron, (not become so by the labor of scouring,) I shall be happy to see them."

When is the weather favorable to hay making?—"rains pitchforks."

THE DOUBLE DEATH.—A certain queen lay dead on her bed of state in a room hung with black. At night the room was lighted with wax-tapers, and a captain with forty-nine men was stationed on guard in an ante-chamber. Towards midnight the captain hearing a coach-and-six draw up to the castle, went down to meet it, when he was met by a lady of noble appearance, clad in mourning, who asked his permission to remain a short time by the dead body. He objected, that it was not in his power to grant her request; but she called herself by a familiar name, and argued that, as the late queen's *gouvernante*, she had a right to see her before she was buried. He wavered for some time; but she became so urgent, that he could excuse himself no longer. He therefore led her into the room, and having closed the door upon her, walked up and down outside. After a while he stopped, listened, and peeped through the key-hole, when, lo! he beheld the dead queen sitting upright and whispering to the lady, with her eyes closed, and without any sign of life beyond a slight movement of the lips. He ordered the soldiers to peep, one after the other, and all of them saw the same thing. When he himself returned to the key-hole the dead queen was slowly resuming her former position on the state-bed. Soon afterwards the lady came out of the room, and was conducted down stairs by the captain, who felt while he led her to the carriage, that her hand was as cold as ice. The coach went off as fast as it had come, and the captain perceived that the horses breathed fire in the distance. On the following morning news arrived that the *gouvernante*, who lived at a country-house several miles off, had died at the very hour at which she had sat by the dead body.

THE MYSTERIOUS ORGAN.—About an hour's journey from Albersweiler, and in a beautiful valley, lies the village of Euserthal, which takes its name from a convent, that was once celebrated, but has now completely disappeared. The choir of the convent church is, however, still left and is used as a place of worship. All sorts of things are said in the village about the enormous wealth of the convent, especially about a certain golden organ, that once stood in the church and was played during divine service. When the convent on one occasion was attacked by enemies, the first care of the monks was to secure this treasure. They dragged it to a marsh which was formerly in the valley, and sank it as deep as they could. However, they had saved their treasure to no purpose, inasmuch as they were compelled to flee, and died in distant parts, while the convent fell to ruin. Every one is perfectly aware that the organ is still somewhere in the neighborhood of the church, but the precise spot where it lies is utterly unknown. Nevertheless, every seven years it rises out of the depths at midnight, and its sublime tones are heard in the far distance. Nothing is at all comparable to the gentle breathings of the golden pipes in the open air during the solemn stillness of night. Soon the soft tones swell into mighty billows of sound, which rush through the narrow valley until the noise again subsides, and ends with a light echo in the forest. But no one has ventured to obtain a sight of the organist who holds the music in his power; and thus the discovery of the treasure is reserved for the future.

WOTYAKIAN AVARICE.—The Wotyaks live on both banks of the Wyatka, and belong to the Uralian family. Their principal characteristic is avarice. The Wotyak raises everything he needs, seldom goes into a place of trade, and very rarely rises to such a pitch of generosity as to treat his wife or daughter to a neckerchief. A Wotyak once brought his blind father to a physician, and said: "Uncle, I have heard that you make eyes. There is my blind father—can you make him some eyes?" The doctor examined the invalid, and said that he could easily be cured. "What'll you take for making them?" asked the Wotyak. "Can you give me ten roubles (six dollars)?" "No, uncle, that's too much; take six roubles." "Very well, I will cure him for six roubles." "And will you make both eyes for six roubles?" "Both—that is understood." "Well, I'll give you three roubles, uncle—make him one eye; he is so old, one eye will be enough for him."

JOSEPH THE SECOND, EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—To avoid all inconvenient solemnities of reception and such like, he assumed the *incognito* of a Count of Falkenstein—a title which he took from an estate which had originally belonged to his father. This *incognito* often led to the most amusing scenes. Once, on his road to Paris, he arrived at a post-house where the postmaster was just going to have his child christened. He at once offered himself as sponsor. The priest asked him his name. "Joseph." "But the surname?" "Joseph (the) Second." "What station or profession?" "Emperor." The amazement of the parents soon gave way to an outburst of gratitude, as the Emperor made his little godson a very rich present. At Rheims he arrived before his suite, and was just shaving, when the inquisitive host asked him whether he belonged to the suit of the Emperor, and what office he held about him? "I shave him sometimes," was Joseph's answer.

A tall, green sort of a well dressed fellow walked into a Broadway saloon the other day, where they were talking politics upon a high key, and stretching himself up to his full height, exclaimed in a loud voice, "Where are the Democrats? Show me a Democrat, gentlemen, and I'll show you a liar!" In an instant a man stood before the noisy inquirer, in a warlike attitude, and exclaimed: "I am a Democrat sir!" "You are?" "Yes, sir, I am!" "Well just you step round the corner with me, and I'll show you a fellow who said I couldn't find a Democrat in the ward! Aint he a liar, I should like to know?"

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

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

Office in the Post-Office Building.
OWEN DUFFY, Agent pro tem.
Granada, October 4, 1856.

R. J. C. KEWEN. E. J. SANDERS. WM. HANDLIN.
KEWEN, SANDERS & HANDLIN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
GRANADA, NICARAGUA.

MESSRS. Kewen, Sanders & Handlin will practice in all the Courts of the Meridional and Oriental Departments, and in the Department of Leon.

Particular attention will be given to the recovery of claims against the Government. Deeds, mortgages, leases, &c., promptly executed, and on liberal terms.

A real estate and money brokerage business will also engage the attention of the firm.
Office in Post-Office Building.
Granada, Nov. 1, 1856.

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

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

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

Dr. J. Lehue,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Granada. At all times to be found at the Hospital.
Terms moderate.
Granada, November 1, 1856.

Lost,
BY the subscriber, \$550 in Script. One piece drawn for \$500, and one for \$50, and a Land Warrant drawn for 500 acres of land. They were all drawn in my name, and as means have been taken to render them of no value to any other person, the finder will confer a great favor by sending them to El Nicaraguense office, or which he will receive a suitable reward
FREDERICK ROMAR
Granada November 8th, 1856.

