

EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

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El Nicaraguense.

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JOHN TABOR, Proprietor.

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

As comets periodically flash athwart the skies startling and terrifying mankind for a moment, so in the moral world humanity is at times affrightened at the appearance and acts of some monster in human shape, who unsatisfied with the regular but toilsome road to fame, leaps at one bound into the scorching gaze of the civilized world, and fills up the measure of his notoriety by the deeds of a single day. To the long list of bloody and inhuman monsters that have at various times appeared upon the stage of action, and filled the ear of nations with the noise of their deeds of cruelty and blood must be added the name of John Rafael Mora, President of Costa Rica and General-in-Chief of her armies in the present war with Nicaragua. Heretofore, wars between civilized states, have always been conducted upon certain well known rules that secured to the vanquished soldiers of either party, their lives, and by the chances of combat their ultimate liberty, either upon parole or by the exchange of prisoners; and only among the most barbarous tribes of men, where the laws of nations and the comity of civilized powers were unknown, has the practice of murdering prisoners in cold blood been followed, and even among such barbarous tribes the rights and safety of innocent and unarmed neutrals have ever been guaranteed.

A few years since a burst of indignation went up from the four quarters of the world against Haynau of Austria, when on entering Hungary he allowed his soldiers to strip and whip the women of some of the vanquished Hungarians; but what will now be the verdict of all civilized nations where the fact is published, that between fifteen and twenty-five unarmed and defenceless American citizens, men, women and innocent children have been massacred in cold blood by the Costa Ricans under the immediate command of their President, Juan R. Mora.

After Mora's proclamation of his determination to shoot all prisoners of American birth taken with arms in their hands, it was not too much to expect that so far as it referred to combatants and the soldiers of Nicaragua, he would carry it into execution; but no one would or could think that the flag of a power friendly to Costa Rica at least, would be wantonly violated upon the soil of Nicaragua and the citizens of that friendly power be murdered in cold blood while protesting their innocence and invoking the sacred protection of their national banner. Not men alone, but feeble and defenceless women, shrieking for help, and appealing to the humanity of the savages, together with the smiling, helpless babe at the breast, drinking its last draught of life from the flowing blood of its mother, all are indiscriminately put to death by the orders and under the eyes of John Rafael Mora. Has the chief magistrate of the petty state of Costa Rica been suddenly bereft of his reason, that he thus flings down the gauntlet to the world and casts aside the restraints of the laws of nations? Does he imagine that the insidious allies, France and England, who are covertly helping him with arms and means, will sustain him in a war of extermination against

the whole American race? Is he so lost to common sense that he cannot see the effects of his cruel and bloody deeds and has he no fears that an avenging arm will be raised upon him, before which even France and England combined will quail with fear? And last of all has he no feelings of humanity left to identify his race, and link him with all mankind in their responsibility to God? And suppose he escapes now from the storm that is gathering around, will his own person be safe from the avenging blow that may fall upon him of Costa Rica in the war with Nicaragua, he, present chief has branded himself Cain like, and wherever he may wander in future, or whatever may be his fortune, the voice of execration will ring in his ears and pursue him to his grave. These deeds of blood and cruelty so far from frightening the American soldiers in the army of Nicaragua, but serve to stimulate them in battle and nerve their arms to avenge upon their enemies the death of their brother soldiers and fellow-countrymen.

PERSONAL.—We have had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Chas. Callahan, a gentleman connected with the New Orleans Picayune, and at present in this State on business of that office.—The staunch adherence given by the newspaper with which Mr. Callahan is connected, should, recommend him to the favor of the Nicaraguense more than any word we can utter.

Mr. Duffy, the correspondent of the New York Tribune is in town, and has also favored us with a call. The latter gentleman is very much prepossessed in favor of this country, and we shall no doubt have soon a just and favorable advocate in letters to the widely circulated paper of which he is the correspondent. The Tribune has indulged in a very fair judgment of the present movement, and we hope to see its columns arrayed in favor of the rapid settlement of Nicaragua.

POLAND MERGED IN RUSSIA.—A correspondent of the Evening Post, writing from St. Petersburg, Jan 21st, says: "An immense sensation has been created in the capital by the positive declaration of the Emperor that he intended to be crowned King of Poland, in May next. He has also issued orders for commencing operations. The Empress will accompany him, and will likewise be crowned. She will take with her the heir presumptive of the crown, and will invite the most distinguished ladies of the empire to her court. The Emperor, it is further said, will add to the title of King of Poland that of Duke of Lithuania, and that the nobility of the duchy will take part in the coronation."

NEWS ITEMS.—The papers received on Tuesday, bring no news of the missing steamship Pacific, and the hope that she will ever be heard from again, is continually lessening.

The most important item of news from Europe is that a son and heir has been born to the French Throne.

The doings of the European Peace Conference have been kept with great care from the public, and nothing definite is known of its action. The general impression was that peace would be made.

Commodore Isaac McKeever died at the Gosport Navy Yard on the 1st of April. He entered the service in 1809.

A NEW PHASE OF SOUTHERN SLAVERY.—A gentleman residing in Richmond, writing to his friends in Boston, says: "The number of free negroes who have applied to the Legislature this winter for the privilege of choosing masters and becoming slaves has been so great, that a general law has been passed permitting them to do so. They are mostly those who have been slaves, but have been emancipated. The reason they give is that they cannot provide for themselves, and want masters who will provide for them in return for their labor."

HONDURAS.—We have received through the politeness of Col. Selva, a copy of the Official Gazette of Honduras, dated 30th of March. It contains no news of importance, being principally composed with the official documents relating to the war between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

DAY OF SUNSHINE.

Monday was gloomy—the rain and clouds threw a lonesome shadow on us, damp and chilling.—Tuesday came, all sunshine—the peak of San-bacho penetrated thousands of feet into the clear azure and crystal. The fresh breath of the south curled the Lake with frosty edge-work, and bowed the plating of the dawn of day. The death of so many good men at the fatal fight of Rivas, the sorrowful sight and memory of the wounded, the uncertainty about the coming of the steamer and the receipt of recruits, the approaching campaign and its train of mournful consequences, together with the unusual dullness of camp life, all conspired to make the town solitary and silent.

About seven o'clock, however, the quiet was broken by the loud boom of the steamer's gun, and a general thrill of anxiety responded to the report. The measure of anxiety was full, and not an American but felt nervous to hear the news. Was the New York steamer in with recruits? The arrival of the steamer was of paramount importance, and the announcement that the Orizaba had actually come, was equal in its influence to five hundred men. The success of the new line inspired confidence in every department of government, and reassured the most skeptical that no action taken by Nicaragua had been done without mature consideration. The Transit Company was not dispossessed until it was known that no permanent evil would ensue; and the prompt commencement of the present line, assures us that the State had matured its plan of a new and better line before it discontinued the old one. So far, a grand and jubilant streak of sunshine beamed in upon our pensive reflections.

Then the arrival of two hundred recruits in good health and spirits, added another ray to the illumination. The continued tide, which adverse circumstances had impeded for a time, still rolls its flood of daring spirits to our assistance. The new impulse created in the United States by the declaration of war between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and the probable coalition of Guatemala, Honduras and San Salvador against us, will result in urging forward a host of emigrants. Gentlemen well posted as to the public opinion of the United States, assure us that the feeling in favor of Nicaragua is becoming stronger every day, and in some portions of the southern states it is actually growing intense. Another month of uncertainty regarding our safety, would arm thousands of gallant spirits; and when it is known at home that European powers are interfering to drive Gen. Walker from his position, no influence can stay the aid and sympathy in favor of this Republic. All these considerations, grasped with the forecast and consistency of the American intellect, threw another ray of light among the dancing beams of that sunshine which illumined last Tuesday.

And last, but not least, came the fight of the Sarapiquí, in which a small handful of our army met and drove back five times their number of the enemy. The conflict was short and decisive, and taught the foe another lesson, while it added another ray of light to our day of sunshine. True, a tear dims its lustre, for while we record the dashing exploit, thought makes us spectators, and the tall gaunt form of Lieut. Rakestraw, with a soul as capable of fear as the sword he wore, falls before the fight is won. No better man was ever raised from the ranks, and the pile of dead enemies on the field, did not atone for his individual death.

Taken all in all, the day was bright as the night was dark behind it. All was contentment again, and every face wore a new smile, if we except the mysterious man whose mind impels this revolution, and whose all-confident soul looks into the complications that surround us and evolves from the apparent chaos a routine of symmetry and order.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.—During the stay of the President and his Cabinet in the city of Leon, a regular official Bulletin has been published in that city, containing the decrees of government and the circulars of the heads of Departments. We copy this week some important State papers from the Bulletin.

GRANADA, April 10th 1856.

FRIEND TABOR:—On Wednesday last, I made my first visit to the city of Masaya and was surprised as well as pleased to note the general thrif of that town and the surrounding country, differing in these respects from Granada or any other place I have seen in Nicaragua. Large plantain and cornfields lined the road on either hand and the of Genl. Walker, in whom I seemed to repose the utmost confidence, and from whom all seemed to anticipate great deeds in behalf of Nicaragua. Several persons who have been noted heretofore as warm partisans of the Servilists have come out openly in favor of the Democrats and are now as warmly in favor of Walker. This augurs well for the future of Nicaragua. When her native sons shall bury their past differences and partizans records and unite for the general good and in defence of their native soil, the state will present an impregnable front to all her foes and be able to bid defiance to attacks from without as well as to treason within. The health of Masaya is now most excellent and the troops stationed there (natives) were all in high spirits. The people still regret the death of that brave soldier and excellent officer, Capt. Averette, of Company C. All is quite at Masaya and Nindine and no sign of an enemy to peace and order was seen by our party either going or coming, and I shall long remember this pleasant trip to the interior and especially to Masaya its lake and the volcano. CYRUS.

[Communicated.]

JUSTICE.—On a careful perusal of the two reports of the "Second" battle of Rivas, I note the omission of Lieut. John S. Jones' name. Believing it to have been unintentionally omitted in those reports, common justice to a gallant and meritorious officer requires that mention should be made of the part he took in the late fight at Rivas. Lieut. Jones was not unattached as reported in the list of wounded but was attached to Col. Fry's staff. He gallantly led the charge on the street east and in the rear of the Plaza, at which time the enemy numbering 40 strong were dislodged, he receiving a severe wound, his Bowie knife miraculously saving his life. More than this it is unnecessary to state as all who saw Lieut. Jones on the field of battle, will testify to the gallantry and indomitable courage displayed by him. He is now suffering from a severe wound, but is doing as well as can be hoped.

Acting Lieut. Wm. Winter attached to Capt. Waters' Co. Rangers, was noted during the battle for cool bravery, and who was mortally wounded, won the admiration of the whole army. His loss is severely felt by his companions in arms here and will be by his friends in California.

EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES.—Letters received in this city by the last steamer convey the cheering intelligence that the spirit of emigration which peopled Arkansas, Texas, Oregon and California would soon manifest itself in favor of this Republic. In Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and some of the north-western states, the eyes of hundreds of farmers are turned in this direction, and every item of news is picked up with avidity. The rich adaption of the soil to agricultural products and the unrivalled commercial advantages possessed by the country, together with its great mining resources, are facts rapidly making their way into the public mind, and the result will be a strong tide of emigration to a state so favored in every respect. Men of wealth and energy are engaged in this movement, and already enquiries and engagements have been made for places of settlement. Several gentlemen in Galveston are now making preparations to start immediately, and some locations of farms have been made on the San Juan River. We shall welcome them all and they may rest assured of a cheering reception by the government.

COOKING WITHOUT FIRE.—The last invention is a plan for cooking without fire, described in the Scientific American. The invention is a combination of tin cooking dishes, placed one above another, the bottom of one vessel fitting on the top part of the dish below. In the lower dish of all a small quantity of quick lime is placed, and then by means of a tube, cold water is introduced upon the lime. Chemical action generates intense heat, whereby the articles on the dish are quickly cooked, ready for the table.

El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, April 26.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

Captain A. F. Rudler promoted Major of the 1st Light Infantry Battalion.
H. L. Porter appointed First Lieutenant of Ordinance.
A. Schwartz appointed Captain of Artillery.
Leonidas McIntosh appointed Major of the 2d Battalion Light Infantry.
James Walker appointed Captain of Co. A, 2d Light Infantry.
James Mullan appointed Captain Co. B, 2d Light Infantry.
L. Englehart appointed First Lieutenant Co. B, 2d Light Infantry.
Geo. W. May appointed First Lieut. Co. A, 2d Light Infantry.
F. W. Polk appointed Second Lieut. Co. A, 2d Light Infantry.
Robert Glenon appointed Second Lieut. Co. C, 2d Light Infantry.
Calland Paysour appointed First Lieutenant and attached to the staff of Brigadier-General Hornsby.
First Lieutenant George R. Caston assigned to the staff of Brigadier-General Hornsby.
L. D. Hart appointed Second Lieutenant Co. B, 2d Light Infantry Battalion.

SECOND LIGHT INFANTRY BATTALION—The recruits received by the last steamers were immediately formed into a new battalion of Infantry, and are now daily drilled in the tactics of that branch of warfare. The battalion is formed of good looking men, and for the time they have been in service, their drill is accomplished with great ease and order. The Battalion is officered as follows:

Major.—Leonidas McIntosh.
Captain Co. A.—James Walker.
Captain Co. B.—James Mullen.
First Lieutenant Co. A.—Geo. W. May.
First Lieutenant Co. B.—B. F. DeLaney.
First Lieutenant Co. C.—L. Englehart.
Second Lieutenant Co. B.—Robert Glenan.
Second Lieutenant Co. A.—W. J. Montjoy.
Second Lieutenant Co. C.—F. W. Polk.

