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GRANADA RACES—SUMMER MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

On the afternoon of Wednesday the 13th inst., the first race of the season came off on the Granada Course. The track was in excellent condition, and the concourse of people to witness the event was great. It would be difficult to assign a reason for the extraordinary attendance. Some are of opinion that the fame of the contending nags was alone sufficient to induce the sportsmen from the remotest portions of the State, while others pretend to account for it by referring to the liberal and extensive advertising of the proprietors of the course. The arrangements were certainly very liberal, as every accommodation was afforded the judges, the reporters, and the people assembled to witness the sport.

The proprietors of the track, with an energy which does them great credit and speaks volumes for public spiritedness, spared neither expence nor labor in collecting purses worthy the former fame of the horses entered; and this may explain in part the superiority of the animals which appeared on the ground.

The first contest was a scrub race — catch weights—distance two hundred yards for a bottle of "aguadiente." The horses started at the Commissary's office, and the one that ran past the Shoemaker's shop first was declared the winner. We could not learn the names of the nags in this race, and shall therefore designate them by their colors. One was black, the other wasn't. They were both in fine condition, and appeared very anxious to be let go (home). The word was given and the horses started off at a tremendous speed. The word was given by the person who was to act as judge, and he too started off, on foot, to be at the stand before the horses reached there. As the nags passed the Custom House they were going at a tremendous speed, and it was evident that if the judge did not "hurry up his cakes" he would not arrive at his proper stand in time.

The Court of first Instance was now reached—horses neck and neck, the judge well in advance. In sweeping past the last aguardiente shop, the "one that was'nt" made a brush and got about a length ahead of the "black" Here the judge, who had got a long way ahead of the horses looked in wistfully as if he was very dry, but as the race is not always for the swift, he wisely concluded to attend to his duty, and therefore got to the end of the course in ample time to mount his stand, and wipe the perspiration from his brow. As the horses approached the shoe shop their riders put them to their utmost speed, and the "black," by a tremendous effort passed the stand in the lead of his rival, just the length of his head and neck. As they passed, the enthusiasm of the crowd knew no bounds. It is said that large amounts of money changed owners. In more than one instance it is positively known that bets were made as high as five dimes. The two hundred yards were run in the almost unprecedented time of 7 minutes and 15 seconds.

The result of the race may be sumed up as follows:

Black,	1–1–1.
One that Was'nt,	2–2–2.

The great match of the day now came off. As the horses were trotted out by their grooms the bystanders were seen thrusting their hands nervously into their pockets.

Two entries; Allen's celebrated horse Grey Goose—pedigree uncertain—against Englehart's famous Black Swan, out of Condition, by Hard Treatment: distance three hundred yards. After some preliminary arrangements the nags were brought to the scratch, and showed themselves fully up to the work before them. The backers of Grey Goose were very sanguine of her success, and took bets freely at 100 to 75. The Black was not without many friends on the ground, who took whatever they could lay their hands on.

The Swan won the inside of the course; the word was given, and both started off in gallant style—the Goose in the lead. A 100 to 25 was now freely offered, and everything that was offered was freely taken; in fact, some gave evidence of having taken a little too much.

At the quarter pole the Swan regained his position by the side of the Goose, and now the speed was tremendous. It was evidently the intention of both to win. The half pole was now gained, and here the Swan began to crawl slowly past the Goose; but as they turned upon the home stretch the Goose made a rally, and was again check-by-jowl with the Swan. The struggle was now of the most intense description—the speed was tremendous, and for a while it was doubtful upon whose side the bird of victory would perch; but as they approached the judge's stand the Black Swan shook the Grey Goose off, and came in an easy winner in 5 minutes and 4½ seconds. It is doubtful whether any race of three hundred yards has ever before been run in the same time.

The proprietor, it is said, was offered $25 on the spot for the Swan, but the offer was refused, as it is his intention to get up a match with Lexington or Lecompte, to be run somewhere midway between the cities of Granada and New Orleans.

The result of the second race may be sumed up thus:

Englehart's Black Swan,	1-2-1.
Allen's Grey Goose,	2–1–2.

SECOND DAY.

The attendance of people was very good, and the track was in excellent condition. The first was a race of four hundred yards for $200, between Col. Frank Anderson's Blue Ruin, by Aguadiente, damed by all who bet against him, and Mr. Kennedy's horse Mendez, by Greaser, damed by the Nicaraguan Army. The start was at the Commissary's stores, the race to the Quartermaster's department, where both horses were to turn around a barrel placed in the center of the street and return to the starting point. The horses go off in excellent style, Mendez taking the lead and keeping it until both had completed the circuit of the barrel. In turning, Mendez got the advantage of his adversary, for Mendez is unrivalled in turning; but Blue Ruin rapidly gained upon him and came in a easy winner. Time—a few minutes.