Notice.
I WILL give a liberal reward to any person who will return to my store my Ledger Book. It was pillaged from my store during the late attack.
M. A. THOMAN.
Granada, Oct. 18, 1856.

E. J. C. KEWEN. E. J. SANDERS. WM. HANDLIN.
Kewen, Sanders & Handlin,
ABROGADOS,
GRANADA, NICARAGUA.

Los Señores KEWEN, SANDERS Y HANDLIN ejercerán su profesion de abogacia en todos los tribunales de los Departamentos Meridional y Oriental, y en el Departamento de Leon.

Se dará atencion particular al cobro de reclamos en contra del gobierno. Titulos, Hipotecas, Arrendamientos, etc., serán ejecutados con prontitud, y a precios moderados. Tambien se ocuparán en negocios de corretage en bienes raices y dinero.
Despacho en la casa del Correo.
Granada, Noviembre 1 de 856.

Importante Aviso.
DEPARTAMENTO ORIENTAL, }
Granada, Setiembre 7 de 1856. }
La Oficina del archivero de titulos, hipotecas &c. para el Departamento Oriental de la República, se abrirá en la ciudad de Granada el lunes, el 8 de Setiembre de 1856.

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

Notice.
ALL OFFICERS who have resigned, by presenting at this office their Quartermaster's account, with their commissions, promotions, and resignations, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.
All discharged non-commissioned officers and privates by presenting their Quartermaster's account and their discharge, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.
All officers now in the service, by presenting their Quartermaster's account at this office will receive their pay in script.
All non-commissioned officers and privates now in the service will be paid by companies when these muster-rolls are returned to this office.
The pay and land warrants due all officers and soldiers who have died in the service will be issued to their legal representatives.
As the 1st and 2d Light Infantry Battalions have not sent in their muster-rolls to this office, they will not be paid until the first of October; and they are required to send in their muster-rolls this month.
The Artillery, and the 1st and 2nd Battalions of Rifles are also required to send to this office, new muster-rolls, on which they will receive payment up to the first of October, 1856.

ALEXANDER JONES,
Paymaster-General, Nicaragua Army.

Notice.
ALL persons having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons, will present them to me duly authenticated on or before the 20th day of December, 1856, otherwise they will not be allowed by law:
Byron Cole, Wiley Marshall,
Robert Milliken, Jonathan Wilson,
J. K. Jackson, George White.
And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons will make immediate payment to me.
GILBERT TITUS,
Public Administrator, O. D.
Granada, Sept. 20, 1856.

Notice.
ALL PERSONS having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons, will present them to me, duly authenticated, on or before the 5th day of January, 1856, otherwise they will be barred by law:
N. C. Breckenridge, Myser Schaefer,
Henry Soule, Edward H. Laws,
Jennings Estelle, D. H. Wheeler.
And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons, will make immediate payment to me.
GILBERT TITUS,
Public Administrator O. D.
Granada, October 25, 1856.

Notice.
ALL PERSONS having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons, will present them to me duly authenticated, on or before the 28th day of Dec. 1856, otherwise they will be barred by law.
CHARLES GORDEN,
CHARLES CALLAHAN,
JULIUS KIEL.
And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons, will make immediate payment to me.
GILBERT TITUS,
Public Administrator O. D.
Granada, Sept. 27, 1856.

Notice.
ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of Henry Kane, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, before the third day of February next, otherwise they will be barred in payment, according to law. And all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, otherwise they will find their papers in the hands of the officer for collection.
D. E. HAYNES, Administrator,
with the Will annexed.
Granada, November 3d, 1856.

Recorder's Office.
THE Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Mortgages, &c., for the Oriental Department of the Republic, will be opened in the city of Granada, on Monday the 9th of September, 1856. All persons are required by Decree, to have their titles to lands in the aforesaid Department recorded within six months after that date.
A. GILLIS,
Recorder for the Oriental Department.
Granada, Sept. 6, 1856.

Recorder's Office.
THE office of the Recorder of Deeds, Mortgages, &c., for the Meridional Department of the Republic; will be opened in the city of Rivas on Monday, the 8th of September, 1856. All persons are required by Decree, to have their titles to lands in the aforesaid Department recorded, within six months after that date.
AUGUSTUS H. WHEELER,
Recorder of the Meridional Department.
Rivas, Sept. 8th, 1856.

Dr. Augustus Post
DEBS BEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Granada that he has opened
A DRUG STORE.
Nearly Opposite the San Francisco Convent. Where he is prepared to furnish MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., of as good quality and at as fair prices as can be obtained in the city.
Particular attention will be paid to putting up prescriptions.
Granada, Sept. 7, 1856.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

PURSUANT to an order issued by the Board of Commissioners, I will, on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1857, offer the following inventoried property for sale at public auction, on the Plaza in the city of Granada.
Terms—Cash or Military Script.
The sale will continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of.
Parties desirous of seeing the property and examining for themselves will be furnished with houses and guides by application at my office.