ON A PAR WITH THE ENEMY—At the battle of Rivas the principal damage done to the American soldiers was inflicted by a party of concealed foreign mercenaries, who, fortified behind walls and towers, out of danger, shot down our men with cowardly precision. The range of the Minnie musket enabled them to pick off our officers at a great distance; and the advantage was taken without compunction for the brave spirits that fell before these unseen foes. Many of these fatal guns were captured by our troops and brought home. Gen. Walker immediately had them examined to see if our muskets could be improved, and on trial it was found that a decided improvement on the Minnie could be made. Capt. Rawle immediately set the Ordnance Department at work, and he now reports on hand a large supply of the new material, which, on trial, has proved of greater force and accuracy than the arms of the Costa Ricans. The force is still at work, and in a few days the soldiers can be armed with muskets more desperate than any yet ever tried in Central America.

A NEW BRASS BAND—By the steamer Charles Morgan, a very full and efficient brass band, under the charge of T. G. Adkins, arrived in this city. Their performances, at the head of the column of recruits that entered the city on Tuesday last, gave unusual satisfaction, and raised the spirits of the boys to fighting pitch. The natives flocked around in large crowds, and everybody seemed to feel inspired under the magic influence of American tunes. The band has performed several serenades, on which occasion the city hardly fails to turn out.

PLEASANT—The weather for the past week has been decidedly more pleasant and cool. The prevalence of light clouds during the day obscures the sun and relieves us from the heat which heretofore made the afternoon most uncomfortable. With the advent of pleasant days, comes the improved health of the garrison.

RESIGNED—Lt. Col. Jas. S. Piper having been promoted as Colonel of the First Light Infantry, resigned his position as Commandante of this Post and took command of his battalion.

COMMANDER OF THE POST—Brig. Gen. D. B. May has been appointed Commandante of this post.

THE PROSPECT.

There always will be croakers. Goldsmith's picture in the "Good Natured Man" is not overdrawn. Therefore we are not surprised that there are some at present in Granada, who stand lugubriously on the street-corners and predict terrible things. They are an admirable squad of ravens, these fellows! They tell us that a foreign enemy is on our soil—that communication with our friends abroad is cut off—that the army is illy provided with the necessities of life—and that nothing awaits us but defeat and death! Job's comforters that they are! What would these respectable gentlemen have? Is the achievement of a nation's independence, think they, the pastime of an idle hour? Have they ever read of the old republics, and how their sons fought and bled for liberty? Have they even read the history of the great republic of the North? Have they forgotten, or have they never heard of the American Revolution, 1775, as to how he should feed the army? Are they aware of how the immortal hero, who had left the peaceful and enchanting shades of his own Mount Vernon "to stake life and all that makes life valuable on the new issue of his country's independence—who asked no recompense and sought no object but her welfare"—bore up during the succeeding year against the most discouraging and disheartening circumstances that mortal man ever encountered, and came forth brighter and ten thousand fold more glorious for the ordeal? Do they even know of what true heroism consists—"to toil, to suffer, to conquer difficulties, and finally, in failure and heavy suffering, to arm the obdured breast with stubborn patience as with triple steel?"

A foreign enemy is indeed upon our soil, led on by machinations that were woven but for his ruin, and elated by a temporary success, caused by a melancholy act of traitorism—Mora—the President and commander-in-chief of the forces of Costa Rica, is undeniably within our limits. One severe rebuke he has already experienced for his presumption. "But," say the croakers, "he is not disheartened. Fresh accessions to his force are daily made!" Ha! Perhaps to-day he sits, like the haughty Persian upon the hill side, and as his eye roams over the tented plain, peopled with his many thousand soldiers and phalanxes of foreign mercenaries, he imagines that he has but to come to conquer. Has Mora read the stirring lines of Byron upon the sequel of that proud campaign?

"A king sat on the rocky brow,
That looks o'er sea-born Salamis,
And ships by thousands lay below,
And men in nations all were his—
He counted them at break of day,
And when the sun set where were they?"

Let the President of Costa Rica go back to San Jose, and send thence his supplications for peace, or his ambitious schemes may terminate more ingloriously than those of Xerxes. A spirit is here aroused, and not only here, but wherever the hearts of great people beat free and untrammelled, that the phalanxes of servility can meet but to their own dismay and ruin.

But when these croakers tell us that our friends abroad have forgotten or deserted us, then it is that they become truly objects of human pity. If these unhappy individuals really think so, for Heaven's sake, let them be off on the wings of morning to the Behring's Straits, Patagonia, or the "land lying east of Chinese Tartary," and boast no more of their line and lineage. Forgotten by the descendants of the men who fought at Lexington and Bunker Hill!—forgotten by those who yet remember the closing battle of American Independence at New Orleans, and years later the broad platoons that in open day went marching southward to assist in the achievement of like blessings for the young republic of Texas!—forgotten by the brave old pioneers of the boundless West—by the lonely mountain trapper on the windy hills! Deserted by those who aided so nobly in the cause of Grecian independence in 1826—who have hailed with such exultation the day-star of French republicanism as often as it has glimmered above the horizon—who were so lavish of their opulence with Kossuth and every other worker in the cause of freedom! Oh, then, indeed, has the love of liberty, which blazed like a fire, gone out "like the last sough of an old song!" The watchers by that sacred flame are awary—the lamp of their chivalry has burned to the socket! How different the reality! From the pine forests of Maine to where the Rio Grande mingles its turbid waters with the ocean—from New York to San Francisco—through all the length and breadth of the bold, free land we have

left behind—there is but one sentiment and one prayer, "God speed liberty and the right!" The future is indeed brilliant before us. We are struggling amid the last shades of night; but in imagination we behold the East already dappled with the fore gildings of the rising sun. Let us greet it like the Arabs, not dispirited by the gloom of night, but refreshed by its repose, and when we "strike our white tents for the morning march," let it be with hearts grateful to Him who has permitted us to be foremost in the glorious work of a people's disenfranchisement. No more croaking!

PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.

The politics of the United States of North America are rapidly approaching a crisis. The next Presidential election will develop a series of events of which the principal actors in their production can surmise but little, and of which those not actually behind the scenes do not dream. It is not long since Daniel Webster declared the struggles of all the old parties. Whigs, Know-Nothings, and Democracy with its various subdivisions, Hard-Shell, Soft-Shell, and Half-Shell, will all be swallowed in the slavery question. The next grand struggle will be between the North and South—between those who would abolish, and those who would perpetuate slavery. Douglas, by his repeal of the Missouri Compromise measure, threw the bone of contention between the two grand sections, and now a terrible struggle for the prize is inevitable. It is ominous, too, that both at the North, and in the South, the dissolution of the Union is freely discussed. The South is not adverse to it, because when left to themselves they can cherish and protect their "peculiar institution;" and the North is inclined to favor it, as it can thus, it is supposed, the more easily crush it out. But as those who run in the Presidential scrub race will give tone and complexion to the contest, we will now give the names of the persons who are most likely to enter as competitors, and leave our readers for the present to discuss the chances.

Millard Fillmore has been already nominated by the Know-Nothings at their Convention in Philadelphia, on the 22d of February. His nomination does not please his party as a whole, and it is expected that upon his return from Europe he will decline. In his own State he is especially unpopular; so much so that the Albany State Register, the official organ of the party, utterly refused to recognize him, and proposed to run George Law as an independent candidate in his stead. Fillmore may, therefore, be set down as "no whar," and Know-Nothingism is *non est*.

Democracy has not yet made its nomination, and will not until June. Buchanan, Pierce or Douglass are its possible candidates; but, as in its later efforts, some "great obscure" may, at the last moment, be put into the saddle, and jockeyed through. Buchanan has, by his steady conservatism, made many friends in both sections, and is, at present, the popular democrat at the North. He was expected to return from the Court of St. James about the middle of the present month in order to enter at once into training. Those who advocated his claims to the Presidency were confident of his nomination at the Cincinnati Convention, and consequent success. Pierce is the most popular at the South, but could scarcely carry one Northern State. He has lately resorted to several expedients to regain his popularity; but his most ardent admirers fear he will fall far short of his aim. Douglass, although more talented than either, is suspected by the South, and condemned by the North, his present prospects are, therefore, somewhat dubious.

Fragments have been flying off little by little from all the political parties of the Union during the past three or four years, until an immense aggregate had fallen away. This astonished the old political tricksters by resolving itself into Know-Nothingism; and this again having been torn into shreds, is gradually giving way before, and resolving itself into a great Northern combination under the name of a Republican party. One after another the Northern States gave ample evidence of its strength, and the late never-to-be-forgotten struggle for the chairmanship of Congress, and its final triumph in the election of Nathaniel P. Banks to that important position proves at once its strength, and its inflexible determination to carry out the fundamental principles of its creed, which is, an uncompromising opposition to negro slavery. To carry out this idea they are willing to make every sacrifice, not excepting the Union itself. At a Convention held by them at Pittsburg, Pa., in last February, they published an address to the people of the United

States, in which their hostility to slavery was set forth with much force and ability.

Wm. H. Seward is the Republican champion in Congress, and there was some talk of putting him forth as its nominee for President, but the absolute certainty of the undivided opposition of the entire South convinced them of his ineligibility. Banks was also spoken of, but he was already at enmity with all the slaveholding States. After a careful inspection of all the heads which overlooked the common level, the Republicans have singled out Col. Fremont, who is presumed to be a Southerner with Northern principles. Be this as it may, he is openly opposed to the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and as this is to be the issue, the Republicans could not, probably, have pitched upon a less objectionable man. Col. Fremont is the son-in-law of Col. Benton, an item in his favor. He is young, vigorous and without political antecedents; besides his late Mariposa grant makes him one of the richest men in the Union or the world. Those who have watched his politics know how much success depends upon money.

POSITION OF THE ENEMY—From the most reliable advices we can gather, the Costa Rican army still occupies Rivas, Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur. No movement has been made on the part of Gen. Mora, and it is concluded that he is uncertain what to do. The Northern league against us broken up, the people of this State refuse to pronounce against the government, and Costa Rica is left to its own resources.

An alarming fatality prevails among the troops at Rivas, and great numbers are dying off from its effects. The disease is in the shape of dysentery, and soon kills those that it afflicts.

It is very difficult to obtain subsistence for the army in Rivas, and therefore a large portion of the stores are brought from Costa Rica. It can hardly be possible that the enemy will maintain his present inactivity during the next month, and considerable curiosity is felt to know what the next movement will be.

PARKER H. FRENCH—A general rumor having obtained circulation that Col. Parker H. French had been entrusted by the government with its business negotiations in New Orleans, we think it but justice to the public at large to deny the statement as altogether groundless. Col. French has no connection whatever with this government; and as an evidence of this, we are warranted in saying that he is at present engaged in doing the Republic of Nicaragua all the injury his genius is capable of. He at least aims this intention, and persons coming from San Juan del Norte say he is not allowing his determination to rest quiet. Fortunately he can do no material damage.

MOUNTED COMPANY—The services of the new Mounted Company which recently arrived from New Orleans, on the steamer Charles Morgan, under Capt. Davenport, have been accepted by the government for four months. The men will be mounted as soon as possible.

FROM HONDURAS—We understand from Honduras that President Guardiola, of that Republic, had ordered all the Legitimist party into the interior of the State from the borders of Nicaragua, and taken other steps to exhibit her pacific intentions towards this country.

FROM THE NORTH—We learn that the fortifications now being erected around Realajo are in such a condition of advancement that a very short time will see that place completely defended against any enemy. Leon is already so well fortified that no fear need be entertained for its safety against any force that can be brought against it.

POSTAL—The mail for the Atlantic States and California will be made up on the 2d of May. The balance of the world will be served at the same time, says Post Master Ruggles. The El Nicaraguense, in its new dress, and better filled than ever, will be issued in time for the interesting occasion.

BRIGADIER GENERAL HORNSBY—This distinguished officer, a general favorite with the army, arrived in town on Tuesday on the steamer, and was received by his many friends with a hearty grasp of the hand.

INDISPOSED—We very much regret to learn that Mr. Edmund Randolph, is at present in Leon confined to his bed from sickness.

COL. WHEELER—The United States Minister left for Leon on Saturday last, and has not yet returned.

HEALTHY—Granada is now more healthy than at any period since the advent of the Americans.

BY OWEN DUFFY.

Sing not to me of the deep blue sea,
In calm, or commotion;
Or the seaman brave who stems the wave
Of the wild and surging ocean.
Let parsons pray, the live' long day,
And in pious clamor bluster—
The life for me, the life for me,
Is that of a fillibuster.

Fond mem'ry dwells on the magic spells
Of the fair ones left behind us;
And the beauties there—beyond compare—
How close to their hearts they bind us!
But, to write our name, on the scroll of fame,
Together here we muster;
For the destiny of the brave and free,
Is that of the fillibuster.

Our battles done, our victories won,
Our names enwrought in glory;
How youth, and age, on hist'ry's page,
Will marvel at our story.
Gird on your arms, nor fear alarms,
No cause can e'er be juster;
And, never yield, on the battle field,
The cry of the fillibuster.

VICTORY OF THE SARAPIQUI.

