

EL NICARAGUENSE.

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El Nicarguense.
NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE."

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, December 29

NICARAGUA;
ITS POPULATION, AND AGRICULTURAL AND
MINERAL WEALTH.

Nicaragua is divided into six Departments, each of which has several Judicial Districts, as follows:

DEPARTMENTS.	POPULATION.	DISTRICTS.
1. Meridional	20,000.	Rivas or Nicaragua.
2. Oriental	95,000.	Acayada or Chontales, Granada, Maysaya and Mangua.
3. Occidental	90,000.	Leon & Chinandego.
4. Septentrional of Matagalpa	40,000.	Matagalpa.
5. Septentrional of Segovia	12,000.	Segovia.
6. Nicoya or Guanacaste	7,000.	Guanacaste.
Total	264,000.	

The population here given is the result arrived at, in round numbers, by a census attempted in 1847. It was only partially successful, as the people supposed it preliminary to some military conscription or new tax.

The principal towns of the State, with their estimated population, are as follows: Leon, (the capital,) includ. Pueblo Nuevo, - 2,900

tal [101 1-2 lbs. English]. The most profitable part of the sugar establishment is the manufacture of "aguadiente," a species of rum. It is impossible to say, in the absence of data, what amount of sugar is manufactured in Nicaragua; it is perhaps enough to know that it may be produced indefinitely. The export is estimated at 200,000 lbs.

COTTON.—Cotton of a superior quality to that of Brazil may be produced in any quantity in Nicaragua. "As many as 50,000 bales, of 300 lbs. each," says Dunlap, "of clean pressed cotton have been exported from this State in a single year; the cultivation is, however, at present (1846) at a low ebb." Considerable quantities are, nevertheless, raised, which are manufactured by the natives, but chiefly by the Indians, into hammocks, sail-cloth and ordinary clothing. The domestic cloth is coarse, but compact, neat and durable.

Mr. Baily observes of the cotton of Nicaragua, "that it has already a high standard in the Manchester market, and offers a splendid speculation to agriculturists, if a good port of export on the Atlantic shall be established."

COFFEE.—Coffee of an excellent quality, and probably equal to any in the world, may also be produced indefinitely in this republic; but for the reason that hitherto it has been exceedingly difficult to get it a market, it is not very extensively cultivated. The plantations which I have seen are very flourishing, and the proprietors find them quite as profitable as any other. The limited cultivation is perhaps due to the circumstance that chocolate is the common beverage of the people; and coffee, never having become an article of trade or export, has consequently been neglected. There is no reason why as good coffee may not be produced here as in Costa Rica; and the Costa Rican coffee, when offered in good condition in England, commands as high a price as in any other. As, however, it is usually shipped by way of Cape Horn, it suffers from the protracted voyage. It has, nevertheless, been the almost exclusive source of wealth in Costa Rica. The crop of 1847 amounted to 8,000,000 pounds, which, at \$12 50 per cwt., (the average price in the English market,) gives \$1,000,000 as the return—a considerable sum for a State of less than 100,000 inhabitants, and where the culture has been introduced but fourteen years. The cost of production,

MAIZE flourishes luxuriantly, and three crops may be raised on the same ground annually. It is essentially the "staff of life" in all Central America, being the material of which the eternal tortilla is composed. The green stalks, "sacate," constitute about

silver, there are others containing lead in nearly a pure state; the ore yielding 90 per cent. of metal. In some specimens 25 per cent. of silver is said to be mixed with the lead.

"At the village of Patapa, nine leagues from Santa Ana, in the State of San Salvador, are some rich mines of iron, which produce a purer and more malleable metal than any imported from Europe; the ore is close to the surface, and very abundant, and there are extensive forests in the immediate vicinity, which serve for making charcoal. But notwithstanding, the amount of iron manufactured is only equal to the supply of the State, where it is worth \$10 to the 100 lbs., or \$200 per ton. In the same neighborhood are several silver mines, which were successfully worked in the time of the Spaniards, but are now abandoned for want of capital to carry them on.

Five leagues north of San Miguel are a number of mines, principally of silver: among them was one called La Carolina, worked by a Spaniard about thirty years ago. He invested his own property, borrowed \$100,000, and, after getting the mine in working order, in less than six months was enabled to pay his obligations; and, although he died before the end of the year, left \$70,000 in gold and silver, the produce of the mine. After his death the ownership was disputed, the works fell into ruins, and the mine became filled with water, in which condition it remains. The mines of Tobanco were more celebrated than those in this vicinity, and when worked yielded upwards of \$1,000,000 annually, although worked in a rude manner, without machinery. The principal of these once yielded \$200,000 annual profit to the proprietors.

"Near the town of Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, there are a number of mines which still produce a considerable amount of the precious metal, although not one-tenth of what they formerly yielded. All the hills in the neighborhood abound in gold and silver, generally intermixed; and though none of them have been excavated to any depth, or worked by proper machinery, they have formerly yielded more than \$2,000,000; and were European capital and science introduced, the produce would be great. From all I have been able to collect, this neighborhood appears to possess natural stores of the precious metals, even exceeding those of the celebrated mines of

DIED OF FOURTEEN DOCTORS.

The *Southern Medical Reformer* has an article on "Heroic Practice," which gives an account of the way in which Charles II. was treated by his fourteen doctors in his last illness;

Several men of rank had assembled as usual to see him shaved and dressed. He made an effort to converse with them in his usual gay style, but his ghastly look surprised and alarmed them. Soon his face grew black, his eyes turned in his head, he uttered a cry, struggled and fell into the arms of Thomas Lord Bruce, eldest son of the Earl of Aylesbury. A physician who had charge of the royal retorts and crucibles happened to be present. He had no lancet, but opened a vein with a penknife. The blood flowed freely, but the king was insensible. The queen and his favorite duchesses were soon bending over his disease stricken body, weeping in bitter anguish and grief. His chamber was soon crowded with his sympathizing and pining stricken courtiers. The most eminent physicians throughout the city were summoned to his aid. Everything seemed imbued with deepest sorrow and dismay in apprehension of his speedy death.

No less than fourteen champions of the healing art attended him in consultation, a council in whom was vested the most exalted talent, reputed skill and renowned character of that age. In such a combination of powers we should really expect something miraculous. And it was so, for such miraculous confusion and contradiction never was heard of. In the blending of so much skill, wisdom, anxiety, and terror, there was the utmost contradiction of each other, and themselves. Their opinions were

almost as varied as their number. They seemed not to be guided by any fixed rules of enquiry. Reason and judgement gave the reign to fancy and hypothesis. Some pronounced it a fit of epilepsy, others apoplexy, others fever, and some in the rage of fancy founded upon past occurrences, supposed that he had been poisoned. The majority of them decided that it was a stroke of apoplexy; to which opinion we are inclined, judging from the few symptoms related of the case.

Now for the treatment, which deserves especial notice. "He was bled largely, hot iron was applied to his head. A loathsome volatile extracted from human skulls was

ing Sutiaba,	30,000	Nagarote,	1,800
Chinandega,	11,000	Souci,	2,500
Chinandega Viejo,	3,000	Managua,	12,000
Realejo,	1,000	Masaya,	15,000
Chichigalpa,	2,800	Granada,	10,000
Posoltega,	900	Nicaragua,	8,000
Telica,	1,000	Segovia,	8,000
Somotillo,	2,000	Matagalpa,	8,000
Villa Nueva,	1,000	Acoyapa,	500

It is a singular fact that the females greatly exceed the males in number. In the Department Occidental, according to the census, the proportions are as three to two. It is difficult to account for this disparity, except by supposing it to be the result of the civil commotions to which the country has been so long subjected.

The civilized Indians of Nicaragua and those of Spanish and negro stocks crossed with them, constitute the mass of the population. The white individuals of pure European stock are but a small part of the whole, and are nearly equalled in number by those of pure negro blood. The entire population may be divided as follows:

Whites,	25,000.
Negroes,	15,000.
Indians,	80,000.
Mixed,	130,000.
Total,	250,000.

The portion of lands brought under cultivation is not very small, but ample for the support of its population. There is no difficulty in increasing the amount to an indefinite extent, for the forests are easily removed, and genial nature needs no forcing to return rich harvests. There are many cattle estates, particularly in Chontales, Matagalpa and Segovia, which cover wide tracts of country; some of these have not less than 10,000 or 15,000 head of cattle each. The cattle are generally fine, quite equal to those of the United States.

Among the staples of the State, and which are produced in great perfection, I may mention sugar, cotton, coffee, indigo, tobacco, rice and maize, or Indian corn.

SUGAR.—The description of sugar-cane grown in Nicaragua is a native of the country, and very different from the Asiatic cane cultivated in the West Indies and the United States. It is said to be equally productive with the foreign species; the canes are softer and more slender, and contain more and stronger juice, in proportion to their size, than the Asiatic variety. Two crops (under favorable circumstances, three crops) are taken annually, and the cane does not require replanting but once in twelve or fourteen years. The best kind of sugar produced from the sugar estates is nearly as white as the refined sugar of commerce, the crystals being large and hard. The greater part of the supply for ordinary consumption, is what is called "chancaca," and is the juice of the cane merely boiled till it crystallizes, without being cleared of the molasses. A quantity of this is exported to Peru, and elsewhere in South America. It is stated that the "chancaca" may be produced ready for sale, at \$1.25 per quintal.

per quintal (101 1/2 pounds,) at the present rate of wages, twenty-five cents per day, is about \$2.50. If the attention of the people of Nicaragua should be seriously directed to the production of coffee, it would prove a source of great profit.

CACAO.—Cacao, only equalled by that of Soconosco, on the coast of Guatemala, (and which was once monopolized for the use of the royal establishment of Spain,) is cultivated in considerable quantities. It is, however, an article of general consumption among the inhabitants; and consequently, commands so high a price that it would not bear exportation, even though it could be obtained in requisite quantities. About all

that finds its way abroad goes in the form of presents from one friend to another.

The raising of cattle and the production of cheese are a most important item in the actual resources of Nicaragua. The cheese is for common consumption, and great quantities are used. Large droves of cattle are annually sent to the other States, where they command very fair prices. About thirty-five or forty thousand hides are also exported annually.

The mineral resources of Nicaragua are also very great. Gold, silver, copper, lead and iron, may be found in considerable quantities in various parts, but more particularly in Segovia, which district is probably not exceeded in its mineral wealth by any equal portion of the continent. The working of the mines has of course vastly fallen off from the time of the Spaniards; still, their produce is considerable, but it is impossible to obtain any satisfactory statistics concerning it.

A portion of the gold and silver finds its way through Izabel to the Belize; other portions pass on through the ports of Truxillo and Omao, in Honduras; and another, but smaller part, reaches the ports of Nicaragua.

There is now no mint in Central America, excepting a small one in Costa Rica, which coins from \$50,000 to \$100,000 annually, principally in dollar pieces of gold. These are short of weight, and are not generally current. Their true value is ninety-three cents.