Class of Property.	Name of Estates.	Property of	Remarks.	Value.
Hacienda de Cacao	Rosario,	José Antonio Lopez,	Trees in full bearing,	\$14.00
Do. do.	Candelaria,	Do.	Young trees,	10.00
Do. Cattle,	Las Cruz,	Do.		1.50
House in Rivas,		Do.	A row of six stores,	10.00
Hacienda de Cacao and Indigo,	Pital,	Juan José Ruiz,		8.00
Hacienda de Cacao,	Paraizo,	Do.		14.00
Do. Indigo,	Jesus Maria,	Do.		1.50
House in Rivas,		Do.	Large adobe,	8.00
Hacienda de Cacao,	San Francisco,	José J. Arguello Arce		18.00
Do. do.		Do.	Abandoned estate,	600
House in Granada,		Do.		5.00
Hacienda de Cacao,		Yndilacio Maleaño,		2.00
House in Granada,		Do.		10.00
Hacienda de Cacao,	Pital,	Francisco Guerra,		18.00
House and lot in Rivas,		Do.		2.00
Houses in Rivas,		Do.	Row partially burnt.	10.00
Hacienda de Cacao,	Santa Fé,	José M. Maleaño,		18.00
Cattle Estate,	Juan Davila,	Do.		5.00
House in Rivas,		Do.	Long row,	7.00
Hacienda de Cacao,		Felipe & S. Saens,	Near Tolo—some wild lands,	3.00
Do. do.	El Viejo,	Clemente Santos,	Old estate, near Rivas,	1.00
House in Rivas,		Do.	Large adobe,	10.00
House and property in San Juan del Sur,		Felipe Aviles,		8.00
Hacienda de Cacao,		Do.	With wild lands,	27.00
Do. do.	Salitre,	F. & E. Carazo,		7.00
3 Haciendas de Cacao,	Jocote—La Galpa,	D. Lopez & B. Darce		2.500
Hacienda de Cacao,	David,	R. & José Caracas,	Two-thirds of the estate,	8.00
Do. do.		P. Rivas & family,		2.000
Do. do.	Esperanza,	José Alfaro,	Containing 150 acres,	1.500
Do. do.	Chitales,	Do.		10.00
House in Rivas,		Juan Agilas,		4.000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Palmar,	Pablo Torres,		2.000
Do. do.			Near St. George,	3.000
House in Rivas,		C. Bustos & family.		2.000
Do. do.		Do.		2.500
Hacienda de Cacao,	Javia,	DeCerdos & family		650
Do. do.		Do.		1.200
House in Rivas,		R. Paiz & family.		2.000
Cattle Estate,	Las Lajas,	Do.	On the Plaza,	1.200
House in Rivas,		Do.	Do.	400
Do. do.		Do.	Shed,	5.000
Cattle Estate,	Mercedes,	Inocente Hueta		10.000
Sugar Estate and Aguardiente Distillery near Rivas,		Pedro Chamorro,		500
House in Rivas,		Do.		1.200
Sugar state near Inotapez,		Do. do.		50.000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Mercedes,	Pedro Joaquin,	old,	8.000
Do. do.	Agua Agria,	Dionisio Fernando,		8.000
House in Granada,		Chamorro & family,		12.000
Cattle Estate,	Jesus Maria,	Do. do.	300 cattle, 300 horses,	15.000
Do. do.	St. Rosa,	Do. do.	2,500 cattle, 300 horses,	18.000
Hacienda de Cacao,		Fulgencia Vega,		15.000
House in Granada,		Do.		15.000
Stock Ranch,	St. Jeronimo,	Do.	500 cattle, 500 horses,	4.000
House in Granada,		Do.	Fuadalupe street,	1.500
Do. do.		Do.	Do.	3.000
Do. do.		Nicacio del Castillo.	Near Malaco,	4.000
Coffee Estate,		Do.		5.000
House in Granada,		Antonio Barbareno,	60 cattle, 100 horses,	4.400
Stock Ranch,	El Falacio,	Do.	Near Granada,	1.000
lantain Walk,		Do.		2.000
House in Granada,		José Maria Estrada,	Near Granada,	200
Plantain Walk,		Do.		4.000
House in Masaya,		Lino César,	00 cattle, 50 horses,	3.000
Stock Ranch,	Caracol,	Do.	Near San Roque,	6.000
House in Granada,		Luis Montiel,		500
Plantain Walk,		Do.	Near Vegas,	4.500
House in Granada,		Narciso Espinoza,		5.000
3. Houses in Granada,		Maria Luisa Horan,		5.000
House in Granada,		José Ubaou,		4.000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Malaco,	Do.	Granada Hotel,	9.000
House in Granada,		Rosario Vivas,		9.000
Do. do.		Do.		4.000
Do. do.		Ponciano Coral,		4.000
Do. do.		Pelar Marengo,		2.000
Do. do.		Do.		11.000
Stock Ranch,	Carreta,	Do.	1,500 cattle, 200 horses,	1.000
Hacienda de Cacao,		Do.	At Malaco,	8.000
House in Granada,		Fernando Cuzman,		12.000
Stock Ranch,	St. Teresa,	Do.	1,500 cattle, 300 horses,	6.000
House in Granada,		Joaquina Horan,		3.000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Malaco,	Do.		1.500
House in Granada,		Pedro Sequerra,		1.000
Houses in Granada,		Yrena Horan,		10.000
Hacienda de Cacao,		Hairs of J. L. Sandoval		9.000
Stock Ranch,	Remates,	Felipe Cabezas,	1,500 cattle,	8.000
House in Granada,		Miguel uiterez,		4.000
Stock Ranch,	San Pablo,	Do.	500 cattle,	20.000
Do. do.	Merced,	L. Selayo & D. Lejarsa,	2,500 cattle, 400 horses,	5.000
Do. do.	Chilamatillo,	Leandro Selayo,	600 cattle, 50 horses,	6.000
House in Granada,		Dolores Lejarsa,		2.000
Stock Ranch,	Quebrada Honda,	Do.	2,500 cattle, 200 horses,	17.000
Do. do.	Ostocquito,	Do.	2,500 cattle, 500 horses,	20.000
Do. do.	San Jacinto,	Miguel Bolaños & Bros.		2.000
Do. do.	San Francisco and Las Maderas,	Do.	2,000 cattle, 200 horses,	14.000
Do. do.	San Roque,	Avilez & Chamorro,	6,000 cattle, 500 horses,	41.000
House in Granada,		Do.		6.000
Stock Ranch,	San Blas,	Domingo Jarquin,	700 cattle, 100 horses,	5.000
Do. do.	Terrabona,	Manuel Alvarado,	500 cattle, 100 horses,	4.500
Do. do.	Corpus Christi,	Manuel Garcia,	600 cattle, 100 horses,	4.500
Do. do.	San Antonio,	Timoteo Lacayo,	800 cattle, 50 horses,	3.800
House in Granada,		Clito Mayorga,		9.000

TOTAL
Together with forty or fifty Farms, Houses, &c., in the Department of Rivas, valued at from three hundred to one thousand dollars.
A large portion of the above property is situated within six hours ride of San Juan del Sur, Virgin Bay, Rivas, San Gorgé, Nandaime and Deriomo, and the remainder in Granada and Chontales.
CHARLES L. FISHER, MARSHAL.