The great race of the day now came off between Don Carlos Thomas' bay, and Col. Cole's grey, Old Tom, entered by Col. Sanders, for $50 distance—three hundred yards. The contest was very close, and resulted in the Bay being declared the winner. It appears that the person who rode Old Tom mistook the distance, and pulled up his horse before he had reached the judge's stand. The result of this contest proves that both horses are possessed of much speed.

The running of the second day may be sumed up thus:

Bay horse, Mendez,	1–2–2.
Anderson's Blue Ruin,	2–1–1.

SECOND RACE—for the proprietor's purse of $500:

Thomas' Bay,	1–1–1.
Cole's Old Tom,	2–2–2.

THIRD DAY.

On the third day more than usual interest was manifested, from the circumstance that Col. Cole's Old Tom, entered by Col. Sanders, was again to compete with Sr. Duke's Bay, entered by Don Carlos Thomas, for $2000 a side—making the whole amount $4000. On the second day there was an opinion that Old Tom—although he lost the race through the thoughtlessness of his rider—was the faster horse, and it was evident that his friends would back their opinion for almost any amount. The course was in exeellent condition, and although the lowering clouds threatened rain, the attendance was very large—

"All Belgium's capital was gathered there."

There was no limit to the betting. From the fact that the Bay won the night before, he was the favorite of a great number of people, and as the Grey had a host of friends, the betting was nearly even; the side bets exceeded the amount for which the horses were contending.

The start was a good one, and the contest very close. The horses ran side by side nearly the entire distance. As they approached the judge's stand Old Tom began to take the lead, and came in in handsome style about two lengths ahead of his adversary.

It appears to be one of the easiest things in the world to find a reason why a favorite horse didn't win, and those who put their faith in Mr. Duke's horse were not without theirs. Supposing that he could beat Old Tom at a long distance, another bet was made immediately after the first race had been run, and the horses were again side by side in a struggle for superiority; but the result was the same as before. It seems to be well established that Old Tsm can beat the bay for any distance less than a mile. There were no more races run for money that evening, as the incidents connected with the late contest appeared to absorb all other thoughts.

THE ISTHMUS RANGERS.—We notice in town the estimable and efficient Captain of the above body. The Rangers are doing good service in the regulation of the Transit route. Several captures of property being taken from the State into Costa Rica, have been made recently, and there is but little hope the traitors to the Republic will again have an opportunity to take hence the wealth they have forfeited.

Parte Española.

Sábado, Agosto 16 de 1856.

SE PUBLICARA

TODOS LOS SABADOS,

TERMINOS DE SUSCRIPCION:

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

TERMINOS ADVIRTIENDO:

Por una cuartillo de ocho lineas, primera nsercion, ...$2 50
Cada insercion consecuente, ... 1 50

DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES.

Sr. Ministro de Estadado y del despacho de Relaciones del Supremo Gobierno de la República.

Granada, Julio 31 de 1856.

Del Presbítero Agustin Vijil.

Aunque desde mi llegada á esta ciudad, me presenté ante el Supremo Gobierno Provisorio á dar cuenta de la comision que me fué confiada cerca del Supremo Gobierno de la Confederacion del Norte. Ahora que ocupa la silla Presidencial el muy digno Sr. Guillermo Walker tengo á bien repetir los conceptos que entónces espuse. Desde el 14 de Mayo del año corriente el Supremo Gobierno de los EE. UU. reconoció sin restriccion ni condicion alguna al Supremo Gobierno de esta República, y en el acto de recibirme como Ministro Diplomático me manifestó el alto funcionario que rije los destinos de aquella Gran República, que abundaba en sentimientos de amistad y fraternidad con Nicaragua, que deseaba estrechar mas y mas estos vínculos por medio de relaciones Diplomáticas que afianzen el buen acuerdo é inteligencia entre ambos Gobiernos, ~~pues lo interesaba~~ en sumo grado el tránsito de los súbditos de aqulla República por la gran calzada que une los dos mares, cuya rica hipoteca poseia Nicaragua.

No es posible Sr. Ministro dar á VS. una idea del general entusiasmo que hay en todos aquellos Estados por Nicaragua; cuya riqueza territorial se pondera tanto que casi toca con la exageracion; pero es fuera de duda que nuestra República aliada en amistad con la del Norte hará progresos incaleulables.

Me cabe la satisfaccion mas dulce de haber llenado el objeto de mi comision, y de haber prestado á mi pais un servicio de tanta importancia.

Sírvase, VS. Sr. Ministro dar cuenta al Exmo. Sr. Presidente, asegurándole de mis respetos, sumision y obediencia, y que como buen hijo de esta Patria que tanto amo, estoy dispuesto á ocuparme siempre en su servicio.—Dígnese al mismo tiempo recibir las atenciones mas respetuosas, de quien tiene el honor de suscribirse de VS. su mas adicto servidor—*Agustin Vijil.*

SECRETARIA DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO DE RELACIONES ESTERIORES.