On the 10th of the present month, the garrison of American troops stationed at the mouth of the Rio Sarapiquí, which empties into the San Juan about sixty miles above San Juan del Norte, ascertained that the enemy were cutting a road through the country down to the coast, by which they hoped to communicate with Point Arenas. A party was immediately despatched to reconnoitre, and it was discovered that the engineers had progressed to the river Sarapiquí. Two hundred and fifty Costa Ricans sustained the working party. It was immediately determined to attack the enemy, and Captain Baldwin immediately led a party of forty men, consisting of regular soldiers and a few volunteers, down to the river and awaited the approach of the enemy. When the Costa Ricans appeared a volley was fired by our troops, quickly followed by another, and in a few moments the enemy fled, leaving twenty-four men dead on the field. The wounded of the enemy were taken away, and it is not possible at present to give any information as to the total number that suffered at the hands of our gallant boys.

We are filled with sorrow in announcing the death, in this engagement, of Lieutenant Wm. Rakestraw, and also the wounding of Lieutenant John B. Green. Both of these officers are spoken of in our reports in the highest terms. The gallantry of the troops is also much extolled. The post on the Sarapiquí is at present manned by eighty men, who feel confident of being able to hold it against any number of the enemy. The position is an important one, as it commands the only route to the city of San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica.

ARTILLERY.—The General has given orders for the immediate organization of an Artillery corps, and the detail has already been made. Several heavy pieces of ordinance are being mounted, and additions will be made as fast as possible. The want of artillery was felt most seriously at Rivas, and very effectual service was rendered by a small four pounder captured from the enemy. We shall soon have a formidable park of artillery.

EXECUTION.—Campbell, who shot Mooney on the day of the departure of our troops for Rivas, was tried by court martial on Tuesday and condemned to death. He was executed on the Plaza on Thursday morning, in the presence of the whole army and a large concourse of people.

NAVAL ITEMS.—Commodores Slocum and De Brisott are both rusticated in this city at present.

COLONIZATION.

The continual influx of settlers and the many delicate points at issue relative to land titles, etc., which can only be put to rest by a native tribunal, has rendered necessary the appointment of a commission, possessing more extended and varied powers than those heretofore accorded to the Director of Colonization. The commission, which embraces in its members the best legal talent of the country, will sit at Leon, or wherever the State capitol may be permanently established. The appointment of this commission gives additional guarantee to our friends abroad that Nicaragua is in earnest in inviting emigration to her shores, and colonists may rest assured that the titles obtained by them to the grants they occupy, will be perfect. It will be seen that the present Decree in no way conflicts with or annuls the preceding one of the 23d of November last, but is executed to carry its provisions more fully and formally into effect:

The Supreme Government has been pleased to issue the following decree:

The Provisional President of the Republic of Nicaragua to the citizens thereof:

With the view of expediting and perfecting the execution of the Decree, relative to colonization, passed 23d of November last, in the use of their functions,

DECREE.

Art. 1. A Direction of Colonization shall be established to carry into effect the provisions of the above cited Decree of the 23d of November last.

Art. 2. The Direction shall be composed of three individuals appointed by the Government, whose salary shall be hereafter fixed, and whose place of business shall be at the capital.

Art. 3. The members shall meet on such day as they may appoint, and choose a President, a Vice President and a Secretary, either in or out of the Board.

Art. 4. The functions of the Direction shall be: 1st. To receive petitions which immigrants must make in writing on stamped paper. 3d. Touching the assignment of public land, and in conformity with the said Decree of 22d November. 2d. To see that the grantees comply with the obligations specified in the 3d, 4th and 5th Articles of the said decree, and make the corresponding declaration. 3. To establish a Registry of lands granted in each Department. 4. To appoint agents who shall aid the direction in selecting suitable tracts and whatever else concerns its functions. 5. To mark out the boundaries between public and private lands, by surveyors or skillful persons, with the consent of those interested. 6. To prepare topographical plans in each department, so that the public land may be distinctly designated from the private as well as the amount allotted to each *pueblo* for plantation and pasture. 7. To record in the Registry Books the changes of occupation, when an actual occupant disposes of his tract to another person, which sale shall be null unless the bill of sale shall bear statement that the same has been recorded.

Art. 5. Let this be communicated to whom it may concern.

Done in Leon this 29th day of March, 1856. (Signed) PATRICIO RIVAS.

DRILL ON THE PLAZA.—It is a cheerful sight in the afternoon to see the efficiency, with which the troops are acquiring the regular drill. The Light Infantry Battalion under Col. Piper, and the Rifle Battalion under Col. Sanders, are respectively drilled for one hour in the afternoon. In the morning the various companies drill under their respective company officers.

STILL IN LEON.—The President and his Cabinet is still in Leon, and will remain until circumstances allow of his return to Granada. It is impossible to conjecture at present when his Excellency will return.

LETTER FROM MISS PELLET.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30th, '56.

Ed. El Nicaraguense: Gladly do I remember to execute the task promised, for it is highly pleasurable. New Orleans has but one voice in regard to Nicaragua and Americanizing Central America; nor is there a doubt expressed—if it rises to the lip it is not uttered—of the success of the means now in operation for this object. Walker and Walker's army, President Rivas and the Nicaraguan government, what is, and what is to be—are toasted, huzzaed and prayed for, and for them is the solemn benediction uttered; all this both in public and in private. And should it not be so? Are there not here a thousand, aye, ten thousand hearts beating in warmest sympathy with hearts in that Eden of their hopes, and as the report of war! with whose very name the chill of fever creeps through the shivering frame of sister, mother or one dearer, as war's red badge—albeit it is there but the badge of Democracy—gleams on their vision, even while the glory of a brave young officer, or the honor of a high private, loyal in noblest deeds to his officers, his General, his adopted country, causes the cheek to glow, even during the shiver of fear. What else but the spontaneous prayer sent silent up to heaven, in thought, if voice nor eye utter it—what else would be the natural action of the pious heart? And then perhaps in going to church Jackson's monument is passed, and the remembrance of the valor that saved the city with its thousand homes, increases all these emotions. Walker, too, does "take the responsibility" sure that a future age will honor him, says the gazer.

New Orleans, as ever, at this season is busy, is gay. Theatre, opera, concert, and ball still follow and intermingling, nor is the lecture, either, forgotten. Nicaragua is an especial theme. Dr. McBean, by urgent request, has prepared a second lecture for April 2nd. The merchants and capitalists request it, that they may know how to make profitable investments. I only wish other cities, and villages and rural districts were as much interested as New Orleans and vicinity, in the triumph of American principles and the introduction of American customs, in the country of which the Bishop of Leon truly said, "We only want an infusion of your people, to make this land an Eden of beauty and the Garden of the world." But the arrival at Granada from this city will confirm all I have said.

Yours, &c., S. PELLET.

THEY BURIED HIM LOW AT THE DEAD OF NIGHT.—On Thursday, Capt. —Cook, who was wounded in the left breast at the battle of Rivas, while heading a charge against the enemy, died from the effect of the wound. He was buried at twelve o'clock that night, with the honors of war. The American brass band played the funeral march, and the ceremonies were otherwise conducted in a manner to pay the utmost respect to a lion hearted officer. The memory of Sir John Moore's burial in the Peninsula war, was strongly brought to mind on the occasion.

RETURNED.—Mr. C. J. McDonald and Dr. Cole, gentlemen who were missed after the return of the army from Rivas, and concerning whom much solicitude was felt, arrived in this city in the early part of the week. They had both been rusticated in the neighborhood of Rivas, much against their will, however, and no doubt felt as happy as we did on their safe entry into Granada. Mr. McDonald expresses an utter contempt for starvation, as he has demonstrated that a soldier can live and grow fat in a plantain patch.

THE ORIZABA.—We are pleased to learn from the passengers who came out by the Orizaba on her first trip that she is a vessel of superior sailing capacities. Her state rooms are superiorly ventilated; her waiters very attentive and obliging, and her officers extremely courteous. Her tables were served during the entire voyage in a style not excelled by any first class New York hotel. She did not consume on any day more than thirty tons of coal, whereas the usual amount consumed by both the Northern Light and the Star of the West never fell short of forty, whilst it sometimes exceeded fifty tons.

Notwithstanding this great difference the trip of the Orizaba was shorter than the average of those other vessels, and this will show her capacities to still greater advantage when it is understood that, on some days, she consumed but very little over twenty tons. The passengers were so well pleased with their accommodations on board, and the never ceasing attentions of Captain Tinklepaugh and Purser Hatch, that upon their arrival in sight of Punta Arenas, they tendered them a vote of thanks, a copy of which was sent to the New York papers for publication.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE ARMY.—The Commander-in-Chief, on Thursday evening, while the army was on General Parade in the public plaza, transmitted a letter from President Rivas, complimenting the troops on the achievements of the 11th of April, and returning the thanks of the nation for the steadfast courage of the army during the protracted fight of seventeen hours.

MILITARY COMMISSION.—A military commission to consist of Brig. Gen. C. C. Hornsby, Col. Bruno Natzmier, Col. E. J. Saunders, Lt. Col. P. Selva, and Maj. A. F. Rudler, with Surgeon N. A. Ingraham as special Judge Advocate, assembled at 12 o'clock, to-day, to try Gabriel Lacayo, charged with treason against the Republic.

DR. PHINNEY.—We do not know as yet if we can congratulate the public that Dr. Phinney, of California, has located in this city, but we know that he is here, and if persuasion can accomplish any thing, it is altogether likely he will remain. The Dr. is as well qualified to manage the diseases of the country as any gentleman in the State, and we hope to see him engaged in the business.

DIED.—We regret to announce the death of Lieut. John S. Jones, died on Thursday night. He deserved to live for the good of his adopted country.

Reduction in Subscription.

El Nicaraguense will be published hereafter every Saturday, at the rate of eight dollars per annum. The paper is now one of the handsomest weeklies issued out of the United States, and as it is entirely devoted to the matters pertaining to Nicaragua, it can but be a most desirable companion to every American and Nicaraguan in the Republic. As a medium of advertising to New Orleans and New York merchants, the fact that it is widely circulated throughout the whole of Nicaragua is the best recommendation.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

G. H. WINES & CO.

ARE now prepared to carry on the Auction and Commission Business in connection with their Express. Duties on goods consigned will be advanced and custom house business attended to for parties who entrust business to the company. Liberal advances by drafts on New York and San Francisco will be made on receipt of merchandise in the custom house. The building occupied by Wines & Co., is capable of storing ten thousand barrels bulk and general merchandise will be received on storage.

J. A. RUGGLES, Agent.
Granada—Don Patricio Rivas; San Francisco—C. K. Garrison & Co.
Granada, April 12th, 1856.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC MAILS.

WINES & CO., will make up a mail for the Atlantic States and California on the 23d ult., and forward the same through their Express a12td
G. H. WINES & CO.

El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, April 26.

FACTS FOR THE CIVILIZED WORLD.

Heretofore, military contests between States claiming to be civilized, have universally been governed by certain well known rules that secured to the vanquished of either party the lives, safety and ultimate liberty. And even, if by the chances of war, in the heat of the engagement, or the excitement of the moment, excesses have been committed by the troops upon either or both sides, yet after the battle was over and the contest ended, the captured prisoners were treated with humanity, and liberated upon their parole or by exchange. This system forms one of the most distinguished features of difference between civilized nations and savage tribes, and even between semi-barbarous nations, prisoners of war were at least secured in their lives, and could indulge reasonable hopes of future freedom.

It has been left for Costa Rica, claiming to be a civilized state, to throw off the wholesome and proper restraints of national comity, and on entering upon this war with Nicaragua, descend to the level of the most degraded and barbarous tribes, in her policy towards our troops which the changes of battle have unfortunately placed within the power of her Generals. The cause, as well as the character of nations, is judged by their treatment of a fallen foe, and every act which is not in accordance with the laws of God and humanity, when weighed in the court of the civilized world, is set down to the advantage of those upon whom it is inflicted, and no plea in justification of inhuman acts is admitted, where national rights and the claims of sovereignty are the stake at issue. And even the arbitrament of war cannot be resorted to by civilized states, unless the parties to the contest can plead in bar a sound claim and a just cause. Montesque has said, "no war can be justifiable that does not involve some great principle of national comity or sovereignty, and not then until every reasonable effort has been made by the parties to settle their dispute amicably."

The softening influences of civilization and Christianity have long since discarded and condemned wars of extermination, and between feeble states struggling for existence, they are as inadmissible and inhuman as they are foolish and destructive. The war now raging between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, is the work and choice of the former. She refused to receive our commissioner bearing offers of peace and with the refusal declared war against us, and announced her determination to exterminate us. There was no irreconcilable dispute about boundary lines or state sovereignty, no infraction of treaties, complained of, no violation of individual rights involved; and with none of these pleas to justify her course, she invades our territory, burns our towns, lays waste our fields, intemperately murders our soldiers which she takes prisoners, and in her blind zeal in a bad cause, she violates the flag of a neutral and friendly power, takes the lives of her citizens without respect to age or sex, and destroys their property. And when the day of reckoning comes, as surely it will come, what plea can she put in—what reason can she urge against the vengeance that will punish to the extreme these violations of treaties and the laws that govern the conduct of civilized states towards each other in war as well as in peace?

Thus has Costa Rica, by her blind devotion to the cause of Serviles, rebels and traitors, involved herself in a contest with the United States as well as Nicaragua, and if a national flag be not a mockery, national honor a myth, and treaty stipulations an imposition, she must answer at the bar of nations for her departure from those rules of conduct that should be the guide of all states in their military contests with each other. It will not answer to plead the fact that Gen. Walker and a portion of the soldiers under his command are "fillibusteros" and pirates. Gen. Walker is the lawful Commander-in-Chief of the armies and navies of Nicaragua, and the soldiers under him form the defensive arm of an independent State. Nor will it do to say that Walker and his men are foreigners and therefore dangerous to the peace of Costa Rica, for the plea might be raised by Nicaragua against the foreigners in the armies of Costa Rica, Honduras, San Salvador and Guatemala.