NUESTRA ULTIMA BATALLAS.

El valor y osadía desplegados por los americanos en su ataque á Masaya el doce de octubre último, cuando solamente con la mitad, poco mas ó menos de la fuerza del enemigo, lograron repelerlos de todos los puntos y casas que iban ocupando, hasta que se vieron tan completamente asediados, que en una hora mas de fuego hubieran sido completamente espulsados del lugar en que se habian hecho fuertes: la desesperada defensa de americanos indisciplinados en Granada, en donde ciento cincuenta hombres resistieron con tan buen éxito el ataque combinado de una fuerza aliada de mil doscientos hombres, y la agresión de enemigos secretos por veinticuatro horas: la batida del enemigo en la ruta del tránsito por el brigadier general Hornsby, con una fuerza que no igualaba en número á la quinta parte de la del enemigo, el diez del corriente, y el completo triunfo de nuestros soldados en el mismo terreno bajo las órdenes del general Walker, el doce (dos días después) en donde, con unos cuatrocientos hombres, puso en completa derrota á mil doscientos de las fuerzas contrarias, formarán época en la historia del valor y denuedo americanos.

Se encuentran muy pocos ejemplos en la historia, en que una fuerza de hombres por mas aguerridos que fuésen, marchasen contra un enemigo tres ó cuatro tantos mas numeroso, fuertemente parapetado, y que lograsen no solo espulsarlos de sus atrincheramientos, sino tambien derrotarlos completamente.

Toda la esperiencia pasada sirve para probar que una pequeña partida atrincherada es igual á muchas veces su numero, si poseen un valor ordinario, y que en muchos casos un simple puñado de hombres han desafiado por meses y años ejércitos enteros de hombres valientes.

Donde un pequeño número ha vencido numerosos cuerpos ha sido regularmente en campo abierto. Aqui el verdadero valor tiene una oportunidad para distinguirse, y el verdadero talento militar para desarrollarse. En un campo abierto fué donde el general Taylor batió las numerosas fuerzas mexicanas; en batallas campales fué en donde Napoleon edificó su reputacion y reivindicó el honor é idalgua de la Francia. Pero Napoleon se estrelló contra la, comparativamente, insignificante ciudad de S. Juan de Acre, porque aqui, en vez de hombres, se vió obligado á pelear contra muros de piedra y otras fortificaciones. Cada vez que llegaban á una accion en campo libre, los soldados ingleses y franceses batian á los rusos; pero los rusos detrás de sus murallas eran aparentemente invencibles. Frecuentemente ha sucedido, que una fuerza sitiadora, diez veces mayor que la de los sitiados, ha fracasado en sus intentonas, y esto aun ayudados por una poderosa fuerza naval. Casi todos los recuerdos de lo pasado demuestran que un hombre detrás de un muro, es, en circunstancias ordinarias, casi igual á tres que le atacasen allí; y que en la mayor parte de los casos, la parte que ataca debería ser mayor que la atacada. Ahora el reverso de todo esto ha sido el caso con respecto á los americanos en Nicaragua. Aqui pequeñas fuerzas han

atacado numerosos cuerpos de hombres, en posiciones fuertemente atrincheradas, con mas frecuencia y mayor buen éxito del jamás logrado antes. Aqui la fuerza menor ha obrado siempre en la ofensiva y la mayor en la defensiva. Aqui, contrario á todo lo precedente, las fuerzas menores han logrado invariablemente espulsar las mayores de sus atrincheramientos.

En los Estados-Unidos, la batalla de Buenavista se ha considerado como uno de los mas severos testos del valor americano. La misma Inglaterra paró su atencion sobre ella, y se sintió alagada al poder reclamar su parentesco con un pueblo tan bravo como el americano, mientras la Europa aplaudia, reconociendo el espíritu militar y la osadía de nuestro pueblo. Pero Buenavista era un campo abierto, y los hombres se encontraban solamente con hombres.

Los americanos se han escedido á ellos mismos en este pais. No solamente han vencido cuerpos mas numerosos relativamente, sino que han hecho esto cuando el enemigo se ha hallado resguardado contra sus ataques. Los soldados de Centro-América no han atacado mas que dos veces á los americanos en Nicaragua: una en la bahía de la Virgen, y la otra en Granada. En la bahía de la Virgen, setecientos cincuenta atacaron á ciento veinte; el fuego duró solamente como una hora, y los que atacaron fueron rechazados con gran pérdida. La otra fué el ataque de esta ciudad, cuyo resultado conoce el mundo.

Ahora bien, cuando consideramos que en cada uno de los ejemplos arriba mencionados, la fuerza que atacaba ha sido considerablemente mayor á la atacada, y rechazada con gran pérdida, y que donde quiera que los americanos han atacado al enemigo, han logrado buen éxito con fuerzas muy inferiores en número, la diferencia en lo material de los dos ejércitos quedará patente. Los americanos aqui pelean como si estuviesen empeñados en una arena, bajo la inmediata espectacion del mundo entero, y la bravura que despliegan es digna á la vez del objeto por que combaten, y de la admiracion de la humanidad.

No está lejos el dia en que las últimas acciones de los americanos en este pais se señalarán como superiores á Buenavista, ó Alma, Intermanu, é iguales solamente por la defensa de Leonidas, con sus trescientos espartanos contra las huestes de Xerxes, ó por otros de los mas notables hechos de armas de los tiempos antiguos ó modernos.