Granada, Agosto 2 de 1856.

Sr. Pro. don Agustin Vijil Cura y Vicario de este departamento.

Tuve el honor de recibir y poner en conocimiento de S. E. el Sr. Presidente de la República su estimable despacho fecha 31 del mes pasado, y de conformidad con la órden suprema de este alto funcionario contesto á VS. en los términos siguientes.—El Gobierno de Nicaragua declara francamente al venerable Sr. Vijil que está muy satisfecho del exacto cumplimiento de su mision diplomática cerca del Gabinete de Washington, puesto que logró la consecucion del loable fin propuesto sobre que el Gobierno de esta República fuese reconocido legalmente por aquella nacion.—Por consiguiente se le rinden á nombre de Nicaragua las mas espresivas gracias por tan importantes servicios, que siempre serán reconocidos y conservados en la memoria de los nicaraguenses que desean el progreso de su patria.—En tales términos me honro contestar á VS. á nombre del Supremo Gobierno, y le protesto formalmente mis respetos suscribiéndome su atento y obediente servidor.——F. FERRER.

LEGACION DE LOS EE. UU. CERCA DE LA *República de Nicaragua.*

Granada, Agosto 8 de 1856.

Al Sr. Thomas Manning.

Leon,

Señor:

A noche recibí su apreciable fecha 6 del corriente relativa al Sr. don Mariano Salazar. Como V. parece haber previsto, él fué capturado en la Bahia de Fonseca por las fuerzas de esta República, y el Sábado por la noche conducido á esta ciudad. El Domingo por la mañana acompañado del Padre Vijil y á pedimento suyo, fuí á verle en la cárcel, donde le ofrecí aquellos servicios que estuvieron á mi alcance. El se mostró sentido de la suerte que le esperaba y me remitió cartas para su esposa pidiéndome otros favores los cuales he cumplido. El fué fusilado el Domingo tres del presente entre las 5 y 6 de la tarde, en la plaza pública.

V. me informa que esta ocurrencia ha colocado al Dr. Livingston en la misma posicion. No hay conecsion entre ellos ni semejanza en este caso. Salazar fué uno, (y uno de los miembros mas preeminentes) de una faccion revolucionaria contra el Gobierno legal de la República. y Jeneral de aquellas fuerzas. El sabia que estaba sujeto á la pena de traicion. El Dr. Livingston es un pacífico ciudadano americano, muy querido y respetado, y no debe lealtad á las autoridades de Nicaragua, y mucho ménos á una frustrada faccion, ni tampoco se ha mezclado en los partidos por ningun acto abierto beligerante; como Cónsul y ciudadano de los EE. UU. él ha residido diez años en este pais, se ausentó, y regresaba de los EE. UU. donde habia ido á buscar medicamentos para aliviar y mejorar la condicion del pueblo de Leon. Tan ajeno estaba de que corriese ningun peligro que dejó á su familia, (una esposa y cinco niños) en Leon y solo pasó por aquí como única via á su llegada de Nueva York para regresar á Leon y unirse á su familia.

Los cargos contra el Jeneral Salazar serán indudablemente atendidos y el pais juzgará de la justicia de su sentencia.

Pero aun suponiendo lo contrario, como
Duerme y descansa en su tumba,
Despues de la ardiente fiebre de la vida, *duerme bien*, ni el acero, ni el veneno, ni la malicia doméstica ó guerra agena, nada puede tocarle mas.

¿Puede el asesinato á sangre fria de un exelente y cumplido caballero, que lleva uno de los mejores y mas honrosos nombres de nuestro pais; padre de una tierna y desamparada familia; de ninguna manera ligado con el presente estado de cosas en Leon, (pues se encontraba ausente y en Nueva York cuando estalló la revolucion) hacer revivir á Salazar ó remediar el supuesto error?

He escrito al comandante en Jefe de las fuerzas aliadas en Leon sobre este mismo asunto. No hago uso como V. verá de súplicas ó términos evasivos.

Por sus bondades y activos esfuerzos en favor de mi inocente compatriota doy á V. las repetidas gracias, y esté V. seguro que tan pronto como sea posible iré á Leon.—Soy de V. atento seguro servidor.—J. H. Wheeler.

LEGACION DE LOS EE. UU. CERCA DE LA *República de Nicaragua.*

Granada, Agosto 8 de 1859.

Al Sr. Jeneral don Ramon Belloso Comandante en Jefe de las fuerzas aliadas de Guatemala y San Salvador ahora en Leon.

Señor:

Por una carta del Sr. Thomas Manning me hallo informado que el Señor Dr. José W. Livingston, ciudadano de Nueva York, y que regresó de esa ciudad por el último vapor, ha sido arrestado por las fuerzas residentes en Leon. Como el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos ha reconocido la autoridad del Gobierno de Nicaragua establecido en esta ciudad, no me puedo dirijir á ninguna otra perso-