INDIGO.—Indigo was formerly cultivated to a considerable extent, but has of late years much fallen off; and there are a number of fine indigo estates in various parts of the republic which have been quite given up, with all their appurtenances, by their respective proprietors. The plant cultivated for the manufacture of Indigo is the *indigofera*, a triennial plant, supposed to be a native of America. There is also a indigenous triennial plant abounding in many parts of Central America, which produces indigo of a very excellent quality, but gives less than half the weight which is produced by the cultivated species. The indigo of Nicaragua is of a very superior quality, and its export once came up to 5,000 bales of 150 lbs. each. It is impossible to say what the export is at present; probably not more than 1,000 or 2,000 lbs. Under the government of Spain, the State of San Salvador produced from 8,000 to 10,000 bales annually. A piece of ground equal to two acres generally produces about 100 to 120 pounds, at a cost of not far from \$30 to \$40, including the cost of clearing the field and all other expenses.

Dunlap, who paid considerable attention to the mines and minerals of Central America, observes:

"Though the vegetable productions of Central America are so valuable, the hidden treasures are scarce'y of inferior worth; and in no part of the world are mines so generally found in nearly every district. Many of these were successfully worked after the conquest and during the Spanish dominion. Besides the mines of gold and

silver, there are also some of tin, copper, lead, zinc, and manganese. The tin is found in the mountains of the Cordillera, and is exported to the United States. The copper is found in the mountains of the Cordillera, and is exported to the United States. The lead is found in the mountains of the Cordillera, and is exported to the United States. The zinc is found in the mountains of the Cordillera, and is exported to the United States. The manganese is found in the mountains of the Cordillera, and is exported to the United States."

Potosi, in Bolivia. For a scientific and practical miner, supported by capital, they probably offer the best adventure to be found in Spanish America.

The ores generally contain from 12 to 15 per cent. of silver, and from one to one and a half per cent. of gold; but the latter metal is often found pure in many places, and the value of some thousands of dollars is annually collected by the Indians in the sands of the rivers, pieces of gold weighing as many as five and six pounds having occasionally been discovered.

Some rich gold washings exist at Matagalpa, near Segovia, in Nicaragua, which are only worked by the Indians, who annually collect and dispose of a few pounds of very pure gold. Some copper mines have also been discovered here, the ore of which when shipped to England, yielded 35 per cent. of copper.—E. G. Squier.

ELOQUENT AND TRUE.—The London, England, Advertiser, speaking of the United States and Great Britain, uses the following language:

"Contemplate England, groaning with taxation, and struggling in a sanguinary war; with her trade deranged, her populace discontented, her government the corrupt machine of an oligarchy, and her revenues squandered for she knows not what; and contrast her with America—the America the British Cabinet Ministers treat with such indifference—whose statesmen are cultivating the arts of peace, and whose commerce is gathering a golden harvest to the nation. She it is that stands boldly forward in her civil greatness, she it is that presents a striking contrast to the military despotism of Europe; she it is with her thousand miles of unguarded coast, her un-walled cities, her meagre navy, combines within herself the elements necessary to a great military nation. Peace reigns at her fireside; her throne is not in mourning."

Her legislators are devising means to relieve her overflowing treasury, her trade is vigorous, her people are increasing beyond comparison in wealth, her government is at least cheap and useful. Would that we could say the same! England spends her blood and treasure fighting the battles of unthankful neighbors. America fights only her own battles—she fights them quick and well.

PATRICK'S WARDROBE.—At a sale of furniture which took place in a country town, among the lookers on were a few Irish laborers; and upon a trunk being put up for sale, one of them said to his neighbor:

"Pat, I think you should buy that trunk."

"An' what should I do with it?" replied Pat, with some degree of astonishment.

"Put your clothes in it," was his adviser's reply.

Pat gazed upon him with a look of surprise, and them with that laconic eloquence which is peculiar to a son of the Emerald Isle, exclaimed, "An' go naked!"

forced into his mouth. These are some of the prescriptions preserved, and have been signed by his fourteen attendant physicians.

The poor king was soon doctored to death. He died of his treatment, and not of his disease, the writer thinks.

GREAT DISCOVERY. AN EXTRAORDINARY GOLD MINE.—The discovery in Chili is entirely eclipsed—California mines are nowhere—Australia "can't hold a nugget"—100 ounces a day can't be beat anywhere. The "Golden Age" of the Isthmus, which "was to have arrived have arroven"—the "good time coming has come."

A party arrived here on Saturday, Dec. 8th, from Escribanos, in the province of Veraguas, near which place are situated the mines of the "Fort Bowen Mining Co." And of Gen. Norris, of the location, etc., of which we have heretofore advised our readers. From this party we learn that a great discovery has been made in that region, which "to use an Irishism," as our neighbor of the Panama *Star & Herald*, speaking of the discovery of the new Chili mine, "is no discovery at all, because the existence of large deposits of the precious metals in that immediate vicinity has been known for some years."

In fact, we published a notice of the auriferous nature of a considerable section of country in which this was included.

Our present informant says that the mine to which we have referred as being of such extraordinary richness, has never before been thoroughly examined—and in fact, that nothing could have been known of its immense riches.

It is known as the "Belen Mine"—and is situated in the section of this State formerly called the Province of Panama, about three miles from the river Belen, between that and the river Belencillo, and nine miles from the mouth of the former. The Belen river has its source in the "Castle Choco" mountain, which is in the province of Veraguas and is 5,611 feet in height, and forming part of the boundary line between the former province of Veraguas and Panama—empties itself into the Caribbean sea, 70 miles west of the Charges river.

The description given by our informant of the mine, and who announces the result of a recent investigation declares it to have four large veins.

1st. Quartz, 1 1/2 oz. gold to the ton, 9 ft. thick. 2 miles long; 2d, Flecker and Blue Quartz, 6 ft. wide, 1 1/4 miles long, 5 to 7 oz pure gold to the ton; 3d, in continuation of the Fort Bowen, 12 ft. wide, not fully traced; 4th, do.

SEVEN BORN FOOLS.—The angry man—who sets his own house on fire that he may burn his neighbor's.

The envious man—who cannot enjoy life because others do.

The robber—who for the consideration of a few dollars, gives the world liberty to hang him.

El Nicarguense.

NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE.

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, December 29.

We smile, per force, while reading the contents of certain articles which have recently fallen under our observation in California journals, regarding flairs in this Republic. A late number of the *S. F. Chronicle*, for instance, publishes, (what Mr. Soule intends as a "crusher,") a long leader upon Central American affairs, in which much foolish gammon and a show of a total want of knowledge of matters as they really exist here are exhibited. Did all such mother Fættings of the quill know in what high consideration and esteem the major portion of the Republic of Nicaragua already hold our Commander-in-Chief, and how essential his presence is to the maintainance of the long sought for peace in this hitherto unfortunate country, they would search for some more fruitful theme with which to vent their overflowing bile.

These attacks upon Gen'l WALKER fall perfectly harmless, and we even doubt whether he takes the trouble to scan them ever; nor would we allude to them at this time were it not that we would set the world aright with regard to the state of feeling among the people of this country in this connection. Every one here, in and out of the army, will bear us out when we say, that his course in Nicaragua has been noble, generous and honorable, alike to the soldier and civilian. The more intelligent of the native population would view his departure from the Republic at this time as the direst calamity that could possibly befall them.

For more than thirty years has this garden spot of the world been the scene of internal commotion. Towns and cities often deserted—villages and haciendas burned or sacked, while the probably well-meaning and peacefully inclined inhabitants were forced either to fly their native country or take to the fastnesses of the mountains. The civil war in Nicaragua has been terrible; and one who has not visited the scenes of its battle-fields has no conception of the amount of devastation to be witnessed. Granada, it is computed, once contained thirty thousand inhabitants, with a much larger number of buildings than is now to be found within its limits.

To-day there are not six thousand people living in the town, while two-thirds of the former city—and the handsomest and wealthiest part at that—lies one vast pile of ruins. Churches and stately edifices that have withstood the onslaught of the enemy's cannon, bear upon their bruised fronts letters so indelibly impressed that "he who runs may read" the tales of former havoc.

LOCAL ITEMS.

WINES & CO'S. EXPRESS.—We would direct special attention to the advertisement of Wines & Co's. Express, for California, Oregon, and the United States. The establishment of a depot in this city for carrying on Express business, will prove a source of great accommodation to the citizens and army, and the pioneer enterprise should receive the entire business of all who expect to be benefitted. J. A. Ruggles, Esq., is the Agent at Virgin Bay. A mail bag for the reception of letters and papers will be kept open at the house of Irene Horan, next to W. Teller's Store, until within a half-hour of the sailing of the steamer to-morrow, Dec. 30th.

AMONGST the arrivals by the last steamer, we notice the names of Messrs. Wm. R. Garrison and C. J. McDonald, of San Francisco. We understand that Mr. McDonald has entered into a contract with the Government for the establishment of a mint in Nicaragua.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE U. S. MINISTER.—In another column may be found a card from the United States citizens, now residing in this city, to Col. Wheeler, inviting him to name a day, when it will suit his convenience, to meet them and their friends at a dinner. We regret that the want of space forces us to delay the publication of the Colonel's reply until next week. Col. W.'s dignified and manly course has met the unanimous approbation of every American citizen in Nicaragua.

WE CALL attention to the advertisement of our enterprising townsman, Mr. W. Teller, who has just received a fresh supply of clothing, shoes, hats, &c., &c., from New York, which are just the things needed in this market, and which he is offering for sale at barely remunerating prices. We did ourselves the pleasure of getting a new rig at his store, since when we have been mistaken for some stranger just from Paris.

ACCIDENT.—A gentleman by the name of Richardson, a member of Co. "E," was shot at the quarters in the San Francisco Church, on Monday last. It appears that he was standing near a comrade who was endeavoring to revolve the cylinder of Navy Revolver which had become rusted, when the weapon accidentally went off, the ball passing through Mr. R.'s leg, making a severe flesh wound. Nothing serious.

MILITARY BALL.—There is to be a Grand Military Ball at the Lacaya House, in this city, on Monday evening next (New Year's Eve). Among the managers, we notice the names of Gen. Walker, Sols. Natzmer and Saunders, Comandante Arguello, Lieut. John G. Jones. We also notice the name of Lieut. G. B. Caston, as floor manager.

WE learn from the Captain of the Port that the work on the wharf is advancing rapidly. Capt. Swift thinks the whole structure can and will be completed by the first of April. When finished it will be the only wharf of the kind in the Republic, and will be a great convenience and credit to Granada.

FOR THE UNITED STATES.—Our esteemed friend Dr. W. E. Rust leaves Granada to-morrow, to meet the steamer at San Juan del Norte, for the United States. The Doctor goes to Washington as bearer of despatches both from this Government and Col. Wheeler.

PUBLIC TESTIMONIAL TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

To His Excellency, JOHN H. WHEELER,
Minister of the U. S. of America, near the Republic of Nicaragua:

SIR:—The undersigned, citizens of the United States of America, are desirous of expressing, by some public testimonial, their appreciation of the self-sacrificing and highly able and honorable manner in which you have fulfilled the duties appertaining to your office, during the late time of excitement and peril. They are, in nowise, connected with the present administration; neither have they been with any preceding one,—and address you simply as American citizens, who have the honor and dignity of the American name at heart. It is their deliberate conviction that not only was the course which you so promptly entered upon in the recognition of the present Government, and the subsequent friendly relations which you have held with it, fully warranted, by the circumstances, that any other course would have left American interests here in extreme jeopardy.