En todas partes, en donde se admire el valor se habla va del ejército de Nicaragua. Sus hechos se hallan ya en boca de los jóvenes caballerosos y denodados del Norte-América, y de las naciones de Europa; y antes de que transcurran muchas semanas, muchos de los osados y aventureros soldados de la fortuna, que se han encontrado ya enrolados en las guerras europeas vendrán á este pais, donde la fama y el honor están abiertos para todos, y donde el valor es apreciado y nunca queda sin recompensa.

El mas humilde soldado de las filas del ejército de Nicaragua, tiene delante de sí un futuro mas brillante, que el que está abierto á los oficiales de la mayor parte de los ejércitos.

Apenas tiene lugar una pelea, sin que se tomen muchos de las filas y se les revista con una comision; ni se distingue ninguna persona, sin que se le recompense. Tenemos ahora muchos oficiales de campo de los que servian en las filas hace menos de un año, y casi la mitad de los grados intermedios, servian como soldados raeos hay pocos meses solamente. Un ejército construido bajo este principio fué el que hizo inven-

cibl á Napoleon, y el que colocará últimamente al general Walker, á la cabeza de los hombres mas valientes del mundo.

LA PRISIONERA DE HERISCO.

Era el castillo de Herisco propiedad y antigua residencia de la ilustre familia Lahar: muerto sin herederos el último poseedor, otorgó testamento en favor de su muger, y aquel feudo pasó á la senora de Lahar. Un caballero de las inmediaciones, Francisco Thurzó, señor de Lictava codiciaba tan rico dominio y ofreció su mano á la viuda, no por amor, sino con el fin de obtenerlo. Temia esta las fatales consecuencias de un casamiento desproporcionado; anciana y celosa de su libertad desechó la oferta del joven Thurzó; mas llevada de su bondadoso corazón, y pensando con razon que lo que aquel queria, era sin duda los cuantiosos bienes que poseia, lo adoptó por hijo, como único medio de satisfacer su codicia. Aceptó el joven tan ventajosa proposicion, y se estableció en la residencia de Herisco en compañía de su madre adoptiva. Conservábase esta fresca y robusta, y prometia vivir largo tiempo, circunstancia que irritaba la ambiciosa cupidez de su heredero. Impaciente en fin, de entrar en plena y absoluta posesion de tan inmensos bienes, concibe el parricida pensamiento de hacer pasar por loca á su madre adoptiva, y con este infame pretexto la encerró en un calabozo. Hácese en seguida reconocer señor de Herisco y de sus dependencias, y trata de casarse con una rica señorita de aquel contorno. Pero Dios no quiso tolerar tanta ingratitud y maldad, pues que el castigo siguió inmediatamente al crimen. Acométele una negra y devoradora tristeza; aterradora imágenes inquietan é interrumpen su sueño, y la sombra de u bienhechora bárbaramente sacrificada, le persigue por todas partes. Eran espantosas las penas que sufría el desgraciado; todo le aterrorizaba, nua de la compañía de los hombres, y esta soledad en donde los remordimientos le lanzaban, hacian mas cruel su lamentable situacion. Asi vivia, ó por mejor decir, luchaba con las penas de un infierno anticipado, cuando cierto dia se presentó un monje á las puertas del castillo, preguntado por su señoría conducido á su maldad, le hace ver lo irritado que estaba el cielo contra él, escándalo que habia dado al pueblo, y la necesidad de poner pronto término á su iniquidad; aconsójale en fin ponga inmediatamente en libertad á su madre adoptiva, y le amenaza con severo castigo si no repara al momento su bárbara ingratitud; inútil pena el monje permanece dia y noche en la puerta del castillo, acusándole en alta voz de su crimen, y llamándole á comparecer ante el juicio de Dios.

Irritado Thurzó mandóle poner en un calabozo; mas á la mañana siguiente otro monje de piedra de color al altura, le reemplaza en la puerta del castillo. Hácelo derribar y destruir; pero en vano, el signo acusador aparece todavia; veinte veces es derribado, y otras tantas vuelve mas terrible, grande y amenazador. Difunde esta noticia, corre de boca en boca, propágase el terror, y se generaliza; todos sus habitantes huyen y desamparan el anatematizado Herisco; amigos, parientes, criados, todos se alejan espantados, y Thurzó, vencido se resuelve en fin, á aplacar la cólera del cielo, dando libertad á su víctima; pero ya era tarde: cuando abrió el calabozo la desgraciada senora Lahar acababa de exhalar su último suspiro.

De allí á pocos dias declarase un incendio que devora el castillo y sus dependencias: intenta el ambicioso levantarlo de sus ruinas, y apenas si una mitad se hallaba reconstruido, cuando se desploma y aplasta á los trabajadores.

Desde aquella época permanece en ruinas, y como continúa siendo objeto de repobacion y de terror, es probable que nunca salga de su melancólico estado, pues que el hombre conserva siempre horror y repugnancia hácia todo lo que le representa y recuerda desagradables y sin nuestros pensamientos. Su aspecto desolador transmitirá de generacion en generacion el recuerdo de un ejemplar castigo de la ingratitud y de la avaricia.

Historia del Estado de Nicaragua.

Por el Obispo Don Pedro Augustin Morelli, EN 1.52.

GRANADA.

Pudiera sin embargo ponerse corriente con facilidad: en Granada hay dos medias galeras fuertes y capaces pertenecientes á V. M. Construyéronse para la invasion del zambo mosquito, que se halla en suspenso; y ellas sin mas ejercicio que ir una cada dos veces á llevar provisiones de boca al castillo: el resto del tiempo permanecen amarradas en el puerto de las isletas, distante media legua de la ciudad; entónces son guardadas por dos hombres de su tripulacion que compone el número de 18, tenientes, pilotos, pagados estos á razon de diez y seis pesos, y aquellos de siete: unos y otros ganan su sueldo pendiente la invernada, esta por otra parte es muy nociva á las galeras, porque se vician y hasta se van á pique, como acaba de suceder con la una de ellas. Ultimamente el enemigo zambo y los ingleses dominan la costa del norte, ó para hacer daño á los españoles, ó para corromperlos en sus comercios. Parece pues convenientísimo que estas galeras se habilitasen y saliesen armadas en guerra á correr aquellas costas, al mismo tiempo podrán ir cargadas de algunos frutos del pais, por el flete correspondiente, y escoltar á las chatas del comercio, que transiten á los dos mencionados puertos: de este modo las galeras serian mas útiles á los vasallos y menos gravosas á la real hacienda. Los enemigos y extranjeros se reirarian, el comercio volveria á florecer, y aquellos moradores, por fin, mejorarian de fortuna.