Nicaragua has the same right to invite foreigners to enter her army that Guatemala and Costa Rica have to incorporate into theirs the citizens

of France, Belgium, England and Germany; and when she invites foreigners to settle upon her lands, build up her cities, extend her commerce and pursue within her borders all the various avocations of life, she but follows the example set by the other States of Central America. With these facts and examples to plead, all standing out clearly to the view of mankind, we fearlessly appeal to the judgment of the world for the justice of our cause and the rectitude of our motives, and now that Nicaragua is placed in her proper position before the nations of the earth, we look forward to the future with brighter hopes and a calmer courage.

Breathing no words of vengeance and uttering no words of future revenge against her, we leave Costa Rica to the fate awarded her by the united voice of the civilized world, and the punishment due for her barbarous and inhuman policy towards Nicaragua. Henceforth, Juan Rafael Mora will wander through the world an object of hatred to all men, the mark of the avenging rifle, with the brand of Cain upon his brow and the stigma of blood upon his name, while his deeds of death will only serve to "point a moral" and fill up a "tale of horror."

COMING DOWN.—Sometimes the people of the United States desire to travel and wait for convenient methods in which to accomplish their wishes. At other times they become too impatient, and make conveniences. Nothing stands in the way when the fever takes them, but with the perseverance of beavers, they busc r the hulk of an old vessel, and with a sailor's skill soon fit her out for a voyage around the poles, if necessary. There is nothing like it, and ever and anon the public is paralyzed at the announcement that a party of adventurers have gone down to the sea in a hulk on which a trader would not trust ballast. Such we predict will be the case if the Nicaragua fever continues, that hundreds of daring spirits, fearless of perils by flood or field, will be sailing out of the ports of the United States unacquainted with the navigation of these seas, in unshaken vessels, and uncertain as to the ultimate, but bound to engage in the wars of Nicaragua.

In fact a late New Orleans paper says the brig Eureka sailed from that port the day before with adventurers for this country, and as she departed, hundreds of hearts and prayers went along with the brave boys.

ENGLISH INTERFERENCE.—The Boston Herald says that an English and French frigate had sailed from Panama for the purpose of defending Punta Arenas, in Costa Rica, from an attack by General Walker. We consider this report as altogether improbable, for we do not believe as yet that those two powers are prepared to interfere so openly in the war at present prevailing between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The existing hostilities spring from no act of ours, but result directly from the declaration of war by Costa Rica, after this country had made honorable overtures of peace. Any interference therefore in favor of the original aggressor, would be without excuse, and of so flagrant a nature as to provoke the determinate hostility of the other American States. We cannot, therefore, attach full credit to its truth.

AN EXPLANATION.—A letter from Washington assigns as the reason of Col. Wheeler's recall, that he has failed to correspond with his government every steamer, and has not kept it posted up in regard to the affairs of this country. From our knowledge of the assiduity with which the United States Minister has been engaged in the official duties of his office, both of a public and private nature, we feel confident the above explanation is incorrect. There must be something behind, of a political nature, to actuate the United States government in this particular, and in justice to Col. Wheeler we hope to see it made public.

NOMINATION.—Colonel Don Trinidad Salazar has been appointed Prefect of the Oriental Department, and Lieut. Col. Don Raimundo Selva as Sub-Delegate of Hacienda. Gen. Don Jose Maria Sarria has been appointed Prefect of Occidental Department, and Don Miguel Robelo Sub-Delegate of Hacienda. Don Luiz Marin has been appointed post master at Leon. Don Francisco Carreon has been appointed Governor of Police in the District of Chinandega.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, writing under date of April 1st, says that Mr. Hiss, of Kentucky, formerly Minister to the Central American States, arrived in Washington on the 31st ult., he having been sent for by the President, to consult with in regard to Central American affairs. It is said, if he will supersede Mr. Wheeler as Minister to Nicaragua.

GEN. WALKER'S STRATEGY.

Successful strategy in military affairs, by which one General for a time deceives and misleads his antagonist until by a sudden movement he obtains a complete advantage over the foe, is one of the evidences of a commander's abilities and soldiership.

The recent battle of Rivas was the result of a series of movements which from beginning to end were conducted by Gen. Walker with a completeness and success that places him high among the ablest Generals of the age. The limited means at hand, the smallness of his force, want of necessities almost indispensable in an army, the movement across the Lake, the return to Granada unseen by the enemy, the rapid march upon Rivas, the surprise and battle in the streets, the route and terrible slaughter of the Costa Ricans, altogether, when fully considered and carefully weighed, form one of the most brilliant campaigns and sparkling chapters in military operations upon record; and we venture the assertion that, when all the attendant circumstances and the results are known to the world, its verdict will be in accordance with these facts. It was known to Gen. Walker on the 5th inst., that Mora was advancing at the head of at least 2500 men, well armed and carefully drilled, and believing that the Costa Rican General would not, even with that disparity of forces in his favor, venture a battle in the field; and being equally well aware of the difficulties that would attend a siege in either Virgin Bay or Rivas with his small force—which he could not divide with safety—he determined to abandon both, and by a movement down the Lake and river, that would induce Mora to believe he was retreating upon San Juan Del Norte, ultimately fall back upon Granada, and from thence march upon the Costa Rican army and take them by surprise at any point they might occupy. The ruse was completely successful, for Mora was misled into the belief that Walker had abandoned Nicaragua, and was far down the San Juan with his few "ragged and frightened fillibusters," and that now he could soon exterminate the native democrats and restore to power his treacherous allies—the Serviles. And had a thunderbolt suddenly fallen from the skies upon his army, whilst he was nursing these blissful and happy ideas, he would have been far less surprised than he was on the morning of the 11th when he was roused from his dreams by the terrible crack of American rifles and the charging shout of the Nicaragua troops. Gen. Walker intended that Mora should receive and act upon the opinion that the Americans were frightened away and had taken the steamer as their quickest means of escape from the Costa Rican braves. His crossing the Lake towards San Carlos, the passage down to Castillo to change the Company stationed there, not only deceived but confirmed the deception of his foe, and so profoundly secret did he keep his own counsels and plans, that his own troops knew nothing of his intentions until they had returned to Granada, and been again ordered to march!

Mora had been given time to arrange his plans for a march upon Granada, to concentrate all his dispensable force in Rivas preparatory for the march, whilst not a Costa Rican had a thought that Walker and his Americans would ever meet them or dare to trouble them again. Thus off their guard, they were stolen upon by the "man of Destiny" and his heroic band, and in two hours six hundred Costa Ricans fell before their irresistible attacks, and had not hunger and fatigue, before and during the battle, unnerved their arms and impaired their strength, not a Costa Rican would have been left to return to the field to exercise his brutal cowardice in the butchery and mutilation of their wounded foes.

The chivalric and fearless exposure of Walker's men to the very blaze of battle, their dashing courage amid the very bullets of their covered foes, may serve to teach Gen. Mora that his enemies are as unconquerable as they are fearless, and afford him some glimpse of what will be his own fate should the fortunes of battle ever place him within the range of American rifles.

The red record of the 11th of April, inscribed upon the walls and pavements of Rivas should be a task for his constant study, and the shrieks and wails of dying women and children at Virgin as they fell before his cowardly butchering troops, should sound constantly in his ears until the stroke of vengeance falls upon his own head, for

"Time at last brings all things even," as Juan Rafael Mora will learn ere the war he is now waging upon Nicaragua is brought to a final close, and he has fully answered for the crimes he has committed "against the laws of nations, of humanity and of God," since he has been within the borders of our State.

ANOTHER ADVOCATE.—We see by the New Orleans papers that Miss Pellet, a lady of many friends in Nicaragua, delivered a lecture in that city on the 9th of April on the subject of Nicaragua. The lady has a reputation broad as the nation that gave her birth, and with the sober and earnest, her words will have great weight. Miss Pellett may have a mixture of that eccentricity which generally accompanies true genius; but she is a woman of remarkable character, and one whose good opinion is much to be prized. Her conclusions are not capable of purchase, and therefore they are valuable as the convictions of her reason. The enthusiast who sustains Nicaragua as a day dream or an excitement, is not reliable as an adviser; but the clear headed exposition of a rational mind in favor of the perpetuity and prosperity of the enterprise, wakens thought and action in the midst of permanence. The emigration we need to consolidate the civil government, does not hurry off with excitement, but waits until soberness has detailed the prospects and advantages of new projects. It is cautious, for it is troublesome to move with all its wealth and comfort; and therefore, while we applaud the progressive feature of our people, and welcome the young and ardent to these lands, we still continually long to see old age and its train of homes and hearth coming into the State. There is so much of good and benevolence in an old farmer's life, that we cannot constrain the wish to be in the happy circle of his joys; and it is only by appealing to the judgment of such men that they will consent to move their families and fortunes to Nicaragua.

Miss Pellett is just the advocate to produce this revolution. Her fame is one of reason and charity, and she will be believed. No enthusiasm can warp her mind from a just perception of the true condition of affairs, and while, what she is speaking will be attended to, no one will discredit the report. Her honesty cannot be impeached, her talent cannot be denied, and therefore she must be allowed to have the ability to form a good opinion and the honesty to announce it.

The address she delivered in New Orleans, was largely attended and much applauded. It consisted, says the Crescent, in a concise history of this country from 1823 to the present time, in which no two years had passed without a revolution. She described Gen. Walker's movements somewhat in detail showing that instead of an invasion, the whole affair was the acceptance of an offer from the more wealthy and intelligent class of people resident there. The advance of the army; its reception at various points; the character of the people, and their friendly feelings towards the existing order of things, were clearly limned. Alluding to the political state of affairs, the lady observed that Gen. Walker's government had been acknowledged by the Catholic clergy and was a fixed fact. The country is quiet and old feuds have been healed. As fifty-six men initiated the movement in that country it is probable the thousands now there and tending thither, will be able to maintain it. President Pierce's message had no unfavorable effect nor will have.

The chief object of popular interest is the arrival of steamships which usually bring reinforcements of strong, stalwart men, suited to a country's regeneration. Alluding to the complications with other Central American States, and Costa Rica especially, they were not considered at all dangerous. Walker needs American assistance to develop the country, but its government is established. Some speculations as to what the land will be when its Jacksons and Clays mount the stage, and a greater civilization is attained, closed the very agreeable and instructive discourse, which was warmly applauded.

AFTER THE ROBBERS.—The known existence of a number of petty thieves in this country, who, taking advantage of the circumstances of the war and the ignorance of the poor, are carrying on a system of petty thieving, has induced the President to issue a decree empowering the alcaldes, and governors of police, to proceed in the search after the rascals, and on their arrest, to punish them summarily. The energy of this movement will probably stop the evil instanter.

MISS PELLETT'S CHARITY.—The New Orleans Bee says that Miss Pellett intended to give the proceeds of her Lecture in that city to the Military Hospital of this city. Glorious little woman, if she would only know how proud the army is of her daring, she would feel that it is in truth something to be a fillibuster. We have added her to the list of "manifest destiny" names and feel perfectly satisfied she will accept the position.

GUATEMALA.

Guatemala, or the Republic of Central America, is bounded north by Mexico and the Gulf of Honduras, east by the Caribbean Sea, and south and west by the Pacific Ocean. It is a mountainous country, but does not exhibit any large tracts of table land like those of Mexico. The great chain of Cordilleras, which rises to so lofty a height in the north, sinks very rapidly in traversing this region, and as it approaches the Isthmus of Panama, becomes a mere rocky dike connecting the two continents of North and South America. The western coast of Guatemala is subject to terrific earthquakes, which have sometimes overwhelmed whole cities and destroyed thousands of people.

The history of Guatemala and the country itself, remained very little known to the rest of the world, until recent events brought them into notice; yet the records of the country appear in many respects worthy of investigation. The ancient Guatemalans had made a progress in civilization equal to that of the Mexicans. In the depths of the forest have been found the remains of a ancient cities, containing monuments similar in grandeur and ornament to the great structures of Mexico. On the walls of these edifices are found well executed sculptures, of a character denoting a common origin with that of the Mexican hieroglyphics. The Toltecs who preceded the Aztecs, as rulers that civilized Mexico, appear to have been driven southward and to have settled in Guatemala. After the conquest of Mexico, Cortes despatched Cristoval de Olid into the country bordering that empire on the south. Olid landed on the coast of Honduras, where he founded a town, to which he gave his own name. The fame of the Spanish conquest in Mexico spread rapidly through the country, and the Guatemalans sent ambassadors to Cortes offering to become vassals to the king of Spain. Cortes accepted their offers, and sent Pedro de Alvarado, one of his officers, who had been most active in the conquest of Mexico, to take possession of Guatemala and receive the submission of the natives.

The country was then divided into many different kingdoms independent of each other.

Alvarado marched from Mexico on the 13th of November, 1523, with a force of three hundred Spaniards and a large body of native auxiliaries, principally Tlascalans and Chichimecs. He first conquered Soconusco and Ixcatel. Further onward, he was met by the Quiches, who opposed his passage with resolute obstinacy. On the 14th of May, 1524, a desperate battle was fought in which the Quiches were defeated. Alvarado then advanced into the kingdom of Kuchiquel, where the Spaniards were received in a friendly manner. After resting there for a short time, they pushed their march into the territory of the Zutugues. On reaching a place called Amolonga, meaning a spring of water, they were, charmed with the beauty of the spot, which lay between two lofty mountains, from one of which streams of water were running down in every direction, while volumes of smoke and fire were issuing from the summit of the other. Here they determined to establish themselves, and accordingly laid the foundation of a city which they named St. Jago de los Caballeros de Guatemala. This was afterwards known as the "old city of Guatemala."