For these reasons, as well as to manifest the general satisfaction with the course you have pursued while representing the United States in this country, they would respectfully beg that you will name some early day, when it will suit your convenience, to meet them and their friends at dinner in this city. With sentiments of the highest regard, we remain, sir, your friends and obedient servants,

W. M. R. GARRISON,
JOHN McCARTHY,
CHAS. T. CUTLER,
JOHN E. LAWLESS,
E. F. MASON,
EDMUND RANDOLPH,
J. A. RUGGLES,
W. TELLER.

COL. WHEELER'S reply to the above was received too late for this issue, but will appear in our next.

WE have been requested by the U. S. Minister to publish the following statement made to the editor of the *Washington Star*, by the renegade Espinosa. Such another batch of falsehoods we have not seen strong together, in the same space, "for lo these many days." Col. Wheeler, in reply, handles his defamer without gloves:

AFFAIRS IN NICARAGUA.

[From the *Washington Star*, December 5th]

We have private information from Nicaragua to the latest dates from that quarter, embracing many facts of interest. It comes through Mr. Espinosa,

the functionary of the deposed government, who was banished by that of Walker, reached New York in the last steamer from San Juan del Norte.

Thus, we learn, when it was known that the court martial of Americans, into whose hands Walker had surrendered Corral, had determined on his death, addresses were sent to Walker signed by all the foreign residents in Granada, and by all the Clergy, and principal native citizens, asking that his life be spared, and offering on the part of the clergy and the men of wealth to mortgage their fortunes as a guarantee that Corral, if not executed, would live tranquil in San Juan del Norte. But Walker sternly refused to spare the victim. Soon after Corral was shot, the people of the city surrounded his corpse, a large majority of them being women, who cut all the hair of his head in little locks, and imbued their kerchiefs and portions of their clothing in his blood, to be kept as relics.

Mr. Espinosa says that the American Minister Mr. Wheeler, was seen on the morning of the 13th of October, the day on which Granada was taken, at the door of his house, giving brandy to Walker's men; his, (Wheeler's) son being at the time among Walker's men, armed with a sword, and shooting as one of them.

some of "the functionaries of the deposed Government" had done.

It is true that, like Hotspur at the battle of Holmedon, some of the officers and men,

"When the fight was done,
Dry with rage and extreme toil,
Breathless and faint ———"

did call at my door for water, which I would not have denied to any person of either army. The only fact that Mr. Espinosa could know, and the only one he could have mentioned as of his own knowledge, was that the last drop of liquor he took in Granada, he took with Major Hambleton and Mr. Lawless and others, in my house, as he called to take leave of me, when embarking for the United States, where he will be taught better manners and a more sacred regard for the truth. On this occasion he drank my good health and future prosperity, and returned his obsequious thanks for my kindness to himself and his family. I did not expect or desire any thanks from Mr. Espinosa, but I surely do not merit his vituperation and falsehoods. "To return good for evil is God-like; to return good for good is man-like; but to return evil for good is Devil-like."

As to Mr. Mayorga's being secreted in my house, and being shot on the morning after he left it, it is of the same sample of truth as all the other information of "the many facts of interest." Don Mateo Mayorga, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, was, on the morning of the 13th, found secreted in the house of John B. Lawless, Esq. Capt. De Brissot, with a guard, was detailed to arrest him, and Gen. Walker ordered him to be placed in prison.

I had had much official and social intercourse with Mr. Mayorga, and for the first and only time I interceded in his behalf with Gen. Walker, and pledged my personal honor for his security; and Gen. Walker promptly granted him liberty to remain in my house on his parole of honor, where he remained for a week, uncontrolled and unobserved by any one—using my library and free to go wherever and whenever he pleased.

When his colleague, Don Juan Ruiz, late Minister of War, perfidiously violated his parole of honor, by escaping to Costa Rica, Mr. Mayorga was removed, by orders, with others, to be confined (in comfortable quarters, however). When, four days after, the news came that the forces of the Government attacked and murdered the innocent and unarmed passengers at Virgin Bay and San Carlos, (a lady and her child,) in retaliation for these outrages, by orders of the Government, on the morning of the 22d Oct., he was shot in the public plaza.

The statement of Mr. Espinosa, by the dates, is false; and equally so is the statement that I sent Mr. Mayorga any message; and the attempt to associate me with any action of this Government towards him in any shape or form, is unjust and maliciously untrue.

As to my course or conduct in the trying scenes through which it has been my fortune to pass, I am answerable to my God and my country. My position has been painful and perilous enough without receiving calumny for kindness, and persecution for protection, even to those who had no claim to my attention.

These attacks derive additional poignancy by being published in the *Evening Star*, at Washington City, whose editor, Mr. W. Douglass Wallach, has known me from his boyhood, and has always shown true friendship to me,—and who knows me from long acquaintance to be incapable of any action (official or private) that to the most fastidious would be ungenerous or unjust. These attacks will prove to him and my countrymen how foully I have been misrepresented on this and many other occasions, which I have borne in silence, and prove that the national character of these Central American refugees from justice—functionaries, as he terms them, of the "deposed Government"—is deceitful, servile and obsequious in adversity; and mendacious, arrogant and insolent when in safety or prosperity.

JOHN H. WHEELER,
Minister of U. S., near Republic of Nicaragua.
Legation of U. S., Granada, 25th Dec., '55.

THE following interesting report is in the pen of Hon. Judge Campbell who recently returned from a tour of observation among the mining regions of the Chontales. The report is an able document and sets forth all the information requisite for the "gold hunter :"

REPORT.

SIR:—In order to carry out the objects set forth in your instructions, which I received on the 28th of November, 1855, I immediately embarked on board the schooner Sara for Virgin Bay, where I procured some articles necessary for my expedition that could not be had in Granada. As soon as I had completed the object of the trip to Virgin Bay, I returned to Granada, and on the morning of the 7th of Dec., again embarked on the Sara, having with me the party which was to accompany me to Chontales. Beside myself, the party consisted of two gentlemen from New York, who were interested in gold mining at Libertad, a gentleman from Granada, who desired to see the mining country, a guide, two men who had been furnished by the Commander-in-chief of the Army, to aid in carrying out the objects of the expedition, and my servant.

We sailed on the evening of embarkation, and early the next day anchored in a fine bay near the mouth of the Santa Clara river. After some delay, a bongo came off to us from the shore, and we succeeded in engaging it to take us to Santa Clara, the hacienda of Don Juan Sandoval, about two miles up the river. The distance from the port of Granada to the mouth of the Santa Clara is about thirty miles.

We had expected to find animals at Santa Clara, to take us to the mines, but Don Juan was unable to supply us, and we were obliged to send a courier to Juigalpa, fifteen miles distant, to procure them there. The estate of Don Juan Sandoval is a cattle range of about three thousand acres and has upon it at the present time about one thousand horned cattle and a few horses. The country here is what is usually termed broken, consisting of hills and valleys, bearing very much the appearance of the lower range of the Sierra Nevada in California. The valleys are covered with excellent grass in great abundance, and here the herds of Don Juan find good grazing during the entire year; the moisture of the atmosphere and the occasional showers during the dry season being invariably quite sufficient to prevent the country from becoming parched. The proprietor of a cattle estate estimates the value of the estate, not by the number of acres it consists of, but by the number of cattle upon it. The present price of cattle estates, in the District of Chontales, in which District Santa Clara is situated, is six dollars per head. This price always includes the dwelling house on an estate, any improvements that may have been made on the ground, and such personal chattels as are necessary to the business of cattle raising.

During my stay at Santa Clara we heard of a silver mine on the estate, but upon full inquiry found it had never been opened, and that it would be useless to visit it. Some specimens of ore, however, taken from the surface of a vein which crops out of the ground, about two miles distant from Don Juan's house, exhibited traces of silver, but not in much quantities.

On the morning of the 10th, our courier returned from Juigalpa, bringing with him a sufficient number of animals for our use, and in half an hour we were on the road. Juigalpa was to be our stopping place that night, and we pushed on diligently, arriving about dark. The road from Santa Clara to Juigalpa is over an uneven country, the hills being chiefly great masses of scoria or tufa, varied by occasional outcroppings of granite and sometimes slate of the talcose sort. There are however, fine valleys of agricultural land between these hills, nearly all of which have cattle grazing upon them, but not enough to keep down the grass. The grazing estates of San Eusavia and San Nicolas are the only ones on the route worthy of notice. On each of these there are

When the leading spirits of the Democratic party invited General WALKER's assistance—which he afterwards so magnanimously extended—it was that a stop might be put to these bitter civil heart-burnings—that peace and quiet might once more reign throughout the length and breadth of the Republic. The treaty of the 23d of October last secured these blessings, and all is now as placid and calm with us as is the bosom of the beautiful Lake which fronts our city.—

"But," says this sapient editor, "WALKER will not be able to maintain this peace, and we shall with more than usual interest regard the affairs of Nicaragua in the future." Do so, sir, for we would have you mark "how nobly our Captain can steer his bark."

GRANADA is becoming quite healthy again. November and December are represented as being the sickly months, and when they are passed there is no healthier climate under the sun than this.

MECHANICS of various kinds are much wanted in Granada. There is a fine field opening for good, steady mechanics.

CHRISTMAS passed off very pleasantly in our city. We hear of no accident occurring, as is usually the case in cities of less magnitude than Granada.

THE Commissary of War offers the schr. Esperanza for sale, as she now lies off the beach. Here's a chance for speculators.

SHOULD some American open a "tip-top" hotel in this city, our word for it he would do a glorious business.

THE roads leading from this city are in the best possible travelling condition.

THANKS to Mr. Jackson, of the Surveyor's Department, for a full file of the Aspinwall Courier.

FRUITS of every hue and taste may be purchased in our market at mere nominal prices.

COL. FRY, with his battalion of Voltiguers, returned to this city this morning. The Col. represents the country to be in a peaceful state, and that he was everywhere received by the natives with manifestations of great kindness.

HOUSES in the lower part of the city, which a week ago were tenantless, we are glad to see have occupants. A feeling of protection and safety is being experienced by the natives, and every hour their confidence in the government is increased.

ON DIT.—It was rumored through the city, yesterday, that a native *hombre* had been arrested for forcibly seizing and destroying the Democratic devices upon the hats of other natives with whom he might happen to come in contact.

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NEWS FROM BELOW.

We learn that last week a body of some sixty men led on by Roman Rivas, had fortified themselves near Castillo Rapids, and threatened to take the steamer of the Transit Company and the property of the passengers.

The agent, Mr. Hutchison, called on Com. Paulding for the protection of the lives and property of the Americans, and the Capt. Powell of the Potomac was sent with a gig of the ship and an armed crew, who proceeded up the river; and as soon as the insurgents saw them coming, they took to their heels and fled. Col. Hornsby was dispatched from this place on Monday night with a strong force to repel any attack, and protect the property and fort at Castillo.