La que en este tiempo han tenido y de que al presente gozan sobretener, es trabajosa: consiste en transportar sus ganados á Guatemala y venderlos á cambio de ropas: estas por precios excesivos, y aquellos por lo que quieren sus compradores; el mayor atraso no es este, sino que en el discurso de la caminata, unos se caen y otros se ahuyentan con notable pérdida del dueño por el número cuantioso: en medio sin embargo, de no tener otra negociacion para sus adelantamientos, se portan con una moderada decencia. Tienen sus casas adornadas de pinturas primorosas con marcos dorados, y las demas alhajas correspondientes; ruedan calesas, se visten pelucas, brocados, tisúes, franjas, y un tren muy aparatado. No sé en fin, si las apariencias se conforman con las realidades.

El territorio y jurisdiccion que goza, se estiende á cuarenta y cinco leguas de longitud y treinta y dos de latitud: en ellas hay diferentes pueblos y haciendas, de que se ha tratado y se tratará en su propio lugar: tocan á este las que caen bajo el curato de la referida ciudad: cuéntanse pues once trapiches de moler azúcar, cincuenta y dos haciendas de ganado mayor, veinte haciendas de cacao, diez y ocho chacras, labores de maiz y otras miniestras; en tres de las principales hay hermita, á donde acuden los circunvecinos á oír misa. En conclusion, computadas las familias existentes en la ciudad, barrios y haciendas mencionadas, se reducen á 700 y las personas de confesion y comunión á 5058.

Cincuenta dias me mantuve en esta ciudad. A proporcion del mayor número de capellanias, obras pias, testamentos y dependencias, se aumentó mi trabajo para evacuarlas, pues todas corrian el mismo desórden que en otras partes; procure arreglarlas al método justo que debian tener. Hice tambien órdenes y consagré óleos: en efecto, di todas las providencias necesarias sobre todo lo demas que ocurrió, y puesta la última mano á mi visita, continué mi marcha.

CASILLLO DE SAN JUAN.

Hallábame con la deliberacion de continuar la visita de la diócesis hasta el Castillo de San Juan: todos me aconsejaron, que el medio breve y fácil era por la laguna, y tomar tierra en algun puerto de Chontales: fui informado que dentro de breves dias una de las dos galeras debía ser despachada con provisiones al Castillo, y que sin estraviar su derrota podia ponerme en mi destino. De este incidente me resultaron vivos deseos de trasportarme al Castillo, con el fin de predicar, consolar y comunicar todo consuelo espiri-

tual á los miserables desterrados que lo habitan. Reveié mi intencion al gobernador de la provincia, residente por entonces en Granada. Parecióle muy bien; y me esforcé en mis buenos propósitos; el 21 en fin del mismo mes como á las siete de la mañana pasé al puerto de las isletas y me embarqué en la mencionada galea. Zarpó esta á las dos de la tarde, y despues de varias demoras que hizo, comenzó á entrar la primera noche del 24 por el desagadero de la laguna, conocido vulgarmente por el rio de San Juan: pasadas tres horas, llegó en el puerto de los Zúbalos, y el bote fué despachado al Castillo á dar aviso para la descarga: sobre las dos de la madrugada del 26 llegaron dos piraguas grandes, en una de ellas venia el teniente del Castillo á cumplimentarme de parte de su comandante, y á conducirme: inmediatamente pasé á su bordo, y al romper el dia, saité en tierra en el muelle. Imponderable fué el gusto que sus moradores sintieron con mi arribo. Pendiente mi demora que se redujo á seis dias, les prediqué otros tantos sermones por las tardes; y cinco por las mañanas un religioso franciscano que llevaba en mi compañía.

Confesé veintiocho personas, confesé á las que acudieron, y ejecuté todo lo demas que consta en el auto que provei, y es del tenor siguiente:

CASTILLO DE SAN JUAN.

Auto.

En el pueblo del rio de San Juan en que se halla situado el Castillo de la Purisima Concepcion á 28 dias del mes de febrero de 1762. El Ilmo. y Rmo. Sr. L. D. Pedro Agustín Morel de Santa Cruz por la gracia de Dios y de la Santa Sede Apostólica, dignísimo Sr. Obispo de la Santa Iglesia Catedral de la ciudad de Leon, provincia de Nicaragua, del consejo de S. M. mi Sr.: Dijo que deseando cumplir enteramente con su oficio pastoral y comunicar á los moradores del referido pueblo y Castillo el consuelo espiritual de que los contempló muy necesitados, á causa de que desde su fundacion que fué por el año de 1633, ninguno de los Ilmos. Sres. sus antecesores han practicado esta funcion, por ser necesario para ello, venir embarcado desde la ciudad de Granada y navegar ochenta leguas; las sesenta por la laguna y las veinte por el mencionado rio. Deliberó transitar á este sitio á donde logró llegar con felicidad el dia sábado, que se contaron 26 del corriente. Y ha sido informado por D. Manuel Fernando Ba raza, Presbítero y capellan propietario del expresado Castillo, que desde el año de 724 en que comenzó á ejercer este ministerio ha estilado bautizar por via de socorro, á los que nacen en este pais y que vayan en tiempo oportuno á recibir los óleos por el cura de la dicha ciudad de Granada, sucediendo que algunos mueren sin ellos, y así mismo que por consumir se solamente los referidos bautismos en aquella parroquia, nunca al dicho capellan, ni á sus antecesores se les han con tribuido los derechos acostumbrados, sino al dicho cura, ni tampoco han tenido li bro en que sentarlos: que en todos tiempos los dichos capellanes de su propia autoridad han asistido como párrocos á la celebracion de los matrimonios y velaciones de los soldados de dicho Castillo, precediendo las tres amonestaciones dispuestas por el santo Concilio de Trento, y que en caso de que alguno de los contrayentes sea vago da informacion de su sol teria ante dicho capellan, y este la remite á la Curia episcopal de la ciudad de Leon, para su aprobacion, y que se le mande licencia para la efectucion del matrimonio. Siendo de la obligacion del pretendiente el pagar cinco pesos y un real en la mencionada Curia; para la dicha aprobacion y licencia, sin que al dicho capellan se le contribuya cosa alguna por el trabajo de hacer la informacion, pues aunque el Ilmo. Sr. Maestro D. Fr. Dionisio de Villavicencio de gloriosa memoria, dignísimo obispo que fué de esta diócesis, mandó, que los derechos fuesen partib es igualmente entre el capellan y los ministros.