During the stay of Alvarado at this place, emissaries came to him from several caciques of the Pipil nation to offer their submission. They also informed him that the natives of Escuintla, who were a very warlike race had determined to oppose the Spaniards. Alvarado immediately proceeded to attack them. He had a large body of Kachique auxiliaries in his army, but as there were no roads in the country, they were obliged to cut their way through the woods, sometimes making a progress of only two leagues a day.

Although they reached the neighborhood of the town of Escuintla, without being discovered by the Indians, on a dark, rainy night, while the Indians were all asleep. The Spaniards made a sudden attack upon them; many fled to the woods at the first alarm, but a considerable number made a stand in some of the largest houses, where they barricaded themselves and fought with great desperation.

After a contest of five hours, the Spaniards seeing no appearance of submission on the part of the Indians, set fire to the town. Alvarado, at the same time, sent a message to the cacique informing him that unless he immediately submitted to the king of Spain, he would cut up and destroy all the maize and cocoa fields. This threat had its effect, and the Escuintla Indians, and the other communities in the neighborhood, acknowledged themselves the vassals of the Spanish monarch. Alvarado proceeded in his march encouraging and overcoming the natives in numerous obstinate battles, during a march of more than a thousand miles, till the whole country submitted to his arms.

Alvarado remained here two years. In 1526, he returned to Cortes, leaving his brother Gonzales to command in his absence. This officer was avaricious and cruel, and resolved to improve this opportunity to enrich himself. He issued an order that 800 Indians should bring him every day a reed of the size of his little finger filled with fine gold, on pain of being reduced to slavery. The unfortunate victims of his rapacity exerted themselves to the utmost, but were unable to pay the tribute. Gonzales punished them cruelly, and threatened to put them to death. The natives, driven to desperation, rose in rebellion. A force of 30,000 men were collected, and falling suddenly upon Guatemala, they drove the Spaniards out of the place, with the loss of many killed and wounded. The Spaniards were compelled to abandon the neighborhood till the return of Alvarado, when the war was commenced against the natives. After a campaign of very severe fighting, they were again subdued.

Guatemala was created into a province styled an Audiencia, having a slight dependence on the

vicereignty of Mexico. No other part of Spanish America was so completely shut out from the observation of the rest of the world as Guatemala for nearly three centuries. All the intercourse between this country and Europe was carried on through the Mexican port of Vera Cruz.

The old city of Guatemala is remarkable for the calamities which mark its history. It may be regarded as the most unfortunate city that ever existed. In 1532, the neighborhood was ravaged, and the city thrown into consternation by a wild beast of uncommon size and ferocity, which descended from the mountain called *water volcanic*, and devoured the cattle of the inhabitants. Alvarado was compelled to take the field against the powerful enemy, and it was only after a hunting campaign of five months, in which the whole city was engaged, that the monster was killed. In 1536, a fire broke out in the city which consumed the greater part of the buildings. A more terrible calamity occurred in September, 1541. For three days an incessant rain fell, and on the fourth, the waters descended in a perfect deluge, accompanied by the most tremendous thunder and lightning. In the midst of this dreadful storm, on the morning of the 11th, the volcano in the neighborhood burst forth into flames in the most terrific manner; violent earthquakes shook the ground, and the inhabitants imagined the end of the world was at hand. An immense torrent of water then rushed down the mountain, carrying with it enormous rocks and trees. This destructive mass fell upon the city, overwhelming nearly all the houses, and burying great numbers of the inhabitants under its ruins. The city was rebuilt about a league distant from the original spot, but the inhabitants could not escape the disasters to which it seemed to be doomed. A fatal epidemic, attended with a profuse bleeding at the nose, swept away great numbers of the people in 1558. Earthquakes in 1563, 1575, 1576 and 1577, threw down public buildings and caused other serious damages. On the 27th of December 1581, the volcano threw out such quantities of thick smoke and ashes, that the sun was entirely obscured, and lamps were lighted at noon.

In 1585, earthquakes were so constant throughout the year that not an interval of eight days passed without a violent shock. For months together, the mountain was in a perpetual flame. On the 21st of December, 1586, a terrible earthquake destroyed the greater part of the city, burying the people beneath the ruins.

In 1601, an unknown pestilential disorder, equal in malignity, and the suddenness of its fatal effects to the cholera, carried off great numbers of the inhabitants. On the 18th of February, 1651, the earth shook with a dreadful subterranean noise. Many houses were thrown down, the tiles of the roofs flew in all directions, like straws before a gust of wind. The bells of the churches were rung by the vibrations of the peeples; great masses of rocks were rolled down the mountains, and even the wild beasts were so terrified that they quitted their retreats in the forests, and fled to the habitations of men for shelter.

THE NEW LITANY.—From doctors' pills, and western chills, and other ills, deliver us. From want of gold, and wives that scold, and mailens old, and sharpers old, deliver us. From flies, and greenish eyes, and cloudy skies, and love that dies, fickle ties, and gaudy dyes, deliver us. From bearded females, strongminded women (hi don't jingle,) female lecturers and all other masculine ladies, deliver us. From cracking doors, a wife that snores, confounded bores, deliver us. From cholic gripes, and Mrs. Snies, deliver us. From modest girls, with waving curls, and teeth of pearls—Oh, never mind!

The New York Journal of Commerce says: the report that the Chamber of Commerce of that city will hold a special meeting to take some action upon the questions at issue between our Government and England is premature. No such meeting is contemplated at present.

A meeting of the friends of Mr. Buchanan in Baltimore was to be held on the evening of the 8th inst., in that city, for the purpose of urging the claims of that gentleman upon the Democratic party as a candidate for the Presidency.

The editor of the New York Tribune undertakes to tell what is said and done by "men who know the ropes."—That editor may not know the ropes himself, but possibly he will become acquainted with one of them if he doesn't learn to behave himself.—*Prentice.*

Anson P. Morrill, late Governor of Maine, has been unanimously elected pound keeper in his native town, where his merits are appreciated. So says the Boston Post.

Among other notable arrivals announced at the Jardin des Plantes in Paris is that of a live alligator, six feet long, from the Mississippi river.

At the various ship yards in N. York there are now building only sixteen vessels of all kinds, of 16,350 tonnage.

Mr. Fillmore is expected to return from Europe in June.

BOSTON TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO. In Massachusetts Colony there was a law which required a daily register to be kept in each family of what was done by each individual composing it; stocks being the means most relied on for keeping the framework of society together—appropriately placed directly in front of the church door. Just as with the builder of the Bastille of France, to whom the Bishop might appropriately have made a lation, it appears that the carpenter who first made the stocks was the first to suffer from them, by reason of his extortionate charges. One of the laws of the Colony contained a distinct recognition of slavery; even a fugitive slave law was passed. The limited notions which prevailed of true freedom were illustrated in the liability of any person to be reduced to slavery for a limited term, if guilty of what the court might be pleased to consider "ill and insolent carriage." The year 1633 witnessed a remarkable interference with freedom of individual action. "all christian people being forbidden to have lectures during the week before one o'clock in the afternoon." This regulation appeared not to have been called for, for so long would the zealous clergy of that period preach, that numerous of their hearers adopted the expedient of cutting little private doors from their pews through the sides of the meeting houses, from which they might escape when the fortieth or fiftieth head of the discourse was reached—a device which the law stepped in to restrain. Presently idleness was made a legal sin; constables were charged to take care of "common coasters"—the loafers of two hundred years ago. The law entered the house to prescribe the use of tobacco, permitting no man to take it in the presence of strangers; it took away the custom of drinking healths, and stamped D on the drunkard; it had its eye, too, on unguarded publications likely to give offence to the court.

SHAKESPEARE'S HEROINES.—It is remarkable that the daughters of Shakespeare with whom we are most acquainted, Desdemona, Juliet, Jessica, Hero, Miranda, Rosalind, Celia and Portia, have neither brother or sister. Each of them is the only child of her parents. Ophelia has no sister. With the exception of Juliet, motherless. Although Lady Capulet talks of her old age, being warned to a sepulchre, she was but twenty-eight when she proposed to her daughter the acceptance of Paris hand. There is no confiding love, nor affectionate intercourse between Juliet and her mother. On the contrary, she is reserved and secret, keeping her stranger to her thoughts. Lady Macbeth stands distinctly apart from the other females of Shakespeare, knowing no kin, as if authors of herself, yet she is restrained by reverential awe, when, intent on evil, she casts her eyes upon the image of her sleeping father. Jessica is insensible to any such touch of natural tenderness. The daughters of Lear, with their deformity, scarcely surpass her in cruelty and filial impiety. She betrays her father, plunders his house, bears off his family remembrances; clopes with his enemies and the enemies of her race. Even the ring of Leah, on which she knew his old age doted, she profanely exchanges for a monkey, and, in the end, consorts and feasts amidst exultations over his overthrow and ruin. Desdemona is an unkind daughter. She deceives, and clandestinely, in the night, deserts her father's house for the "sooty bosom of a Moor." The match was mortal to him, grief of it broke his heart. In all her subsequent career, in sunshine and in storm, and even in the last memorable evening in the bed chamber, alone with Amelia, when her thoughts recur to her childhood and the memories of her mother and her mother's maid Barbara rise up before her, she has not a tear, nor word of pity or tenderness, or even a thought for her neglected and languishing father.

Mrs. Hoar, wife of the Hon. S. Hoar, of Concord, Mass., is the only surviving child of Rodger Sherman, one of the signers of the declaration of Independence.

POLICY OF RUSSIA.—The London Press, said to be the organ of Mr. Disraeli, which sometimes has very early information, says, in an article in reference to the peace conference at Paris:

The decision of the court of St. Petersburg in favor of peace marks distinctly a change in its national policy.

The military system of Russia has for years past oppressed the energies of the people and prevented the development of the country. The Muscovite population are not naturally warlike; their genius is for the arts of peace and for industrial enterprise. The vast military establishment of Russia has grown with the growth of the Empire, and been maintained through a conviction that it was necessary to secure or extend her vast territory. She has now reached that stage of national life when change has become a necessity. The Emperor Nicholas, who represented in his person the military system, precipitated its progress from a consciousness that if much longer delayed it might be opposed by his own subjects. He saw the danger of a collision with Europe, but saw also the danger of resistance to his rule. Throughout his reign he had nursed the strength of his army as essential to the traditional policy of Russia. Lately he perceived that that policy must be abandoned, or that a great though desperate effort must be made to confirm it.

The present Emperor, is the representative of an opposite system and of more enlightened ideas. He believes that the greatness of a country depends less on the amount of its armed force than on the progress, wealth and intelligence of its people. With great skill and judgement he has taken advantage of events to secure that policy of peace and industrial development of which he was always the votary.

The Plenipotentiaries he has selected indicate not only his own leanings, but the predominance of his sentiments in the St. Petersburg Cabinet. Count Orloff has always been opposed to the politics of the war party. He has made no secret of his conviction that it was for the interests of Russia to be at peace with Europe, and aspire to greatness by the cultivation of her immense natural resources. Baron Brunow, with a better appreciation of the power of this country than the generality of his countrymen can be supposed to possess, has been the consistent friend of the English alliance. We have reason to believe that their instructions are to agree to any terms which do not involve the humiliation of Russia.

AMERICAN TOBACCO IN EUROPE.—During the past year there were exported from the United States to England 24,203,000 pounds of tobacco, and to France 50,866,000. The war with Russia appears to have largely augmented the exports of tobacco to France, as it is indispensable in the French armies. The average annual exportation to France from the United States is about £2,000,000 pounds—15,796,000 pounds being the quantity exported in 1853. Abolish the *regie* (or Government monopoly) in France, and lower the duties in England to any reasonable standard, and these two countries would open a market for every pound that could be exported from the United States.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times of the 12th ult. states, that the mystery of the recent improved relations between Austria and the United States been cleared up. An Austro-American commercial treaty is about to be formed, in order to open a direct trade between the United States and Austria, for the import of cotton and other products direct from America, instead of from London and Liverpool. The writer intimates that a treaty of commerce between the United States and Austria will be concluded at no distant day.

The New Jersey Legislature has adopted resolutions in favor of maintaining the American construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Judge Hanna, of Vincennes, has decided the Indiana Liquor law unconstitutional.

Parte Española.

Sábado, Abril 26 1856.

SE PUBLICARA

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TERMINOS DE SUSCRIPCION:

Por una copia, el año,\$ 8 00

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El TRABAJO DE CADA DESCRIPCION será ejecutado con limpieza y despachado en los términos mas razonables, en la oficina del Nicaraguense, hacia la parte, Nordeste de la plaza, (directamente opuesto a la casa de Cabillo.)

AGENTES.

En la Bahía de la Virgen... W. & J. GARRARD
En San Juan del Norte... W. N. WOOD & SON.
En Punta Arenas, Don DIONISIO TIRON.

DE OFICIO.

INTENDENCIA GENERAL DE EJERCITO.

Granada, Abril 12 de 1856.

Todos los que hayan hecho suplementos en efectos ó efectivo para el ejército se presentarán en la oficina de esta Intendencia General con los comprobantes necesarios, á fin de proceder á la correspondiente liquidacion.

De órden del

Brig. Gral. Domingo de Goicouria.

Intendente General.

Thomas F. Fisher,

Col. y primer asist. Intendente General.

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores del Supremo Gobierno del Estado de Nicaragua.

CASA DE GOBIERNO,

Leon, abril 16 de 1856.

Señor Encargado de Negocios y

Cónsul General de España.