WE LEARN that the U. S. steamer Massachusetts Commander Swartout, was at San Juan del Sur last week, and that the Independence,—the flag ship of the Pacific squadron,—is daily expected at that port, which has been commenced by the pioneers under Col. Walker.—*S. F. Herald.*

CLOSING OF THE MAIL.—It should be borne in mind, by all interested, that the mail closes here to-morrow. Papers, ready for mailing, can be had at this office.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Mayorga, was secreted in the house of Mr. Wheeler, and asked leave of Mr. W. to visit a brother then dying, from a wound received on the memorable 13th of October. Mr. Wheeler consented, and after he had left that gentleman's house, he sent after him a message, saying that he was no longer responsible for his safety, and at the same time soldiers were sent for him and he was shot in the morning. Gen. Corral was in command of three hundred men, when Rohaud, a French resident of Granada, (for thirty years,) was sent to Corral by Walker who commanded a capitulation, the penalty of its refusal being that all the principal men in Granada should be shot. That is to say, M. Joaquin, Pedro and Trinidad Cuada, Mr. Joaquin, Messrs. Chamorro, Zeguir, Alvarez, Celaya, Murido, Artiles, Espinosa, Munoz, Barberena, Arana, Rojas, Rochas and Morales. They were then Walker's prisoner's, and were tied two together by Walker's order, who notified Corral that if he did not come over to Granada and make a treaty, they would be shot at the penalty of his refusal. Corral to save their lives surrendered himself and went to Granada, where he was not long after shot, by the order of Walker's court martial, composed altogether of Americans.

[*N. Y. Herald, Dec. 7th.*]

EDS. NICARAGUENSE:—It is not my habit, and never was my taste, to notice the many statements of newspapers relative to the recent affairs in this Republic. But the above article published in the *Washington City Star*, of the 5th inst., and copied into the *N. Y. Herald*, of the 7th inst., on the authority of Mr. Espinosa, (the late Post Master General of Nicaragua,) reflecting severely on me and my family, demands some notice from me.

There were never so many lies compressed in so small a space. They are in character with the source from which they issued. Don Narciso Espinosa, where he is well known, is not distinguished for his love of truth, under any circumstances; but under the circumstances which he gave the present information, its falsehood can be branded on his forehead by every respectable citizen in the city of Granada.

As to my son being "among Walker's men, armed with a sword, and shooting as one of them," this statement is too ridiculous to need contradiction. If he was out of my house for a moment, it was against my positive orders; but (as the fight raged fiercely before my door, my house being between the Quartel, where the Government troops were, and the street on which they were attacked,) my son may have for a moment appeared at my door, upon which basis the false assertion of his appearing in the midst of Walker's men, must have been made.

But if he was, I do not know how Señor Espinosa could know that he was "among Walker's men and shooting as one of them," for he was taken, early on the said memorable morning, with a sudden and early leaving, and *sans culottes*, was seen "running the chapparel," and therefore he could not know who was among the party, from any personal knowledge of his own.

I know that I was near being shot myself, while crossing the street to aid a native widow lady who lived next door to Mr. Espinosa, and who loudly implored my neighborly kindness; and the wife and children of Mr. Espinosa at the same time besought my aid to guard them. I sent my private Secretary (*Mr. Van Dyke*) over to them, who conducted them to my house, (whence their natural protector cowardly deserted them,) where they were comfortably and hospitably received—where, with more than fifty other helpless women and children, they eat and slept securely.

As to the tale of Mr. Espinosa that "the American Minister was seen on the 19th of October, (the day Granada was taken,) at the door of his house giving brandy to Walker's men," of course Mr. Espinosa cannot speak of his own knowledge, as at this time he was lying breechesless in the chapparel; but if true, I cannot see that any heinous offence was committed, unless the liquor had been stolen from the American merchants of San Juan del Sur, as

We have been favored by Dr. Wargnat with the following statement of his mode of treating cholera, as successfully practiced by the Dr. in France and England :

MASSAYA, December, 15th, 1855.

MR. EDITOR.—The following recipe for the cure of Cholera is a matter of public interest, and I feel convinced that you will give it a place in your valuable columns. My experience in France and England authorizes me to speak with confidence in this matter.

The principle of Cholera is everywhere the same, although circumstances may cause the symptoms to vary; and one system of treatment, varied according to the age, temperament, and habits of the patient, and the country he inhabits, can always be pursued with success.

Nature and experience advises, as a preventative of cholera, to avoid in a hot climate, the use of alcoholic drinks, which serve to congeal the blood; and to partake, rather, of strong coffee, tea, pure wine, and stimulating food with spices; but when the patient is once attacked, medicine must be taken with promptitude or it will avail nothing. A few hours are sufficient for one to fall a victim to this scourge; and a few hours equally sufficient to effect a cure.

At the first symptoms of cholera the patient should be placed in a warm and dry place, sheltered from currents of air. Then give him 2 grains of an emetic, and while the vomiting is going on, rub him well all over the body; but particularly about the loins and legs, with a liquid compound of 3 ozs. of *sal volatile*, 2 ozs. of table salt, 1 oz. of pulverized camphor, 1 oz. Alcohol, 33 degrees, and a quart of water. One hour after having taken the vomitive, administer 3 or 4 oz. cold pressed Castor Oil. The effect of this purgative may be accelerated by aid of linseed or other herb tea. Continue the rubbing—after two hours rest, give the patient a glass of camomile infusion; afterwards, according to the case, give 1 grain of chloride of lime with sugared water, 5 drops of sulphuric ether, 1 drop of *sal volatile*, and ten drops of the flower of orange.

The balance of the treatment consists in giving from time to time a glass of Bordeaux wine with cinnamon and sugar; or otherwise, a cup of very strong coffee, also sugared. When the cramps have disappeared and by the warmth of the feet you find the danger passed, the rubbing may be omitted, and nourishment given as above suggested.

Such is the remedy against this cruel disease; which with the sole hope of being serviceable to the people of Nicaragua, I beg you to publish in your excellent journal, and receive the thanks of

Your devoted servant.
L. B. WARGNAT, M. D.

G. H. WINES & CO'S EXPRESS.

SEMI-MONTHLY FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON, AND THE ATLANTIC STATES.

By the ACCESSORY TRANSIT CO'S. Steamers, and in charge of a Special Messenger; and carrying the Nicaragua and United States Government Dispatches.

G. H. WINES & CO. will dispatch their first EXPRESS, as above, on Monday, Dec. 30th, connecting with the Steamer CORTES, for San Francisco, and NORTHERN LIGHT, for New York, and DANIEL WEBSTER, for New Orleans.

Everything appertaining to the Express Business attended to with promptness and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms,

Collections made in San Juan del Sur, Virgin Bay, and all points on the Transit Route.

The highest price paid for GOLD DUST and BULLION. And Treasure forwarded to New York or other points on the most favorable terms.

J. A. RUGGLES, Agent.

At Nine Reinas'.
Don PATRICIO RIVAS, Plaza, Granada.
C. MORGAN, New York.
C. K. GARRISON, San Francisco.

some thousands of cattle. The distance from Santa Clara to Juigalpa is about fifteen miles, and the road is merely a bridle path, in some places very bad and difficult to travel over. A good wagon road could, however be made over the entire distance without great cost.

Leaving Juigalpa early in the morning, we proceeded on our course to Libertad, and for several miles passed over a beautiful and fertile plain, upon which cattle were grazing; when we began to ascend the foot hills of the great chain of mountains that run through Chontales, and which may be regarded as the border of the mineral country. As we ascended we found the country to be bare of underwood, and the hills covered with grass to their very tops. I here began to look for indications of gold, though we were at least ten miles distant from what is known as the gold region, and at once observed the red earth and small angular pieces of quartz, etc., which are held to be sure indications of gold in California. As we proceeded onward, rising at every step, these and other "gold signs" continually presented themselves to our view, and we became satisfied that we were passing over a gold country, though there were no appearances of "prospecting" ever having been done there, and notwithstanding that the inhabitants insisted that the gold region was much farther onward. I very much regretted my inability to make a thorough examination of some of the ravines in this vicinity, but night was coming on, we were wet to the skin by a driving rain, had no tools to work with, our animals were very much fatigued with the day's travel, and we had fully eight or ten miles of muddy trail before us, before we could hope to find shelter. We therefore, continued on to Libertad, where we arrived a short time before dark, and here took up our quarters.—The distance from Juigalpa to Libertad is about twenty miles, the road being a bridle-path, generally pretty good, but which could be much improved by a little care in the selection of a route which should not lead so immediately over the tops of hills as the present one does, and which is not at all necessary, either on account of distance or any other account.

Libertad is regarded as the centre of the mining region of Chontales, and here I remained from the 13th until the 20th of December, making such observations from time to time as circumstances would permit. As it rained nearly all the time during our stay, it was with great difficulty that I could procure guides to point out to me some of the localities which I most desired to visit. I however, fortunately made the acquaintance of Don Ramon Tolero, who was one of the party that first discovered the gold mines of Chontales, and to him am indebted for much information concerning them. These mines were discovered by Don Ramon and some companions, about seven years ago, and were worked with success down to the time of the breaking out of the late revolution, when Don Ramon and his workmen were pressed into military service. During the revolution but little was done at mining, and it is only very lately that operations have again been commenced. Each "mine," consists of an excavation made in the earth near the vein of auriferous quartz, and in several instances these excavations are quite insufficient to lay enough of the vein bare to exhibit the quality of the "lead" with any considerable certainty. All the gold is very fine, and it has been found that it is quite equally distributed throughout the rock, as is the usual case with fine gold in quartz veins. This fact is an important one, inasmuch as it is a sure proof to the experienced miner that he may invest money in the working of such a vein with the certainty that it will yield an equal average, and not "run out." All the gold mines of Chontales, yet opened are embraced in an area of not more than five miles, and are situated near the rivers Miea and Bola, which are branches of the Blewfields river. These rivers afford an abundance of water power, and upon them are situated the mills which serve to pulverize the ore of the district. These mills are all *arastras*, shallow tubs of about ten feet in diameter, with bottoms

paved with stone, upon which sometimes two and sometimes four stones of three or four hundred pounds weight each, are caused to revolve, somewhat in the manner of the upper mill stone. Into the irregularities and crevices of the pavement is put quicksilver, which readily amalgamates with gold whenever in contact with it, and into the tub is thrown the ore, after being broken into fragments the size of a hen's egg. I understand that the *arastras* in use at Libertad will pulverize about five tons of the ore daily. There are about half a dozen of these *arastras* at work in Chontales, are propelled by water power, and all situated on one or the other of the rivers above-named. One belonging to Padre Sosa, of Boaco is the best, and this is by no means a perfect machine.

It would be useless to name all the mines that have been "denounced" in the neighborhood of Libertad, as a description of one will answer very well for all. They are quartz veins of from six inches to four feet in thickness—very soft, being much decayed, and more friable than most of the quartz rock of California, North Carolina or Georgia.

This is quite apparent, not only from the appearance of the rock itself, but from the fact that a single *arastra* can pulverize five tons daily. The veins of ore at Libertad are not wrought in the most convenient or economical manner. All are opened by shafting from the top of the vein, and all the ore has, consequently, to be raised to the surface at the highest point. The custom is to break out as much ore with an iron bar as a man can carry in a leather bag, on his head, up a notched log set on end, to the surface, and then to pack it on a mule or an ox to the *arastra* for reduction to powder. By this slow process is done all the quartz mining in Chontales.