NICARAGUA O RIVAS

En el año de siete del siglo pasado el Dr. Dn. Pedro de Villarreal Obispo de esta Diócesis concedió su licencia para la ereccion de una Iglesia con título de Sta. Cruz en el Valle de Nicaragua. Fun-

dose para esta provincia en que muchos vecinos de la ciudad de Granada distante doce leguas del mencionado Valle, tenían en sus haciendas de cacao y atos de ganado vacano, y que por las muchas grietas de los caminos en verano, ciénegas, atolladeros, y crecientes de Rio en invierno, no les era posible transitar á la mencionada ciudad: esta licencia fué presentada ante el Dr. Dn. Alonso Criado de Castilla Presidente de Guatemala para que como vice patron real concurrese con la suya, y que al mismo tiempo mandase á los oficiales reales de la provincia cuidasen con cincuenta mil maravedíes al sacerdote que administrase en la nueva iglesia. El presidente defirió á la instancia por lo respectivo á la construccion de esta dejando o miso el punto de la renta pretendida. Ni renta en fin, ni sacerdote, ni iglesia pudo conseguirse.

Pasados cincuenta años insistieron los hacendados en su antiguo proyecto tomaron recursos al gobierno superior que residia en la audiéncia, ésta, instruida por medio de varios informes resolvió el cinco de octubre de seiscientos cincuenta y siete, que los curas de Granada nombra sen persona idónea para la administracion de los Sacramentos á los vecinos del valle de Nicaragua precediendo examen y aprobacion del Ordinario en la parte mas cómoda y decente que se alvitrase, proyectóse así en la hermita de San Sebastian que los mulatos habian fabricado en el mencionado valle: desde entónces con inmediacion á ella se formaron unas pocas casillas en este intermedio se dió principio á la construccion de la iglesia que debia servir para ayuda de la parroquia, pero no se consumió por la discordia que sobrevino. unos decian que se pasase á los ejidos del pueblo de indios confinante, y otros permanecian constantes en que se pusiese la última mano á la obra iniciada. En efecto, esta quedó suspensa, y solamente se trató de la reedificacion de la hermita que se hallaba apuntalada y en términos de caerse.

Por el año de seiscientos diez y siete la nueva iglesia de Nicaragua se hallaba acabada, y la poblacion tan aumentada que se trató de que fuesen distinguidos con títulos mas honrosos. Los vecinos pues se presentaron en Guatemala ante el presidente maestro de campo D. Francisco Rodriguez de Rivas, pretendiendo que la poblacion se erijiese en villa con su cabildo y jurisdiccion, y la iglesia en parroquia con su cura, electivamente este ministro á los veintisiete del mes de julio del referido año comunicó el título de Villa á la poblacion de Nicaragua. La honró con adictamiento de la Purisima Concepcion de Rivas, estableció en ella dos alcaltes ordinarios, y de la hermandad, alférez real alguacil mayor, depositario general, dos regidores, procurador, y mayor domo, y la asignó jurisdiccion, es á saber: diez y ocho leguas de Oriente á Poniente, y de Norte á Sur cinco, seis, y mas. Las unas contadas desde la laguna de Granada hasta la sabanilla arriba expresada, por la longitud y las otras desde el rio Ochomogo hasta el mismo mar del Sur, entre el cual y la mencionada laguna se forma el istmo, ó estrecho de tierra de que resulta la longitud. Ultimamente la isla de Ometepe situada en la laguna quedó subordinada á la nueva villa; por lo tocante a la iglesia y cura hizo librar suplicatoria á la sede vacante de la catedral de la ciudad de Leon para que diese las providencias correspondientes. La oposicion sin embargo hecha por los curas de Granada fué causa de que se suspendiese hasta la resolucion del presidente á quien se dió cuenta de esta novedad: ella por fin cortó el curso de la dependencia, y la administracion de la feligrecia quedó sobre el pié que estaba.

El nuevo cabildo en carta de catorce de agosto del año de veintidos ocurrió á la corte con testimonio de los autos obrados por el presidente á fin de obtener aprobacion de lo ejecutado por él, y confirmacion de sus oficios. El mismo presidente en otra carta de treinta de enero del año de veintitres espuso al consejo las razones en que se habia fundado, para esta providencia: en vista de todo á los diez y seis de setiembre de veintisiete se despachó cédula para que se siguiese juicio formal entre los dos cabildos y curas, y concluido el proceso se remitiese al expresado consejo, manteniendo á los vecinos

de Nicaragua en la posesion de villa, que el presidente les habia concedido. El nuevo cabildo estrivando en esta real determinacion, se presentó con ella ante el maestro D. fray Dionisio de Villavicencio, obispo de esta diócesis, insistiendo en su antigua pretension de la iglesia, se erijiese en parroquia, y la tenencia de curato: el obispo puesto de acuerdo con el gefe de escuadra don Antonio Pedro Echeves y Guvisa, presidente de Guatemala, dijo á la súplica á los treinta de junio del año de treinta y dos. Corridas pues las diligencias acostumbradas, se proveyó el curato en don Francisco del Valle y Valdés, presbítero; impúsosele el gravámen de que habia de contribuir cincuenta ps. á cada uno de los curas de la parroquia de Granada, y á los veintiseis de diciembre del referido año fué aprobado. A este golpe siguió otro, y fué que el mismo obispo con intervencion del mariscal de campo don Pedro de Rivera Villabon presidente de Guatemala orió otro curato en Nicaragua, confiriósele á don Juan Ruiz de Ocaña, y se posesionó de él, á los doce de julio de treinta y cuatro, con la circunstancia de que desde entónces la contribucion quedó derogada.