El infrascrito Ministro de Estado en el Despacho de Relaciones exteriores de Nicaragua tiene la honra de dirigirse al Sr. Encargado de negocios Cónsul general de España manifestándole de órden del Supremo Gobierno: que se tiene noticia, que varios ciudadanos del Estado, conforme á la disposicion textual de la constitucion, han solicitado inscribirse en la matrícula de nacionales españoles que deba llevar ese Consulado conforme al último inciso del artículo 9º del tratado de 25 de Julio de 1850: que como este acto lo entiende el Gobierno ofensivo á los derechos de Nicaragua y contrario al espíritu de justicia y de pública conveniencia, y aun al sentido del mismo tratado, no ha podido dar asenso á un hecho que se atribuye autorizado por el Sr. Encargado de negocios y Cónsul general de España, cuando ningún participio se ha dado al Gobierno de Nicaragua ni á sus agentes subalternos en estas pretensiones.

Acreditarse el origen de los que pretendan tenerlo en España por naturaleza, es un hecho que requiere justificacion, y un hecho ademas que con perjuicio de los derechos de Nicaragua substrahe el número de sus súbditos, á la vez que no les disminuye sus deberes hacia estos: actos semejantes que dañifican los derechos de un tercero, jamas se obran sin su intervencion, por que seria faltar á la justicia generalmente reconocida en los procedimientos mas comunes.

Hasta hoy, el Gobierno no ha recibido de sus autoridades inmediatas, noticia de que se haya preparado con estas formalidades ninguna justificacion para acreditar la naturaleza y nacionalidad de los que intenten recobrar la suya primitiva, y los casos que al Gobierno se han denunciado son tales que no están comprendidos en lo dispositivo del artículo 9º del tratado: y el Gobierno siempre circunspecto cual cumple á su dignidad y á la justicia que hace á la ilustracion del Señor Encargado de negocios, ha tenido á bien ordenar al infrascrito le dirija la presente para obtener una explicacion, que no duda será satisfactoria.

Al cumplir con esta órden tiene el infrascrito la honra de renovar al Sr. Encargado de negocios sus respetos y consideracion.—D U. L.—ZELEDON.

CONFORME.—Republica de Nicaragua, Ministerio de relaciones exteriores, Leon, abril 11 de 1856.—SALINAS.

Republica de Nicaragua—Ministerio de Relaciones.

Casa de Gobierno,
Leon, marzo 28 de 1856.

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

El Presidente Provisorio de la Republica de Nicaragua, á sus habitantes.

Queriendo hacer mas expedita y benéfica la ejecucion del decreto emitido sobre colonizacion el 23 de noviembre del año ppdo; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Art. 1º Se establece una direccion de colonizacion para llevar á efecto las disposiciones del citado decreto de 23 de noviembre último.

Art. 2º La direccion se compondrá de tres individuos nombrados por el Gobier, no con la dotacion que se designe por separado; y residirá en el lugar donde el mismo Gobierno resida.

Art. 3º Reunidos los nombrados el día que se les señale, procederán á elegir de entre ellos un Presidente, un Vice-presidente y un Secretario, pudiendo ser éste de fuera de su seno.

Art. 4º Son atribuciones de la direccion: 1º oír las solicitudes que los inmigrados deben hacer por escrito en papel del sello 3º sobre asignacion de terrenos baldios, y despatcharlas con arreglo al citado decreto de 23 de noviembre: 2º velar por que los agraciados cumplan con las obligaciones que en los artículos 3º, 4º y 5º de dicha disposicion se les imponen, y declarar en su caso lo que corresponda: 3º llevar un libro por cada Departamento para los registros de los terrenos concedidos. 4º Nombrar agentes en los departamentos para que auxilien á la direccion en los reconocimientos de tierras que convenga hacerse, y todo lo concerniente al buen desempeño de sus tareas: 5º mandar se verifiquen los deslindes entre tierras de propiedad y terrenos baldios, por agrimensores, ó personas inteligentes, con noticia y concurrencia de los interesados: 6 mandar levantar plantas topográficas en cada departamento, de manera que puedan notarse los terrenos baldios, y determinarse las tierras de propiedad, y las destinadas á cada pueblo para siembras, y ejidos: 7º anotar en el libro correspondiente el cambio de colonos, cuando el actual poseedor venda su suerte á otro; cuya venta será nula si no consta al pié del documento respectivo, haberse anotado como queda prevenido.

Art. 6º Comuníquese á quienes correspondan.—Dado en Leon, á 29 de marzo de 1856.—PATRICIO RIVAS.—Al Sr. Ministro de relaciones y gobernacion.

Y de suprema órden lo inserto á U para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en el Departamento de su mando; acusandome el correspondiente recibo. SALINAS.

Republica de Nicaragua—Ministerio de Relaciones.

Casa de Gobierno,
Leon, abril 11 de 1856.

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

“El Presidente Provisorio de la Republica de Nicaragua, á sus habitantes,

Considerando: que para reprimir el detestable vicio del hurto y del robo con toda la eficacia y prontitud que el propietario y aun la generalidad demandan de la autoridad pública en las presentes circunstancias, no son suficientes los medios comunes, dispendiosos y dilatorios por su naturaleza; y que los procesos judiciales no deben embazarar las medidas del resorte gubernativo que exige la policia de seguridad; en uso de sus facultades.

DECRETA:

Art. 1º Los Gobernadores de policia de todos los puntos de la Republica, procederán sin pérdida de tiempo, á la captura de los ladrones que sean consuetudinarios, segun la declaracion conteste de dos testigos de probidad, que deberán examinar de oficio.

Art. 2º Sin perjuicio de que los Gobernadores pasen testimonio de la diligencia de que habla el art. anterior á la autoridad judicial correspondiente para la instruccion del proceso contra el culpado, mantendrán á éste en completa seguridad bajo sus órdenes, y dedicado á los trabajos públicos que el Gobierno designe.

Art. 3. El estricto y especial deber que por el presente decreto se impone á los gobernadores, se entenderá sin perjuicio de que obren á prevención con ellos los Prefectos y sub-prefectos.

Art. 4º Los Prefectos y gobernadores de policia que se manifiesten morosos en el cumplimiento de la obligacion que se les impone, incurrirán por la primera vez en una multa que no sea menor de quince pesos fuertes, ni mayor de veinticinco; y por la segunda, á mas de la multa, serán suspensos, ó depuestos de sus empleos.

Dado en Leon á 11 de abril de 1856.—PATRICIO RIVAS.—Al Sr. Srío. del despacho de relaciones y gobernacion.”

Y de órden suprema lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en el departamento de su mando; esperando el correspondiente recibo.—Salinas.

Republica de Nicaragua—Ministerio de Relaciones.

Casa de Gobierno,
Leon, abril 9 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el acuerdo siguiente:

“EL GOBIERNO.

Queriendo dar el lleno á lo dispuesto en el decreto de 19 de marzo ppdo. en que se establece la direccion de colonizacion: atendiendo á que el nombramiento de los individuos que han de componerla, debe recaer en sujetos de conocidas aptitudes y probidad; en sus facultades

ACUERDA.

1º Nómbrase vocales propietarios de la direccion de colonizacion de la Republica á los Señores Don Hermenegildo Zepeda, Don Gregorio Juarez y Don Joaquin Vijil.

2º Nómbranse suplentes de la misma direccion á los Señores Don Sebastian Marengo, Don Juan Bautista Sacaza y Don Pedro Cardenal.

2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden.—Leon, abril 9 de 1856.—Rivas.

Y de suprema órden lo trascriba á U para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en el Departamento de su mando; esperando me acuse el correspondiente recibo.—Salinas.

Nombramientos.

Por acuerdo gubernativo de 22 de Marzo último se nombró Prefecto para el Departamento Oriental al Sr. Coronel Don Trinidad Salazar; quedando de Subdelegado de hacienda del mismo Departamento el Sr. Teniente Coronel Don Raimundo Selva.

Por el id. de 1º del corriente, fué nombrado el Sr. Don José María Sarria Prefecto del Departamento Occidental, y Subdelegado de hacienda del mismo el Sr. Don Miguel Robelo.

Por el de 2 del presente se nombró Administrador de correos de la diudad de Leon, al Sr. Don Luiz Marin; y

Por el de 9 del actual se nombró Gobernador de Policia del distrito de Chinandega al Sr. Don Francisco Carreon.

Circular

A los Gobiernos de Honduras, San Salvador y Guatemala:

Ministerio de Relaciones del Supremo Gobierno de la Republica de Nicaragua.—Casa de Gobierno. Leon, Abril 11 de 1856.—Señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores del Supremo Gobierno de . . .

Tengo el honor de participar á Vs. que siendo invadida esta Republica por fuerzas de Costa Rica, á consecuencia de la declaratoria de guerra que su Gobierno hizo á Nicaragua sin motivo alguno y sin observar las reglas acostumbradas en todos los paises, y prescriptas por la razon y el derecho internacional: habiendo ocupado la plaza de Rivas en ocasion que el cuartel general se habia trasladado á Granada, y al favor de la traicion de un Jefe de los que servian en dicha plaza: el Ejército del Gobierno compuesto de una parte de la falange Americana y una columna de hijos del pais al mando del Sr. Jeneral en Jefe D. Guillermo Walker, atacó al enemigo el once del corriente, á las ocho y media de la mañana, y dentro algunas horas lo deshizo completamente.

El Sr. Presidente de Nicaragua siente las desgracias del pueblo Costarricense arrebatado hoy por su Gobierno á una

guerra tan injusta, como ajena del carácter pacífico y laborioso de aquellos habitantes; y querria evitarla si fuese posible. Apetece la paz; y tiene la satisfaccion de haber trabajado y seguir dando pasos para conseguirla sobre bases de dignidad y justicia.

Dígnese el Sr. Ministro elevar lo espuesto al conocimiento del Sr. Presidente de ese Estado, y admitir las consideraciones de mi distinguido aprecio como su atento servidor.

SEBASTIAN SALINAS.

VICTORIA DE SARAPIQUÍ.

El Jeneral Walker habia enviado unos 30 hombres á ocupar la entrada del Sarapiquí en el San Juan, para impedir que los de Costa Rica cortasen la comunicacion exterior con esta plaza, y acaso sorprendiesen la guarnicion del Castillo Viejo.

Los Costarricenses en número de 250 á 300 hombres que vieron el Sarapiquí ocupado por las fuerzas de Nicaragua, atravesaron por tierra hasta situarse en la confluencia de ambos rios.

Las fuerzas del Jeneral Walker aumentadas ya con algunos voluntarios de la expedicion que venia de los Estados Unidos, batieron á los Costarricenses el día 10 del corriente, los derrotaron completamente, los pusieron bien presto en la mas vergonzosa fuga, y siguiéndoles la pista, les mataron de 25 á 30 hombres, habiendo solamente dos heridos y un muerto en las fuerzas de Nicaragua.

¡Honor y gloria á los valientes de Sarapiquí! ¡Honor y gloria al Jeneral en Jefe! ¡Honor y gloria á todos los amigos de la libertad y de la verdadera democracia! Y mengua y baldon eterno al patido agitador legitimista, que tantas calamidades ha atraído sobre este desventurado suelo!!!!

Para Todos los Gobiernos de Centro-América.

Es útil copiar algunas de las palabras del dictámen de la Comision de relaciones exteriores de la Cámara de Representantes de los Estados Unidos, cuando en Marzo de 1822 aquel Gobierno reconoció á los de las Secciones de la América antes española y la independencia que habian proclamado.

“Quién es el soberano legítimo de un pais? No es cuestion permitida á las naciones, á las cuales solamente corresponde tratar con las potencias que existen.— En este punto convienen todos los escritores de derecho público, y tambien convienen en su práctica todas las naciones civilizadas. Inútil es aqui citar autoridades en apoyo de una doctrina que es familiar á cuantos han tributado alguna atencion á esta materia; y lo seria igualmente retroceder, para su ilustracion práctica, á las guerras civiles entre las casas de York y de Lancaster. Mucho tiempo ha que los gefes de aquellas casas contendientes, alternativamente triunfaron y mandaron, y alternativamente fueron reconocidos y obedecidos, segun que ellas ejercian necesariamente el poder sin demostrar su derecho. Monarquias ha habido convertidas en Republicas; poderosos usurpadores reconocidos por las naciones extranjeras con preferencia á los legítimos y desvalidos pretendientes. La historia moderna está henchida de ejemplos semejantes. ¿No hemos visto nosotros en el breve período de nuestros días á los Gobiernos variar de formas y de gefes segun prevalecia el poder ó la pasion del momento, y hacerlo así en virtud del principio mismo en cuestion, sin perjuicio material y permanente de las relaciones con los otros gobiernos? ¿No hemos visto á los Emperadores y Reyes de ayer, recibiendo, sobre los tronos de Soberanos desterrados que clamaban sus derechos, las embajadas amistosas de otras potencias en las cuales aquellos desterrados Soberanos habian buscado un asilo? ¿Y no hemos visto el día de hoy á aquellos Emperadores y Reyes, así cortados y reconocidos ayer, despojados de sus cetros, y por que solo han variado sus circunstancias, ser tratados como usurpadores por sus sucesores que tambien á su turno han sido reconocidos y acariaciados por las mismas potencias extranjeras?

La paz del mundo y la independencia de cada uno de los miembros de la gran

familia política, equieren que ellos mismos sean los jueces exclusivos de sus procedimientos interiores, y que el hecho solo deba ser mirado por las otras naciones.

BATALLA DE RIVAS.