I took great pains to ascertain the amount of gold usually produced from a given quantity of rock, and in answer to my inquiries on this point, was sometimes amused with most extravagant stories of the immense richness of this or that mine. I carefully noted all the information gathered from a series of diligent inquiries, and then it fully safe to set down the average amount of gold to the ton of ore, as at least two ounces. I desire it to be understood that I believe the rock, by proper working, will yield more than two ounces to the ton, and am fully convinced that the amount above-named is about the average obtained from all the mines that are under operation and obtained, too, by a manner of working which is unnecessarily wasteful.

Having found the quartz mines to fully sustain the report I had heard of them at Granada, I set about making inquiries for surface mining. A gentleman who had been a trader at Libertad, informed me that some years ago he purchased several ounces of coarse *placer* gold, which, the persons who brought it in said they had dug on the Bola river, some miles below the town. Another person had heard of placer diggings on the same river, above the town, but neither could inform me of the precise localities in which surface gold had been found. The river was too high to admit of a "prospect." I was satisfied from what I had seen of the quartz veins that there was surface gold in the neighborhood, and that the reports concerning *placers* on the Bola were not without foundation; yet it was impossible to produce any further proofs than these reports, and I set about examining the dry ravines. Having selected a spot where I deemed it advisable to "sink a hole," I began a search for proper tools to work with, but could not procure either a pick, a shovel, a spade or a washing pan in all the town of Libertad; and as an addition to these annoying circumstances, the inhabitants insisted that no gold would be found where I desired to dig. I, however, succeeded in procuring a pointed iron bar and a horn spoon that would contain about a pint of earth, and with these went to work in a spot where the bed rock could be more easily reached than elsewhere. Scraping up a spoonful of earth from the ledge, I washed it, and the result was about three cents' worth of fine gold, a "prospect" sufficiently rich to satisfy

Se permite la reproducción sólo para estudios académicos sin fines de lucro, y citando la fuente.—FEB

nences we had encountered, and almost regretted that we were not to continue our adventure.

The road from the Mabacotoy to Granada is nearly level, and is a good bridle path. With a very trifling expense, it might be made a good wagon road. Such is indeed the case from Granada to Jajigalpa.

My conclusions are, finally, that the District of Chontales, which I was especially directed to examine, is rich in mines of gold and silver; that the entire hilly region is a gold country, and that silver mines exist not only in the gold country proper, but in the region bordering Lake Nicaragua; that enterprise and capital are only wanted, not only to develop these resources alone, but to exhibit agricultural wealth which will astonish those who are not familiar with the luxuriant growth of vegetation that exists in some parts of this District, and which can only be borne by a most fertile soil.

Having as fully complied with your instructions as it was possible for me to do, I respectfully present this report of my proceedings.

GEO. H. CAMPBELL

To Hon. J. W. Fabens, Director of Colonization,
Grenada, Dec. 28th, 1855.

We have been forced, from want of room, to leave over our weekly market report.

DECREE.

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

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

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

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

Art. 4. No dues 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 thereto until after an occupancy of at least six months.

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

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

PATRICIO RIVAS,
President of the Republic.

W. TELLER.

On the Northwest Corner of the Plaza, Granada.
COMMISSION MERCHANT and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FOREIGN GOODS, and Produce of the Country. Is constantly receiving fresh Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Flour and Provisions, etc. From New York.

Parte Española

GRANADA, DICIEMBRE 29, 1855

DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES

Contestación del Gobierno del Salvador la nota que con fecha 3 del ppdo. se le dirigió, participándose la inauguración del Gobierno Provisional de esta República.

Señor Ministro

Cojutepeque, noviembre 22 de 1855.

Tengo el honor de acusar y recibo de su estimable carta oficial de US. la 3 del corriente mes, en que al incluirme copia auténtica del tratado ajustado en 23 de octubre entre las fuerzas norteamericanas y leonenses, se dirige hacer saber a mi Gobierno que, en consecuencia las estipulaciones de aquel convenio instaló en esa ciudad el 30 del mismo octubre el Supremo Gobierno Provisional de la República de Nicaragua, habiendo poseído de su alto destino el Sr. Presidente don Patricio Rivas, de cuyo acontecimiento se espera la seguridad goce de los inestimables beneficios que por que ancianos esos pueblos.

Impuesto de todo el Sr. Presidente Salvador me ordena contestar á US.

conocimiento de ese Supremo Gobierno

que siendo tan notorios los esfuerzos

por parte de este Estado,

se han hecho

antes de ahora y en repetidas veces

traer un acomodamiento á los pueblos

que se hacían la guerra en esa República;

no puede menos de ser de grato

al fin esos pueblos púscian ya entradas

en reposo y proveer por si en el servicio

la paz a todo lo que convenga al

interés de su engrandecimiento y soberanía.

El Gobierno del Salvador hace los

firme votos por que Nicaragua

se estos bienes, y porque la Providencia

que dirige los destinos de las Naciones

conceda a esa, días de ventura y de

prestando al propio tiempo al Sr.

S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el

acuerdo siguiente.

"El Gobierno

Estando vacante el destino de la

Tesorería general, y siendo necesario pro-

veerlo en persona de instrucción y provi-

dad, en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA;

1.º Nómbrase Tesorero general de la República al Señor don Carlos Thomas, con el sueldo que la ley designa.

2.º El Señor Ministro de Hacienda

es encargado del cumplimiento del presente acuerdo, y comunicarlo á quienes corresponde.

Enrique Hoyos.

CONFORME—Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores—Granada, diciembre 19 de 1855.

JEREZ.

29 tf

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES DEL GOBIERNO DEL ESTADO DE HONDURAS.

tereses; porque las contingentes guerras cion á su ciudad, ofreciéndole los votos de mi aprecio—D. U. L.

SELVA.

Contrato sobre el establecimiento de una casa moneda,

Fernando Ferrer Ministro de Hacienda del Supremo Gobierno de la República de Nicaragua y C. J. Macdonald subdito inglés residente en esta ciudad, han convenido en el tratado siguiente.

1.º Deseoso el Gobierno de Nicaragua de establecer una casa de moneda en esta ciudad de Granada, concede al Señor C. J. Macdonald el derecho y privilegio exclusivo de acuñar por vapor las monedas de esta República por el período de diez años.

2.º El Señor C. J. Macdonald se obliga á establecer en esta ciudad de Granada, la maquinaria de vapor, prensas, tipos y el laboratorio ó ramo de Química necesario para la disolución y análisis de los metales para acuñar las monedas de esta República; debiendo constar éstas del peso y ley que tiene la moneda de oro y plata de la República Mejicana, por ser de la mayor estimación en los mercados del mundo. En el absurso deben aparecer cinco volcanes de forma conica, con un sol naciente á la mitad del lado izquierdo, bañando con sus rayos el emisario del círculo en esta forma [aquí el modelo]. En el reverso habrá una aguja en actitud de volar llevando entre sus garras un ramo de olivo.

Ruego al Sr. Ministro dé cuenta con lo espuesto al Sr. Presidente de ese Estado, comunicarle su resolución y admitir las respetuosas consideraciones con que soy de US. atento y servidor—D. U. L.

(Firmado)

Manuel Colindres.

Conforme—República de Nicaragua. Ministerio de Relaciones exteriores—Granada, diciembre 26 de 1855.

SELVA.

N.º 93.

REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO

DE HACIENDA.

Granada, diciembre 18 de 1855.

Señor

E. S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el

acuerdo siguiente.

"El Gobierno

Estando vacante el destino de la

Tesorería general, y siendo necesario pro-

veerlo en persona de instrucción y provi-

dad, en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA;

1.º Nómbrase Tesorero general de la

República al Señor don Carlos Thomas,

con el sueldo que la ley designa.

2.º El Señor Ministro de Hacienda

es encargado del cumplimiento del presen-

te acuerdo, y comunicarlo á quienes

corresponde.

Enrique Hoyos.

CONFORME—Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores—Granada, diciembre 18 de 1855.

JEREZ.

29 tf

Y lo inserto á U. de orden supre-

rior.

3.º Queda á libertad del Gobierno, y en su caso obligado el empresario á la acuñación de la moneda decimal, si aquél lo dispone, además de las monedas antes expresadas.

4.º El Señor C. J. Macdonald, en con-

sideración á los derechos y privilegio con-

cedidos, se obliga ceder al Gobierno de

Nicaragua, al fin del término de diez

años, en buen estado de servicio, la ma-

quinaria de vapor, prensas, tipos y todo

lo concerniente á la casa de moneda; por

cuyas cosas el prenotado Gobierno no pa-

gará ninguna suma á Macdonald.

5.º El Gobierno de Nicaragua ten-

drá la inspección y supervigilancia lega-

me that the ravines of Liberia can be wrought to good advantage, as any one acquainted with placer mining will at once see from the result of my experiment.

The District of Chontales is not only a gold country, but is also rich in mines of silver. All the gold mines before referred to contain more or less silver; but in the immediate vicinity of Libertad is a mine belonging to the Padre Sosa, and which is now being wrought by an intelligent French miner, lately from San Salvador. Much of the ore contains sixty to seventy per cent. of silver, as well as considerable gold. There are no furnaces at the mine, nor other conveniences for reducing the ore, but it is of such excellent quality that the operator intends to send it to Europe for reduction, believing it will pay him well to do so, as it can there be done in a proper and economical manner, which is not the case at the mine. There are also mines of silver in the district, and at points near the Lake, which are reputed to be very rich. As I had not an opportunity of visiting these mines, and know of them only by report, I do not deem it advisable to set forth the rumors that reached me, from time to time, of their great wealth. That they are, however, worthy the attention of the enterprising miner is beyond a question.

Having concluded my observations at Libertad, on the 21st of December, we procured animals and took up the line of march for Granada, stopping that night at Juigalpa. The next day we reached the hacienda San Lorenzo, and here remained overnight. The distance from Juigalpa to San Lorenzo is said to be twenty-four miles, but it is probably not more than twenty, and the road is mainly over a level plain, covered with rich grass, upon which we saw many fine cattle grazing. From San Lorenzo we proceeded to the Malacotoy river, and remained overnight at a point about five miles beyond El Paso. The ground from San Lorenzo to the Malacotoy is covered with a heavy growth of timber, much of it Brazil wood. Its proximity to the Lake must render it exceedingly valuable at no distant day. The valley of the Malacotoy is also heavily timbered, not only with Brazil wood, but great trees of mahogany, and other trees which would make excellent timber. There are a few clearings on the banks of the river, and in them I observed the finest plantain patches, cane and corn fields that I have met with anywhere in the State:—cane such as a Louisiana planter never dreamed of, and such corn as would be a marvel in Kentucky. The distance travelled this day was about twenty-five miles, over a road generally level and good.

We left the Malacotoy at 4, a. m., on the morning of the 24th, and arrived at El Paso a little after sunrise. About an hour's time was consumed in crossing in a bongo, and swimming over our animals, when we were again on the road, and in a short time heard the welcome roar of the surf on the shore of Lake Nicaragua. Our route lay down the shore, between the beach and the border of the little Lake Granada, until near the city, when it bore off to the right, and in a short time our day's work and our journey were ended. The distance travelled was about twenty miles.