En medio de estas novedades las curas de Granada se mantenian en silencio, rompiéronlo con la muerte del obispo, que acaeció á los 25 de diciembre de treinta y cinco: presentáronse ante la sede vacante á los veinticinco de mayo próximo siguiente, con una exclamacion secreta que habian hecho contra las providencias de este prelado. Pretendieron que los dos nuevos curas les satisficiesen los cincuenta pesos anualmente establecidos, y que en lo demas quedase ileso el derecho que les asistia, para deducirlo ante quien les conviniere. La instancia se siguió entre los interesados y el dia ocho de febrero de treinta y siete se mandó que los dos curas de Nicaragua se mantuviesen en la última determinacion del obispo, los de Granada interpusieron apelacion al metropolitano de Méjico, y por mas inmediato recurso á la audiéncia de Guatemala. La primera fué concedida, la segunda denegada, y los apelantes por último condenados en las costas, sin que desde entónces se haya causado otra novedad en el asunto.

Mientras estas cosas se trataban, la nueva Villa fué adquiriendo nombre, vecinos, y fondos, continuó sus progresos de forma que el presente posea ó ninguna ventaja le hacen las ciudades y lugares mas calificados de la provincia. Hallase situada en un terreno elevado pero desigual, este defecto cuando es necesario se evita por medio de la caba. La elevacion le comunica unos aires puros, y refrigerantes, y un cielo despejado y hermoso. A media legua de distancia tiene la laguna de Granada; los moradores desprecian su agua por gruesa, y gustan mas de la de los pozos que es delgada y perenne: el clima es saludable y templado, especialmente de noche, y de mañana. Hay en ella la iglesia parroquia, hermita de San Sebastian, casas de cabildo y demas particulares, y últimamente, estado eclesiástico, politico y militar.

La parroquia es de teja, y tres naves, la principal sobre basas y pilares de cedro, y las laterales de adoves con su capilla mayor, sacristia, y portada de calicanto, su capacidad sin embargo no corresponde á lo crecido del vecindario, tiene siete altares con el mayor donde se halla un sagrario dorado de madera, que le adorna los demas son pobres como lo es tambien la iglesia. El ingreso de esta se compone únicamente de un real de bautismos, y un peso de entierros: El noveno y medio de diezmos que debia percibir, se lo lleva la de Granada. La torre que tiene es provisional sobre cuatro arcos, y su techo de teja: es rejido por dos curas, no gozan los novenos de diezmos asignados por ley, los de Granada los cobran, y los de Nicaragua únicamente las onciones y primicias, cuyo total importará mil y seiscientos pesos partibles entre los dos. Hay tambien colector nuevamente creado, y proveido por mí, interin que la propiedad se confiese con intervencion del vice patrono real.

La hermita de San Sebastian que se está reedificando de artes con buena portada de calicanto, es tambien de tres naves, adoves y teja, aunque mas pequeña que la parroquia. Las casas de ayunta-

miento son de la misma materia capaces, y con sus portales que hermosean el aspecto de la plaza mayor, en que se hallan situadas: hay otras ciento y diez de teja, y se trata de la fabrica de otras muchas. Las de paja en fin se reducen á cincuenta, todas ellas forjan cuatro calles cuadradas poco perfectas y de echas.

Estado eclesiástico.—El estado eclesiástico se compone de un vicario foráneo con jurisdiccion en la villa, y sus anejos que son el pueblo de indios confinante y la iglesia de Ometepe. Los dos curas, colector, cinco sacerdotes y dos ordenantes. En lo politico subsisten los oficios, que se establecieron al principio, y en lo militar hay comandante, sargento mayor y nueve compañías, las siete de a pié, y las dos de montados, con su comisario general, cada una de ellas se compone de cien hombres fuera de sus capitanes y demas respectivos oficiales.

Barrios.—Tanto número de oficiales, capitanes y compañías no corresponde al corto vecindario de la villa, resulta pues no solo de ella, sino tambien de otras doce poblaciones conocidas con el título de barrios, es á saber: Rio de enmedio ó aposonga, San Estevan, Poyoapa, Potosi, Aponoá, Obraje, Buenavista, San Antonio, Niquilapa, Chiata, los erros y San Juan de Tola: el primero cae al sur, los nueve siguientes al norte, y los dos últimos al occidente. El mas inmediato queda á un cuarto de legua; á tres leguas el mas distante, y la villa en el centro con esta formacion; finalmente una hermosa y continuada poblacion de caserías y haciendas de cacao, que se estiende cuatro leguas contadas desde el Obraje hasta Posonga. El rio de enmedio termina en él, y consta de siete casas de teja y doscientas de paja. San Antonio, Nagualapa y Chiata están incorporados, y tienen dieziocho casas de teja y cuarenta y cinco de paja.

(Continuará.)

E. J. C. KEWEN. E. J. SANDERS. WM. HANDLIN.

Kewen, Sanders & Handlin, ABROGADOS,

GRANADA, NICARAGUA.

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Despacho en la casa del Correo.

Granada, Noviembre 1 de 1856.

Importante Aviso.

DEPARTAMENTO ORIENTAL, }
Granada, Setiembre 7 de 1856. }

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

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

A. GILLIS.

Otro de Importancia.

DEPARTAMENTO MERIDIONAL, }
Rivas, Setiembre 8 de 1856. }

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

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