En nuestra última publicación relativa a la segunda batalla de Rivas, dijimos que: *al batallón a las órdenes del Teniente Coronel Sanders, se le mandó entrar por la calle que pasa por el lado del Oeste de la Plaza, y el lado del Este fué atacado por la fuerza al mando del Coronel Fry.* En este informe cometimos un error que la justicia y la convicción de nuestro deber nos obligan a corregir. El plan de ataque fué dispuesto de la manera siguiente: La compañía A, B, C y D del 1º batallón de rifles al mando del Teniente Coronel Sanders, tenía orden de empezar el asalto por el costado del Norte de la plaza, mientras lo hiciera por el sur, la compañía E, F y G. a las órdenes del Mayor Brewster. Los oficiales que respectivamente mandaban las referidas compañías, eran los Capitanes Anderson, Rudler y Mason. Ellos fueron los primeros que llegaron a la plaza, y aunque no eran mas de 80 hombres en su totalidad, avanzaron al traves de un mortífero fuego, con la mas osada intrepidez. La reducida fuerza al mando del Mayor Brewster desplegó una notable bizarría e hizo prodigios de valor. La compañía E que estaba a la vanguardia perdió 7 hombres y tuvo 5 heridos. Uno de estos fué el Capitan Frank Anderson, uno de los 56 del Vesta, que fué herido en el brazo. En la batalla de Rivas, el Capitan Anderson recibió dos heridas, y aunque no bien restablecido de ellas, con recomendable heroísmo quiso arrostrar los peligros de la segunda campaña. En esta última campaña recibió otras dos, bastante considerables aunque no peligrosas heridas. La perseverancia y bizarría desplegadas por este oficial merecen un elogio general de todos los oficiales y miembros del ejército liberal de Nicaragua. La comp. F, anteriormente de Caballería, pero incorporada en el primer batallón de rifles bajo la dirección del Capitan Rudler, oficial muy valiente y de gran mérito, se sostuvo con un valor que nadie sobrepujó. Sus pérdidas en muertos y heridos fueron menores que las que sufrieron las compañías que con ella recibieron el fuego del enemigo. La compañía G al mando del Capitan Mason fue la que mas sufrió en el combate atendido el número de sus muertos y heridos. En vista del corto número de que se componían las compañías que estaban a las órdenes del Mayor Brewster, y la posición en extremo peligrosa a que estuvieron espuestos aquellos valientes, no se puede tributar una ecesiva alabanza a los intrépidos oficiales e indomables soldados que sostuvieron tan difícil asalto.

Las compañías que estaban al mando del Teniente Coronel Sanders, en el ataque del Este, y en todo el lado Norte de la plaza, se condujeron con el mas ejemplar heroísmo. El número de muertos y heridos en esta acción, dan testimonio de su adhesión a sus oficiales, y su fidelidad a la causa por la cual arrostraban tan inminente peligro. El Capitan Harrell de la compañía D fué uno de los muertos, y en él perdió el ejército un oficial digno de aprecio, y un distinguido caballero. Entre los heridos de la compañía B, están los Tenientes Leonard, Porter y Ayers, oficiales de conocida valentía, y hombres de elevado mérito. El Teniente Leonard, era otro de los 56 del Vesta, y durante la guerra se ha conducido con un valor tan sostenido y ejemplar que le hace acreedor a la mas alta recomendación. El Capitan Cayce de la compañía C, fué gravemente herido en ambas manos mientras mandaba el formidable ataque sobre el cañón del enemigo. El es un hombre de un valor a toda prueba, y su jente arrojó el peligro bajo sus órdenes con la mayor jovialidad. El Teniente Latimer de la compañía fué tambien gravemente herido, aunque no de muerte.

La tropa al mando del Coronel Natzmer y Mayor O'Neil fué contra la plaza por una calle traviesa de la parte del Sur, y las tropas del pais bajo las órdenes del Coronel Machado, atacaron por el lado del Norte simultáneamente a la entrada

de las fuerzas que mandaban el Teniente Coronel Sanders y el Mayor Brewster.

Por una mala inteligencia de las instrucciones, el Coronel Machado, con las fuerzas de naturales a su mando, en vez de atacar la ciudad por el punto que se le habia designado, se unió al Teniente Coronel Sanders; pero hizo servicios de importancia en el feroz combate que tuvo efecto a continuación. Su gran denuesto y bazarria se sostuvo heroicamente hasta el momento mismo de su muerte, que tuvo efecto con la espada en la mano animando a sus compañeros hasta cesar el último aliento. Los oficiales inmundiados que estaban a sus órdenes se condujeron con gran valor; y no seria ecesariado nada que se dijese en honor de las tropas que mandaban.

El batallón de infantería ligera a las órdenes del Coronel Fry que se habia mantenido como una fuerza de reserva, atacó la plaza como 10 ó 15 minutos despues de pasado el asalto, y dando un grito de guerra sus fuerzas se mezclaron con sus compañeros de armas en lo mas intrincado del combate. El Capitan Linton, de la compañía I, valiente como el que mas en aquella peligrosa campaña, cayó mortalmente herido al frente de sus valerosos y decididos compañeros. El Teniente, Jamerson de la compañía D, oficial de un mérito acreditado y hombre de reconocido valor, recibió una penosa herida en una pierna. De aquellas dos compañías hubo 7 muertos y 6 heridos.

En el 2º Batallón de Rifleros, a las órdenes del Coronel Natzmer, el Teniente 2º Anderson, de la compañía D, recibió una grave herida. En este batallón hubo 6 muertos y 6 heridos.

Una de las faces mas interesantes de la batalla de Rivas fué la presencia de algunos de los ánimos valerosos que se aventuraron primero en aquella plaza a dar una batalla bajo el dudoso auspicio tan solamente de 56 hombres. De aquel número primitivo que se embarcaron en el Vesta, y que atacaron primero al enemigo en el desastroso campo de Rivas, hubo 16 que participaron de la reciente campaña. Estos fueron el Mayor T. B. Markham, el Capitan Frank Anderson, el Capitan D. K. Bayley, el Capitan Peter Veeder, el Teniente L. G. Gay, el Teniente S. M. Leonard, el Teniente G. Gist, el Sargento Wm. Sarsfield, y los simples soldados Moses Anderson, T. Blanch, J. Colmers, H. Lyons, Dr. Matthews, T. Norris y C. Travella. Estos hombres sin escepcion se portaron con una bizarría que merece la mas alta admiración y aplauso. Ellos se hicieron altamente notables durante la acción como si procediesen en la convicción de que Rivas les debía una sangrienta ovación. De este número los Tenientes Stoll y Gay fueron muertos, y el Mayor Markham, y los Capitanes Anderson y Bayley, los Tenientes Leonard y Gist, y el Sargento Sarsfield fuéron heridos. El Teniente Stoll, ayudante del Coronel D. Bruno Natzmer, sirvió con la mayor eficacia, y se ha dicho auténticamente que como unos 13 enemigos cayeron bajo sus golpes, ántes que pagase con su muerte la pena de su heroica bizarría. El Teniente Gay sucumbió en el ataque que proyectó, y que requería un valor del mas formidable carácter para proseguirle.

Tributando justos aplausos a las meritorias acciones de los muertos y de los heridos seria injusto dejar en el olvido los memorables hechos de armas de aquellos que sostuvieron la lucha hasta su término, manifestando en su conducta la mas completa abnegación y heroísmo. Entre otros muchos, nadie desplegó mas decidido valor, ni mas formidable intrepidez, ni se ha hecho mas acreedor al respeto y admiración del ejército, que el ilustre Capitan Veeder. Ciertamente el noble denuesto que le hacia olvidarse de sí mismo, durante la lucha le hace acreedor a una consideración en nada inferior a la que se debe a los que en este día han alcanzado una gloria inmarcesible por acciones de valor y de heroísmo. En su totalidad el reducido número de individuos que aun nos quedan de los valientes que componían la pequeña hueste del Vesta, merecen por su intrépida acción las mas justas y entusiasmadas alabanzas.

En union de los mencionados patriotas hay otros cuya conducta digna de alaban-

za los hace acreedores a la mas honrosa mención. Ellos no estaban en concesion con ningun mando especial del ejército: pero obraron por un impulso de patriotismo y el valor los impelió hasta lo mas intrincado del combate. Nosotros recomendamos pues, con orgullo y con placer la bizarría y denodada acción del Coronel O. J. McDonald, de los Capitanes Cook, Brady y Drinker del departamento del cuartel general; del Mayor W. R. Rogers, y el Capitan Mahon, y John Pellicer del departamento de la comisaría; del Mayor Webber ciudadano voluntario, del Teniente J. S. Lyons, sujeto anteriormente a las órdenes del Mayor Brewer, de J. Armstrong y J. Finney, del departamento de la Tesorería Jeneral y de Michael McCarty como un hombre impávido. Todos mostraron un arrajado y brillante valor por lo cual merecen los mismos elogios, y entre ellos murieron Lyons y Finney quedando gravemente heridos Armstrong, Cook, y Bradley, McDonald y Webber están perdidos y se teme que no hayan escapado del desastroso combate.

Considerado todo, la campaña de Rivas no puede dejar de reputarse como una gloriosa victoria; y aunque a la verdad hemos perdido algunos, de nuestros mejores y mas valientes campeones, su muerte ha sido espiciada con la sangre de numerosos enemigos, a quienes la derrota ha desalentado; y aunque han vuelto de nuevo al campo de su desastre, ellos estan desprovistos de celo y faltos de confianza. Vaguen pues en torno de Nicaragua, y bien pronto ofrecerán oblaciones en el culto del liberalismo, sobre las aras del progreso democrático.

Pu dieran mencionarse asimismo con honor, los nombres de muchos de nuestros soldados en particular; pero el nombrar a uno eesjuria que lo fuesen todos, y no tenemos espacio para tanto.

El departamento de la música del ejército merece recomendarse por haberse lanzado con los primeros, al ataque de la plaza, y es de notarse que uno de los tambores rompió su caja y se arrojó al combate como una ocupación de preferencia. Varios grupos de muchachos contemplaban esta sanguinaria escena cual si hubiese sido una chanza; y si todo el ejército se hubiese compuesto de hombres de ese temple, el enemigo no hubiera permanecido en la ciudad una hora despues de la entrada de los Americanos.

EJECUCION.—El hombre llamado Campbell, que mató a Mooney de un balazo el día que salieron las tropas para Rivas, fué juzgado por un consejo de guerra, el martes, y condenado a muerte. Dicho reo fué ejecutado el jueves a las 6 de la mañana, en la plaza, en presencia de todo el ejército.

NOBLEZA

COMO DEBE ENTENDERSE

Es traducción libre de las obras de Boileau.

De una vana apariencia, seductora, El brillo engañador no me deslumbra; Que a un noble corazón la virtud sola Le distingue y encumbra.

¿Qué importa haber nacido De algun héroe famoso, esclarecido, Al que nunca siguió su heroico ejemplo; Al que no ama el honor, ni evita el vicio, Ni jamás a la patria hizo un servicio, Ni respeto a las leyes tuvo nunca, Ni horror a la injusticia detestable; Ni dormir sabe armado al aire libre, Ni en lo alto de un muro, en lid ardiente, Rechazó los asaltos cual valiente? Por noble estimaré al que así lo muestre, Venga de estirpes reales en buen hora, Tenga mil abuelos, y aun pretenda Que en siglos muy remotos es ignorado De algun guerrero ilustre ha descendido, Sea de Aquiles, de César, ó Alejandro; Fuera en vano que un ánimo mezquino Un orijen tan alto le negara; Que el mérito por todo le bastara. Mas cuando acaso del glorioso Alcides Alguno en línea recta descendiese, Si solo procediese Con bajeza infamante; Su proceder indigno, degradante, Fuera mengua al gran cúmulo de abuelos, Que cual testigos en su contra hablarán;

Y el renombre glorioso que dejaran En mármoles y bronce Solo sirviera entónces Para mostrar al mundo su ignominia. ¡Cuán en vano descansa orgullecido, Al abrigo de nombres venerados, Aquel por quien han sido mancillados! Honrar con las virtudes de los padres Al que así dejenera, A mis ojos no es mas que una quimera... Yo en un ser semejante solo miro, Un cobarde impostor, desopinado, Mentiroso, traidor, falso, malvado; Un loco furibundo, un ser perdido, De un tronco ilustre un vástago podrido. El Amigo del Pueblo.

PENSAMIENTOS.

La mentira y el error dominan el mundo, y la verdad solo reside en el corazón de un hombre de bien dotado de un verdadero espíritu de observación y de análisis.

El camino de la gloria está sembrado de flores y de espinas; es menester sufrir las espinas para cojer las flores.

Quien consulta la razón y la prudencia no debe hacer caso del que dirán.

Es un privilegio del valor el infundir respeto aun a los mas bárbaros enemigos.

El orgullo todo se lo promete de sí, y muy poco ó nada de los demas.

La modestia realza tanto mas el mérito de una buena acción, cuanto la jactancia y la vanidad la hacen desmerecer.

La justicia consiste en tratar a los demas como pudiéramos que se nos tratase hallándonos en su lugar.

El amor a lo bello y a lo sublime es un instinto de las almas privilegiadas.

La voluntad universal es una base conveniente para los gobiernos; pero si no se ponen en evidencia los principios jenerales que gobiernan el mundo; si estos nose formulan en máximas y leyes reconocidas, será de todo punto imposible crear una voluntad universal.

DECREE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Done in Granada, the 23d of November 1855. PATRICIO RIVAS, President of the Republic.

OFFICE OF INTENDENCIA GENERAL, Granada, April 12th, 1856.

ALL persons who have advanced either money or effects for the Army are hereby required to present the voucher or documents for the same at this office to form the general liquidation of standing accounts. By order of

Brig. Genl. DOMINGO DE GOICOURIA, Intendente General. Thos. F. FISHER, Col. and 1st Asst. of the Intendente General.