The last day's travel was to me one of continued interest and novelty. Notwithstanding it rained when we left the Malacotoy, and we were wet to the skin, objects of interest presented themselves in such variety that we forgot our discomfort and rode on merrily through the plantain and corn fields, and among the great trees, from the branches of which bands of chattering monkeys would look down upon us with apparent wonder. In the branches of a tree with many trunks, of the banyan species, several of these animals had congregated, and seemed to be deliberating on some important matter, as we passed under them. Pelicans were searching the beach for their breakfasts, and from time to time, huge alligators would slide lazily into the water as they became alarmed at our approach. The whole was new and strange, and as our journey was about to end, we forgot the hardships and the inconveniences

GRANADA. WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

BROAD CLOTHS;
CASSIMERES;
CASINETS;
VESTINGS;
VELVETS;
SATINS;
SHIRTS;
DRILLINGS;
PRINTED CALICOES, of every kind;
LINEN;
BOOTS;
SHOPS;

TOYS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

A general assortment of Soft Goods.

Wiedemann & Beschor are in constant receipt of information from the United States and Europe, and are prepared to supply purchasers at a small advance on home prices.

Inland traders will please call and examine their stock.

An invoice of Boots, Shoes, and Ready Made Clothing expected immediately.

REGULAR PACKET

between Punta Arenas and Estapa, touching at the intermediate ports. The American clipper schr JOSEPH HEWITT, J. M. CLAPP, Master, will immediately commence running as above. For freight or passage apply to

JAMES CORKHILL,
San Juan del Sur.

SEMIWEEKLY PACKET BETWEEN GRANADA AND VIRGIN BAY.

THE beautiful copper fastened, clipper Yacht, "GEN. WALKER," Capt. Russel, will ply as a Packet between Granada, and Virgin Bay, twice a week, until further notice. For Passage apply to,

J. R. SWIFT,
Captain of the Port.
Office adjoining that of the Director of Colonization.

CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE.

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

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

d15 3m

NOTICE.

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

JESSE S. HAMBLETON.

Maj. and Actg. Com. of War.

Dec. 17th, 1855.

d 22

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

LEE AND SHIPLEY, PROPRIETORS.

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

Virgin Bay, Dec. 22. 1 f

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

d 22

Guayagna, noviembre 28 de 1855.
Senor

Convencido mi Gobierno de la necesidad de asegurar á los pueblos que rige la paz y tranquilidad, que para conseguir tan inestimable e y la base fundamental está sifra en las buenas e inalterables relaciones de amistad con el Gobierno de esa República, no ha basilado en dictar todas las leyes que á su juicio ha creido convenientes para su adquisición; y á este fin ha nombrado Comisionado cerca del de la Sr. Lic. don Manuel Colindres, al Sr. Lic. don Manuel Colindres, que ajuste con él, un tratado de amistad y reciproco interés para ambos países.

No duda mi Gobierno, que el Comisionado se preste á dicho acuerdo, pues tiene pruebas nada equivocadas de los buenos sentimientos á este respecto; y que por consiguiente se sirva recibir al mencionado Sr. Colindres, en su carácter de Comisionado del Gobierno de Honduras, pues á igual reciprocidad está obligado este.

Sírvase U.S. elevar lo expuesto al alto conocimiento de S. E. el Sr. Director Supremo de esa República; y admitir nuevamente los votos de mi particular aprecio y consideraciones—D. U. L.

(Firmado) José Meza.

Al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones exteriores del Supremo Gobierno de la República de Nicaragua.

Conforme—Ministerio de Relaciones exteriores del Gobierno Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua—Granada, diciembre 26 de 1855.

SELVA.

Yuscarán, diciembre 9 de 1855.

Señor Ministro de Relaciones exteriores de la República de Nicaragua.

Señor:

Por el oficio ministerial que con estra ordinario violento dirijo á V.S., se informará, que el Supremo Gobierno de este Estado me ha acreditado su ajente público cerca del de Nicaragua.

No dudo que el ilustrado Gobierno de V.S. comprenderá como el mio la imprescindible necesidad que hai de establecer las reglas invariables que dño hoy mas afianzen las fraternales relaciones entre dos pueblos que tienen unos mismos intereses, y á quienes debe animar un mismo pensamiento: mayormente cuando conseguida la paz despues de los últimos acontecimientos obrados, casi aun tiempo, en ese y este Estado, se siente con mas vivesa la conveniencia y el deber de conservarla en el porvenir. De otra manera Sr. Ministro, los ultimos restos de vitalidad con que aun cuestan estos paises para aspirar á ser prósperos y felices, se aniquilarán sin el honor siquiera de haber perecido en defensa de sus verdaderos in-

ma para su inteligencia y efectos.
D. U. L.

FERRER.

N.º 103.
REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACIÓN.

Granada, diciembre 22 de 1855.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de

El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el acuerdo siguiente.

"El Gobierno.

En consecuencia de tener que ausentarse temporalmente el Sr. Ministro de Relaciones Doctor don Máximo Jerez; en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

1.º El Sr. Ministro de la Guerra se encargará durante dicha ausencia, del despacho de Relaciones y Gobernación.

2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden—Granada, diciembre 22 de 1855—RIVAS"

Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicación y circulación en el departamento de su mando.

JEREZ.

Señor MINISTRO DE RELACIONES DEL GOBIERNO DE LA REPÚBLICA.

D. U. L.
Granada, diciembre 26 de 1855.

Prefectura del departamento

El domingo 23 del corriente, fué instalada la junta de instrucción pública de este departamento, en cuyo acto nombró por su Presidente al Sr. Lic. don Buenaventura Selva, por vice Presidente al Sr. Bachiller don Justo Lugo, por su Sirio al Sr. don Francisco García y Calonge y por vise Secretario al Sr. don José Ansúategui; lo que aviso á U. para que se sirva elevarlo al alto conocimiento de S. E. el Sr. Presidente; acompañándole las firmas de los nombrados.

Trinidad Salazar.

Buenaventura Selva—Justo Lugo—Francisco García y Calonge—José Ansúategui.

CONTESTACION.

REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACIÓN.

Granada, diciembre 26 de 1855.

Señor Prefecto de este departamento

He puesto en conocimiento del Sr. Presidente de la República la estimable comunicación de U. de esta fecha en que participa la instalación de la junta de instrucción pública de este departamento; que tuvo lugar el domingo 23 del actual; y aquel alto funcionario me ha dado orden de contestar á U. de enterado, manifestándole al propio tiempo lo satisfactorio que le ha sido la aparición de ese cuerpo destinado á objetos tan laudables y de notoria utilidad general.

Lo digo al Sr. Prefecto en contesta-

les en la casa de moneda, para lo cual podrá emitir los reglamentos y leyes que juzgue convenientes á fin de evitar todo perjuicio que pudiere ocurrir, y debe así mismo dar la custodia de tropa armada para la seguridad de la misma casa de moneda, toda vez que en ella se necesita.

6.º El Señor C. J. Macdonald se obliga á establecer la maquinaria de vapor en esta ciudad de Granada, en el término de los seis meses precisos de la fecha de este convenio; pasado este tiempo, no se entenderá concedido el privilegio si el empresario no huiese cumplido con lo estipulado.

Concluido y firmado en la ciudad de Granada, á los veintiocho días del mes de diciembre de mil ochocientos cincuenta y cinco—Fermín Ferrer—C. J. Macdonald.

NUMERO 110.

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

Con presencia del contrato celebrado en esta fecha entre el Sr. Ministro de Hacienda don Fermín Ferrer y el Señor C. J. Macdonald subdito inglés, concediendo á este, derecho y privilegio exclusivo para establecer en esta ciudad una casa de moneda: en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º Apruébase el referido contrato en todas sus partes, y en consecuencia obsérvese y cumplase religiosamente.

Art. 2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde.

Dado en Granada, á veintiocho de diciembre de mil ochocientos cincuenta y cinco—Patricio Rivas—El Secretario de Estado—Buenaventura Selva.

Es Conforme—Granada, diciembre 26 de 1855—SELVA.

CASA DE MONEDA.

Mucho tiempo ha que se sentía la necesidad de este establecimiento en el país, y ahora tenemos la esperanza de que dentro de pocos meses estará planteado conforme al contrato que sobre el particular ha celebrado el Supremo Gobierno y se publica en el presente número. Consideradas son por todos las ventajas positivas que el pueblo reportará, siendo entre ellas la de aumentarse el numerario que tanto se necesita para el jiro de los negocios, y la de darse impulso á la explotación de minas que se encuentran en la República.

SARAO.

EL Lunes 1.º de Enero, los oficiales de las fuerzas Nicaragüenses tendrán un baile militar en casa de los Lacayos.

Parte Española.

GRANADA, DICIEMBRE 29, 1855.

DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES

Contestación del Gobierno del Salvador á nota que con fecha 3 del pgo. se le dirigió, participándose la inauguración del Gobierno Provisional de esta República.

Señor Ministro

Cojutepeque, noviembre 22 de 1855.
engo el honor de acusar recibo de la
nú estímable carta oficial de US. fecha
del corriente mes, en que al incluirme
copia auténtica del tratado ajustado
n 23 de octubre entre las fuerzas gra-

vidinas y leonesas, se sirve hacer saber
mi Gobierno que, en consecuencia de
as estipulaciones de aquel convenio, se
instaló en esa ciudad el 30 del mismo
octubre el Supremo Gobierno Provisional
de la República de Nicaragua, habiendo
nado posesión de su alto destino el Sr. Pre-
sidente don Patricio Rivas, de cuyo
antecimiento se espera la seguridad del
poc de los incalculables beneficios de la
paz por que ancia esos pueblos.

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

El Gobierno del Salvador hace los más
servientes votos por que Nicaragua alcance
se estos bienes, y porque la Providencia
que dirige los destinos de las Naciones,
conceda á esa, días de ventura y de paz,
prestando al propio tiempo al Sr. Pre-
sidente Provisional las luces que necesita
para dirigir los pasos de su Gobierno en
las difíciles circunstancias en que los su-
cesos de tan prolongadas hostilidades deben
constituir á esa República.

En estos términos ha sido autorizado
para contestar á US.; y al verificarlo tengo
el honor de protestar al Sr. Ministro de
Relaciones exteriores las seguridades
de mi consideración más distinguida, con
que sei de US. muy atento servidor.

Enrique Hoyos.

CONFORME—Ministerio de Relaciones ex-
teriores—Granada, diciembre 19 de 1855.

JEREZ.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES DEL GOBIERNO DEL ESTADO DE HONDURAS.

Comayagua, noviembre 20 de 1855.

terces; porque las sangrientas guerras
que nos han afligido y en lo de adelante
emprenda desgraciadamente uno de los
Estados contra cualquiera de los demás
de Centro-américa, no pueden tener otra
calificación que la de guerras civiles, y
ya se sabe que es la peor de las calamida-
des de una nación, que como la nuestra
no ha acertado todavía con la creación
de un Gobierno que llene las exigencias
públicas y haga valer sus derechos ante
las naciones civilizadas.