IMPRESA DEL NICARAGUENS, frente a la casa de Gobierno.

RAPIDA OJEADA SOBRE LA CONSTITUCION NORTE-AMERICANA.

"La union es libre y dichosa como una pequeña nacion gloriosa y fuerte como una gran le."
Tocqueville

Las naciones pequeñas han sido siempre la cuna de la libertad política, la cual han perdido la mayor parte de ellas luego que se han hecho grandes.

La historia del mundo no ofrece ejemplo de una grande nacion que haya permanecido largo tiempo bajo el régimen republicano.

Todas las pasiones fatales a las repúblicas se aumentan con la estension del territorio, mientras que las virtudes que le sirven de apoyo no crecen segun la misma medida.

Nada es pues tan contrario al bienestar y a la libertad de los hombres, como los grandes imperios.

Las ventajas de los grandes Estados son la fuerza y el poder que activan su prosperidad y los hacen respetables.

Para reunir, pues, las ventajas que resultan de las grandes y pequeñas naciones ha sido creado el sistema federal representativo de la gran Confederacion Norte Americana.

Bajo la influencia de semejante sistema los hombres aparecen mas iguales por su fortuna y por su inteligencia, ó en otro término mas igualmente fuertes que en ningún otro país del mundo, y mas que en ningún siglo de tantos comprende la historia.

El pueblo reina sobre el mundo político americano, como Dios sobre el universo. El es la causa y el fin de todo; todo emana de él y viene a refundirse en él.

El poder legislativo del Estado reside en dos asambleas; la primera tiene en jeneral el nombre de Senado. El Senado es habitualmente un cuerpo legislativo, pero algunas veces llega a ser un cuerpo administrativo judicial.

El toma parte en la administracion de muchas maneras, segun las diferentes constituciones; pero concurriendo a la eleccion de los funcionarios es como penetra ordinariamente en la esfera del poder ejecutivo.

Participa del poder judicial decidiendo sobre ciertos delitos políticos, y aun a veces interviniendo sobre ciertas causas civiles. Sus miembros son siempre pocos numerosos. La otra cámara legislativa llamada comunmente de los representantes, no participa en nada del poder administrativo, y no de otro modo, del poder judicial, que acusando a los funcionarios públicos ante el Senado. Los miembros de las dos cámaras están sometidos casi jeneralmente a las mismas condiciones respecto de su eleccion; unos y otros son elejidos del mismo modo, y por los mismos ciudadanos.

La única diferencia que hay en este punto, es que el ministerio de los senadores es en jeneral de mas duracion que el de los representantes. Los segundos raras veces ejercen sus funciones más de un año; los primeros ordinariamente por dos ó tres.

Concediendo a los senadores el privilegio de ser nombrados por muchos años, renovándolos por partes en términos señalados, la ley ha tenido la mira de mantener en el seno de los legisladores un núcleo de hombres habituados de antemano al desempeño de la administracion pública, y que puedan ejercer una influencia útil sobre los que entran de nuevo en el cuerpo legislativo.

El europeo no ve las mas veces en el funcionario público, sino la fuerza: el americano del Norte, solo el derecho; puede pues decir que en el Norte de América, el hombre no obedece jamás al hombre, si no a la ley.

La Cámara de representantes es nombrada por el pueblo; el Senado por los legisladores de cada estado.

La una es el resultado de la eleccion directa; la otra de la eleccion de dos grados.

El ministerio de los representantes no dura sino dos años; el de los senadores seis.

La cámara de los representantes no tiene sino funciones legislativas; ella no par-

ticipa del poder judicial, sino acusando a los funcionarios públicos.

El Senado concurre a la formacion de las leyes; juzga los negocios políticos que se le confieren por la cámara de los representantes y es ademas el gran consejo ejecutivo de la nacion. Los tratados concluidos por el Presidente deben ser sancionados por el Senado. Sus elecciones para ser definitivas, requieren la aprobacion del mismo cuerpo.

El Presidente es un magistrado electivo. Su honor, sus bienes, su libertad, su vida, responden sin cesar al pueblo del buen empleo de su poder. El no es del todo independiente en el ejercicio de este poder; el Senado está pendiente de su conducta en sus relaciones con las potencias extranjeras y en la distribucion de los empleos: de tal suerte que no puede corromper ni ser corrompido.

El Presidente es nombrado por cuatro años, y puede ser reelejido. El es el solo y único representante del poder ejecutivo de la Union. Sus voluntades no están subordinadas a la de un Consejo, medio peligroso que debilitando la accion del gobierno disminuye la responsabilidad de los gobernantes. El Senado tiene derecho de invalidar algunos de los actos del Presidente: pero no podrá obligarle a obrar por fuerza ni dividir con él el poder ejecutivo.

Las cámaras privando al funcionario público de su sueldo, le quitan una parte de su independencia; á bitras de hacer las leyes, se debe temer que le quiten poco a poco la parte del poder que la constitucion habia querido conferirle.

El Presidente está armado de un veto suspensivo que le permite detener el pase de aquellas leyes que pudieran destruir la parte de independencia que le ha concedido la constitucion.

El Presidente es igualmente el ejecutor de la ley; pero no concurre realmente a hacerla pues con tener u aprobacion no puede impedir su existencia, de consiguiente no es otra cosa que el agente de la soberania, no a soberania misma, que puede definirse el derecho de hacer las leyes.

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos es el jefe del ejército, y el comandante de la flota. El dirige los negocios de la Union en lo respectivo a las naciones extranjeras; pero los Estados Unidos no tienen vecinos. Separados del resto del mundo por el Océano, poco fuertes todavía para querer dominar el mar, no tienen enemigos, y sus intereses se hallan raras veces en contacto con los de las demas naciones.

Cada estado nombra un cierto número de electores, los cuales elijen el Presidente, votando al efecto en un dia determinado todos los electores, pero sin reunirse para evitar cualesquier intrigas respecto de su mision.

Los votos de los electores se enviarán cerrados al presidente del Senado, quien los abrirá en presencia de las dos cámaras en el dia señalado al efecto. Si al guño de los candidatos reúne la mayor a, toca a la cámara de representantes el proceder inmediatamente a su eleccion debiendo recaer esta precisamente en uno de los tres candidatos que tengan mayor número de votos.

El poder judicial reside en los magistrados elejidos para ejercerle, y asimismo, en una corte suprema compuesta de siete miembros llamados jueces federales, en la cual está afianzada la paz, la prosperidad, la existencia misma de la Union. Sin ellos la constitucion es una obra muerta; á ellos apela el poder ejecutivo para resistir á las usurpaciones del cuerpo legislativo; la legislatura para defenderse de los ataques del poder ejecutivo; la Union para hacerse obedecer de los Estados; los Estados para rechazar las pretensiones exorbitantes de la Union; el interes público contra el interes privado; el espíritu de conservacion contra la instabilidad democrática. Su poder es inmenso; pero este es un poder de opinion. Ellos lo pueden todo mientras el pueblo se presta llano á obedecer á la ley, y no pueden nada cuando el pueblo la desprecia.

Los jueces federales no deben ser solamente buenos ciudadanos, hombres instruidos y de probidad, cualidades esenciales á todos los magistrados, pues tambien se requiere que sean hombres de estado, capaces de discernir el espíritu

de su tiempo, de arrostrar los obstáculos que puedan superarse, y de variar el curso de los acontecimientos que puedan destruir ó menoscabar la soberania de la Union, y la obediencia á sus leyes. Los funcionarios públicos en los Estados Unidos se confunden con los demas ciudadanos. No tienen palacios, ni aparato alguno en el porte. Ellos saben muy bien que no han obtenido el privilegio de colocarse en un puesto superior á los demas por el poder, sino bajo la condicion de nivelarse con todos por sus modales. No se puede imaginar un modo de obrar mas llano: nadie mas accesible á todos mas atento á las preguntas, ni mas civil en sus respuestas, que un funcionario público en los Estados Unidos.

Me agrada mucho la marcha natural del gobierno de la democracia en la fuerza interior aneja á la funcion mas que al funcionario: al hombre mas que á los signos exteriores del poder. Yo descubro en todo esto una fuerza viril que admiro.

En jeneral la democracia da poco á los gobernantes y mucho á los gobernados; ella gasta sumas enormes para socorrer las necesidades ó facilitar los gozes del pueblo. Este es un empleo mejor del producto de los impuestos, no una economia. Lo contrario se nota en las aristocracias, donde las rentas del Estado aprovechan mas particularmente á los gobernantes.

Tres cosas parecen concurrir mas que todas las demas á la conservacion de la república democrática en el Nuevo Mundo; la primera es la forma federal adoptada por los Americanos, que permite á la Union gozar del poder de una república grande, y de la seguridad de una pequeña. La segunda en las instituciones comunales, que moderando el despotismo de la mayoría, dan al mismo tiempo al pueblo el gusto de la libertad y el arte de ser libre. Y la tercera se encuentra en la constitucion del poder judicial. Ya he manifestado cuanto contribuyen los tribunales á corregir los estravíos de la democracia, y como sin poder detener jamás los movimientos de la mayoría, consiguen moderarlos y dirigirlos.

No se puede dudar que en los Estados Unidos, la instruccion del pueblo contribuye poderosamente á la conservacion de la república democrática. Lo mismo resultará donde quiera que no se separe la instruccion que ilustra el espíritu, de la educacion que arregla las costumbres.

Con todo, yo no me escajero esta ventaja, y estoy bien lejos de creer, como creen muchos en Europa, que basta enseñar á los hombres á leer y á escribir, para formar al punto ciudadanos.

Las verdaderas luces nacen principalmente de la esperiencia, y si no se hubiese habituado poco á poco a los Americanos a gobernarse á sí mismos, los conocimientos literarios que poseen, no les serian hoy de un grande auxilio para conseguirlo. Participando de la legislatura aprende el Americano á conocer las leyes; gobernando se instruye de las formas del gobierno. La grande obra de la sociedad se completa cada dia á su vista y por decirlo así en sus manos.

El jurado es por lo mismo, una de las instituciones que mas contribuyen á extender los conocimientos prácticos del pueblo Americano.

El jurado es pues un cuerpo compuesto de un cierto número de ciudadanos á quienes se confiere por un tiempo determinado el derecho de juzgar. Este cuerpo recorre en Inglaterra todos los condados durante el término de su mision para juzgar todas las causas pendientes, y hacer mas espedita la administracion de justicia. Lo mismo en los Estados Unidos.

El jurado, y sobre todo el jurado civil, sirve para dar al espíritu de los ciudadanos en jeneral, una parte de los hábitos del espíritu del juez; y lo hábitos son precisamente los que preparan mejor el pueblo á ser libre.

El jurado infunde á todas las clases, la idea del derecho, el respeto acerca de sus decisiones. Sin estos dos requisitos, el amor de la independencia no seria mas que una pasion destructiva.

El enseña a los hombres la práctica de la equidad. Cada uno al juzgar á un vecino, piensa que podrá ser juzgado alternativamente por él: esto es efectivo, especialmente en materia civil.

El jurado enseña á los hombres á no

ceder ante la responsabilidad de sus propios actos, disposicion civil en la cual no hay virtud política.

El reviste á cada ciudadano con una cierta clase de magistratura; hace ver á todos que tienen deberes que llenar respecto de la sociedad y que toman parte en su gobierno; y obligando á los hombres á ocuparse en otros intereses que no sean los propios de cada individuo, combate el egoismo individual, que es como el molin de las sociedades.

El jurado contribuye eficazmente á formar el juicio y aumentar las luces naturales del pueblo. Es a es en mi concepto su mayor ventaja. Débesele considerar como una escuela gratuita y siempre abierta donde cada jurado viene á instruirse de sus derechos, donde entra en comunicacion íntima con los miembros mas ilustrados de las clases elevadas, donde se le enseñan las leyes de un modo práctico, y se ponen al alcance de su inteligencia por los esfuerzos de los abogados, las opiniones del juez, y las pasiones mismas de la partes. Yo juzgo pues que se deben atribuir principalmente la inteligencia práctica y el buen sentido político de los Americanos al largo uso que han hecho del jurado en materia civil.

Es un hecho palpable, reconocido, que fuera de sus leyes y costumbres, otros pueblos de la América se hallan bajo las mismas condiciones de prosperidad y sin embargo existen en la mas lamentable miseria y degradacion. Ningunos tienen desiertos mas fértiles, rios caudalosos, riquezas mas intactas ni mas inagotables, que los pueblos del Sur. Luego las leyes y las costumbres de los Anglo Americanos forman la razon especial de su grandia; y la causa predominante que yo busco, se encuentra en un orden social nuevo brillante, positivo, y en un sistema político que ha escluido todos los privilegios todas las distinciones consagradas por los siglos anteriores. En fin, "la Union es libre y dichosa como una pequeña nacion, gloriosa y fuerte como una grande."

(Estratado y traducido de la Democra tie en Amerique por Tocqueville.)

DECREE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Done in Granada, the 23d of November 1855.
PATRICIO RIVAS,
President of the Republic.

OFFICE OF INTENDENCIA GENERAL,
Granada, April 12th, 1856.

ALL persons who have advanced either money or effects for the Army are hereby required to present the voucher or documents for the same at this office to form the general liquidation of all standing accounts. By order of

Brig. Genl. DOMINGO de GOICOURIA,
Intendente General.

THOS. F. FISHER, Col. and 1st Asst. of the Intendente General.

IMPRENTA DEL NICARAGUENSE

frente á la casa de Gobierno.