Firme pues mi Gobierno en el noble
propósito de asegurar el reposo de los
pueblos que rige, y de estrechar con él
de ese Estado los vínculos de una amistad
leal y basada en principios de reciproca
utilidad, no ha vacilado en encomendar
me la misión que anuncia á US. el Mi-
nistro Hondureño.

Para continuar mi marcha hasta la re-
sidiencia del Supremo Gobierno de US.,
solo me demora el correspondiente aviso
de admisión, y que se me remita un sal-
voconducto que haga efectivas las inmunida-
des que el derecho de las naciones con-
cede á los Ministros públicos; porque los
pueblos por donde transitare, deben estar
naturalmente resentidos de la situación de
armas en que se ha hallado en esa Re-
pública, y juzgo necesario se me libre ese
despacho de seguridad.

Ruego al Sr. Ministro dé cuenta con
lo expuesto al Sr. Presidente de ese Es-
tado, comunicarme su resolución y admitir
las respetuosas consideraciones con que
soi de US. atento y servidor—D. U. L.

(Firmado) Manuel Colindres.

Conforme—República de Nicaragua. Mi-
nisterio de Relaciones exteriores—Gra-
na, diciembre 26 de 1855.

SELVA.

N.º I.º

REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO DE
RELACIONES EXTERIORES.

Granada, diciembre 26 de 1855.

Sr. Ldo. don Manuel Colindres comisionado
del Gobierno Supremo de Honduras
cerca del de Nicaragua.

Hasta hoy se ha recibido en el Mi-
nisterio de mi cargo la atenta comunica-
ción de V.S. de 9 del actual, a que
vino adjunta la del Sr. Ministro de Es-
tado de Honduras fecha 28 del pgo., que
acredita á V.S. Comisionado de ese

Supremo Gobierno cerca del de Nicara-
gua para acordar bases fijas e inviolables
que afianzen las fraternales relaciones de
ambos países, solicitando al mismo tiem-
po V.S. el aviso de su admisión y un

salvoconducto que haga efectiva las in-
muidades que el derecho de gentes con-
cede á los Ministros públicos; y habien-
do conocimiento de todo al Sr. Presiden-
te Provisional, me ha ordenado

CONTESTACION.

REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO DE
RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION.

Granada, diciembre 26 de 1855.

SEÑOR Prefecto de este departamento

He puesto en conocimiento del Sr. Pre-
sidente de la República la estimable co-
municación de U. de esta fecha en que
participa la instalación de la junta de ins-
trucción pública de este departamento, que
tuvo lugar el domingo 23 del actual; y
aquel alto funcionario me ha dado orden
de contestar á U. de enterado, manifestán-
do al propio tiempo lo satisfactorio que
le ha sido la aparición de ese cuerpo des-
tinado á objetos tan laudables y de notoria
utilidad general.

Lo digo al Sr. Prefecto en contesta-
ción á su citada, ofreciéndole los votos
de mi aprecio—D. U. L.

SELVA.

Contrato sobre el establecimiento de una casa moneda,

Fermín Ferrer Ministro de Hacienda del
Supremo Gobierno de la República de
Nicaragua y C. J. Macdonald subdito in-
glés residente en esta ciudad, han con-
venido en el tratado siguiente.

1.º Deseoso el Gobierno de Nicara-
gue de establecer una casa de moneda
en esta ciudad de Granada, concede al
Señor C. J. Macdonald el derecho y pri-
vilegio exclusivo de acuñar por vapor las
monedas de esta República por el perío-
do de diez años.

2.º El Señor C. J. Macdonald se obliga
á establecer en esta ciudad de Gra-
nada, la maquinaria de vapor, prensas,
tipos y el laboratorio ó ramo de Quí-
mica necesario para la disolución y ana-
lisis de los metales para acuñar las mo-
nedas de esta República; debiendo constar
éstas del peso y ley que tiene la mo-
neda de oro y plata de la República
Mejicana, por ser de la mayor estima-
ción en los mercados del mundo. En el
absurso deben aparecer cinco volcanes
de forma conica, con un sol naciente á
la mitad del lado izquierdo, bañando con
sus rayos el emífero del círculo en esta
forma [aquí el modelo]. En el reverso
habrá una aguila en actitud de volar lle-
vando entre sus garras un ramo de olivo.

Al frente deben leerse las palabras que
se encuentran en el círculo, en vocablos
enteros de "Nicaragua en Centro Amé-
rica" y el año de su amonedación. En
la parte posterior, "siendo de oro," su
ley de veintimil quilates, su valor intrín-
seco de diez y seis pesos, y el rubro
de Dios, unión, libertad—Las monedas de
plata tendrán los mismos tipos, su ley de
diez díneros veinte granos, y se espre-
sarán su valor legal desde el medio real,
hasta el peso entero.

de Nicaragua, así como á todos sus ciu-
dadanos, por el triunfo de los principios
obtenidos en Granada y por la pacifica-
ción de la parte mas bella de Centro-
América. Me apresuro á verificarlo des-
de aquí mientras me es posible tener la
honra de hacerlo personalmente, esperan-
do que Nicaragua acepte las insinuacio-
nes fraternales de los guatemaltecos, es-
presadas por el último de sus Conciudadanos.

Ciertamente es muy glorioso para todo
el país, que después de tan largo perio-
do en que con los mas heroicos sacrificios
esa Administración ha sostenido una
lucha heroica, justa y popular, contra los
esfuerzos tantas veces repetidos de los
enemigos de las instituciones libres, es
glorioso repito, que el triunfo coronase
una empresa con cuarenta valientes, hace
diez y ocho meses, los cuales han con-
firmado que el pueblo que quiere ser
libre lo es, y han desengañado á la vez,
á los que habían creído neciamente, llega-
da la oportunidad de darle á Nicaragua
y á los demás Estados, por lei, la vo-
luntad de un tirano que desde Guate-
mala quiere batirlos en detail y llevar
á cabo el antiguo capricho de dominar en
todo Centro-América.

Sin necesidad de recurrir á la histo-
ria llena de crueles atentados durante mas
de treinta años, en que los insidios, el
saqueo y la sangre á torrentes, con toda
clase de esterminio han ensayado los servi-
cios para sobrepujar á los Estados, á la vis-
ta solamente de los hechos que estamos
presenciando, se patentiza, que esos mis-
mos serviles de Guatemala no pudiendo
lograr su dominio absoluto en Centro-
América, cuya idea los ha enloquecido
siempre, se contentan con promover la
anarquía en estos Estados con la mira
cobarde y fratricida, de llegar á des-
truir con tal alevicia, y así puedan algu-
na vez caer en sus manos ensangrentadas.

Con tal fin, alargaron y comprometieron
al Señor Chamorro á echarse sobre
la Constitución de Nicaragua: con el
mismo, por medio de Carrera su digno
instrumento, han protegido y armado á los
Guardiolas y los López de Honduras,
hasta derribar la Administración del Ilustre
Jeneral Cabañas, se entiende saquean-
do, estrupando y todo lo que es consonte-
nante en este sentido: al mismo tiempo
que con ciertos manejos, han creido ador-
mecer al Salvador y Costa Rica, mientras
les llega su turno.

Lo pasado debía servir de lección al
bando servil de Guatemala para disuadirlo
de su temeraria tenacidad, y persuadirse
de que labran su propia ruina, en
la de los pueblos que talan y matan:
que tanta sangre inocente que han vertido,
está humeante pidiendo venganza, y
por último que no debían confiar siem-
pre en la humanidad de los que profesan
principios, que los han salvado otras veces,
ya que la generosidad mal entendida no

nientas setenta y cuatro víctimas de las
cuales ya habían sido sacrificadas algunas
en las aras del depotismo, y estaba reser-
vado el resto para el dia tremendo en que
el partido infernal indignamente llamado
legitimista llegaría á consumar la obra
iniciada del triunfo porque tanto se afanaba!
Y los que hemos escapado de ser destrui-
dos por los esbirros del tirano, los que
hemos sido vejados en nuestras personas,
perjudicados en nuestros intereses, maltratados
en nuestra reputación, vulnerados en
nuestro honor y el de nuestras familias,
los que respiramos un aire libre y tene-
mos vida, gracias al Jral. Walker y sus com-
pañeros. ¡Hemos de conspirarnos contra
estos dando así el ejemplo de la más in-
fame ingratitud! No mil veces: empeñense
cuanto quieran los escritores de Costa Rica,
Guatemala y cualesquiera otros en querer
inculparlos de enemigos de la independen-
cia, de la Religion, de la propiedad, de
las leyes. Nosotros consideraremos siempre
al Jral. Walker y sus compañeros como nues-
tros libertadores porque nos han roto las
cadenas que nos oprimían, como nuestros
salvadores porque defendieron nuestras vi-
das contra los verdugos preparados para
sacrificarlas, como bienhechores en fin de
nuestra patria porque con su firme apoyo
a la paz y el orden se sostienen, y el
comercio y la agricultura y la industria
y las ciencias florecerán bajo los auspicios
de un Gobierno justo y liberal.

¡Hai alguno que dude de la autenticidad
del documento á que nos hemos refe-
rido, comprobante incontestable de la
crueldad de ese bando que holló todos
los principios, violó todas las leyes y
atropelló todas las garantías por llevar
adelante su feroz programa de acabar
enteramente con todos los que le hacían
sombra? Pues el que guste puede venir
á verlo á la oficina de esta imprenta en
donde queda depositado. Pero ¿se quiere
todavía un documento mas? Lease la si-
guiente carta escrita y firmada por el
Jefe de ese mismo bando y que también
depositamos en esta imprenta para que
la vea el que guste. Dice así.

Granada, julio 22 de 1855.

Mi querido Daniel Quadra.

Ayer vine á esta sin novedad y sigo lo
mismo, gracias á Dios.

Supongo que hoy llegarán los Pres-
bíteros Villavicencio y Aureliano, que me
ofrecieron ir, á despecho de cualquier
dificultad.

La necesidad por una parte y el ho-
nor del Gobierno por otra están empe-
ñados en que el Padre Osorno no se
le con su ocultación la providencia
permíta—Unos Masayas han dicho
que solo el que no quiere no sabe de
que se mantiene dicho Sr. Presbítero.
Conviene pues que inquieras con caute-
la su paradero y que lo saques de cual-

Señor

Convencido mi Gobierno de la imperiosa necesidad de asegurar á los pueblos que rige la paz y tranquilidad; y que para conseguir tan inestimable bien, la base fundamental está cifrada en las buenas e inalterables relaciones de amistad con el Gobierno de esa República, no ha vacilado en dictar todas las medidas que á su juicio ha creido necesaria para su adquisición; y á este fin ha nombrado Comisionado cerca del de U.S. al Sr. Lic. don Manuel Colindres, para ajuste con él, un tratado de amistad y reciproco interés para ambos países.

No dada mi Gobierno que el de U.S. se preste á dicho arreglo, pues tiene pruebas nada equivocas de sus buenos sentimientos á este respecto; y que por consiguiente se sirva recibir al mencionado Sr. Colindres, en su carácter de Comisionado del Gobierno de Honduras, pues á igual reciprocidad está obligado este.

Sírvase U.S. elevar lo espuesto al alto conocimiento de S. E. el Sr. Director Supremo de esa República; y admitir nuevamente los votos de mi particular aprecio y consideraciones—D. U. L.

(Firmado) José Meza.

Al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones exteriores del Supremo Gobierno de la República de Nicaragua.

Conforme—Ministerio de Relaciones exteriores del Gobierno Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua—Granada, diciembre 26 de 1855.

SELVA.

Yuscarán, diciembre 9 de 1855.

Señor Ministro de Relaciones exteriores de la República de Nicaragua.

Señor:

Por el oficio ministerial que con extraordinario violento dirijo á V.S., se informará, que el Supremo Gobierno de este Estado me ha acreditado su ajente público, cerca del de Nicaragua.

No dudo que el ilustrado Gobierno de V.S. comprenderá como el mio la imprescindible necesidad que hai de establecer as reglas invariables que dé hoi mas afianzen las fratnales relaciones entre dos pueblos que tienen unos mismos intereses, y á quienes debe animar un mismo pensamiento: mayormente cuando conseguid la paz despues de los últimos acontecimientos obrados casi aun tiempo, en ese y este Estado, se siente con mas viveza la conveniencia y el deber de conservarla en el porvenir. De otra manera, Sr. Ministro, los últimos restos de vitalidad con qui aun cuentan estos países para aspirar á ser prósperos y felices, se aniquilarán sin el honor siquiera de haber perecido en defensa de sus verdaderos in-

contestar á V.S.

Que profesando como profesa la actual administración de Nicaragua los principios de amistad y buena inteligencia con todos los pueblos del mundo, y mui particularmente con las demás Repúblicas de Centro-América, está dispuesto á admirar á cualesquier Representante que de parte de estas vengan competentemente autorizados—En tal concepto, el Sr. Colindres puede disponer su ingreso á esta Capital cuando lo tenga por conveniente; y sin embargo de crer innecesario el salvoconducto que se sirve pedir, lo acompaña á V.S. obsequiando así sus deseos.

Grata ha sido para mí la presente ocasión, porque ella me proporciona la de suscribirme de V.S. por primera vez, mui atento y obediente servidor.

(Firmado) Buenaventura Selva.

N.º 103.

REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACIÓN.

Granada, diciembre 22 de 1855.

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

"El Gobierno.

En consecuencia de tener que ausentarse temporalmente el Sr. Ministro de Relaciones Doctor don Máximo Jerez; en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

1.º El Sr. Ministro de la Guerra se encargará durante dicha ausencia, del despacho de Relaciones y Gobernación.

2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde—Granada, diciembre 22 de 1855—RIVAS"

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

JEREZ.

SEÑOR MINISTRO DE RELACIONES DEL GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA.

D. U. L.

Granada, diciembre 26 de 1855.

Prefectura del departamento

El domingo 23 del corriente fué instalada la junta de instrucción pública de este departamento, en cuyo acto nombró por su Presidente al Sr. Lic. don Buenaventura Selva, por vice Presidente al Sr. Bachiller don Justo Lugo, por su Srio. al Sr. don Francisco García y Calonge y por vise Secretario al Sr. don José Ansuategui; lo que aviso á U.S. para que se sirva elevarlo al alto conocimiento de S. E. el Sr. Presidente; acompañándole las firmas de los nombrados.

Trinidad Salazar.

Buenaventura Selva—Justo Lugo—Francisco García y Calonge—José Ansuategui.

3.º Queda a libertad del Gobierno y en su caso obligado el empresario á la acusación de la moneda decimal, si aquél lo dispone, ademas de las medidas antes expresadas.

4.º El Señor C. J. Macdonald, en consideración á los derechos y privilejos concedidos, se obliga ceder al Gobierno de Nicaragua, al fin del término de diez años, en buen estado de servicio, la maquinaria de vapor, prensas, tipos y todo lo concerniente á la casa de moneda; por cuyas cosas el prenotado Gobierno no pagará ninguna suma á Macdonald.

5.º El Gobierno de Nicaragua tendrá la inspección y supervigilancia legales en la casa de moneda, para lo cual podrá emitir los reglamentos y leyes que juzgue convenientes á fin de evitar todo perjuicio que pudiere ocurrir, y debe así mismo dar la custodia de tropa armada para la seguridad de la misma casa de moneda, toda vez que en ella se necesita.

6.º El Señor C. J. Macdonald se obliga á establecer la maquinaria de vapor en esta ciudad de Granada, en el término de los seis meses precisos de la fecha de este convenio; pasado este tiempo, no se entenderá concedido el privilejo si el empresario no huiese cumplido con lo estipulado.

Concluido y firmado en la ciudad de Granada, á los veintiocho días del mes de diciembre de mil ochocientos cincuenta y cinco—Fermin Ferrer—C. J. Macdonald.

NUMERO 110.

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

Con presencia del contrato celebrado en esta fecha entre el Sr. Ministro de Hacienda don Fermin Ferrer y el Señor C. J. Macdonald subdito inglés, concediendo á este, derecho y privilegio exclusivo para establecer en esta ciudad una casa de moneda: en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º Apruébase el referido contrato en todas sus partes, y en consecuencia obsérvese y cúmplase religiosamente.

Art. 2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde,

Dado en Granada, á veintiocho de diciembre de mil ochocientos cincuenta y cinco—Patricio Rivas"—El Secretario de Estado—Buenaventura Selva.

Es Conforme—Granada, diciembre 28 de 1855—SELVA.

FELICITACION AL GOBIERNO.

Señor Ministro de Relaciones del Supremo Gobierno del Estado de Nicaragua.

Del General que suscribe.

Los patriotas oprimidos de Guatemala me han honrado con el encargo de faltar á su nombre al Supremo Gobierno

podrá contener un dia el brazo fuerte de Dios, castigando tanto cumulo de crímenes sangrientos.

A nombre pues de mis conciudadanos, me dirijo á U. Sr. Ministro por la presente, asegurandole de que el oprimido Pueblo de Guatemala, tiene las mas firmes simpatias con la actual administración de Nicaragua y la felicita por sus triunfos contra los comunes enemigos, dirigiendo al cielo sus votos por llegar á verse estrechados ambos pueblos bajo unas mismas instituciones y libres de opresores, bajo el manto brillante de la Libertad.

Así espero se digne U. Sr. Ministro expresarlo al Director Spmo. de Nicaragua, siendome altamente honroso asegurar á U. mi adhesión y respetos, con que me firmo su atento servidor—M. Carrascoso.

San Salvador, diciembre 8 de 1855.

CASA DE MONEDA.

Mucho tiempo ha que se sentía la necesidad de este establecimiento en el país, y ahora tenemos la esperanza de que dentro de pocos meses estará planteado conforme al contrato que sobre el particular ha celebrado el Supremo Gobierno y se publica en el presente número. Conocidas son por todos las ventajas positivas que el pueblo reportará, siendo entre ellas la de aumentarse el numerario que tanto se necesita para el jiro de los negocios, y la de darse impulso á la explotación de minas que se encuentran en la República.

DOCUMENTOS CURIOSOS PARA LA HISTORIA.

Entre estos debe contarse sin duda la célebre causa seguida por la Fiscalía de Guerra que estableció el llamado Gobierno de don José María Estrada para la averiguación y castigo de los caudillos, agentes y demás comprendidos en la revolución última, esto es para perseguir, atormentar y exterminar al sin número de nicaragüenses que tomaron parte en ese movimiento verdaderamente popular. No hemos podido ver original el gran proceso; pero si el índice que denomina por orden alfabético los individuos que contiene, con expresión de los folios donde se encuentran las declaraciones que obran en su contra; allí aparecen como criminales diferentes personas de toda clase, sexo y condición, funcionarios públicos e individuos particulares, comerciantes y agricultores, artesanos y jornaleros, eclesiásticos y militares, médicos y abogados, ancianos y jóvenes, mujeres y niños: allí, contando solo con algunos del departamento Meridional y unos pocos de León y Granada, y omitiendo muchos nombres notables, el número de los revolucionarios en ascenso a cuarenta setenta y

quier casa que sea, y lo mandes inmediatamente á esta ciudad bien asegurado, recomendando mucho que no se le veje ni maltrate en manera alguna. Urge mucho que no pierdas tiempo en esto, por que el Padre debe ir precisamente en la goleta que saldrá el 25 para San Carlos.

Ya te irá la órden oficial sobre esto; pero aun cuando se retarde, bien puedes obrar en virtud de esta carta, la cual salvará tu responsabilidad. Lo que importa es que no des paso en falso y que obres con brevedad.

Mándame el resto de mis cosas.

Saludo cordialmente á don Ignacio y su mui amable familia, á mis compadres, á Padilla y á los Abaunzas (don Tomás y don Leandro); y tú dispon de mi afecto de Tu invariable—Estrada.

Hoi he derramado sobre algunos propietarios de esta ciudad un empréstito particular de cinco mil pesos; y si apuran las cosas lo repito, aunque brame el mundo.—Estrada.

Y bien ¿Qué facultad tenía don José María legitimidad para obrar así contra el Padre Osorno? Si necesitaba de un Cura en San Carlos ¿Porqué no lo pedía á la autoridad eclesiástica? Si el nombrado se resistía y era preciso apremiarlo, ¿porqué no contaba con la misma autoridad? Pero no: el Sr. Vicario era demócrata y no podía servir de instrumento del despota: el Padre Osorno era también demócrata y preciso se hacia confiarlo á un lugar, en que el Cólera estaba causando estragos para que allí pereciera. Por eso recomienda encarecidamente á su querido Daniel (q. e. p. d.) que averigue el paradero del Padre, lo saque de cualquier casa y lo mande bien asegurado, quiere decir, con grillos, esposas, cadenas, porque los fieles ejecutores de las órdenes sultánicas de su Exelencia así acostumbraban asegurar á los presos; pero tambien le recomienda que no veje ni maltrate en manera alguna al Padre. ¡Hipócrita! mandas traerlo bien asegurado esto es cargado de prisiones, y apparenta querer que no se le veje ni maltrate.

Comprendemos bien el último párrafo de tu carta, en que te jactas de haber derramado un empréstito particular de cinco mil pesos, y amenazas repetirlo; aunque brame el mundo ¡Hola! ¡Conque tambien tu sabes exigir empréstitos á determinadas personas! Con que tambien sabes atacar la propiedad? Con que nadie arredra, aunque el mundo entero se oponga á tus atentados? Con que ya has aprendido á ser valiente, resuelto y energico? Y seguirás llamandote sostenedor del orden, protector de las garantías, defensor de las leyes?

Ah! sobrada razón tenemos para exalmar, parodiando las palabras de Maldama Roland. ¡Legitimidad, legitimidad! cuantos delitos se han cometido!

EL ILUSTRISIMO SR. LLORENTE OBISPO DE COSTA-RICA.

Enemos á la vista el edicto de este Prelado datado el 22 del actual, en que exhorta á su amada grey á morir en defensa de la religión, de la patria, de la independencia, de las leyes, vidas y propiedades, objetos todos que en su concepto estan gravemente amenazados por la banda de forajidos que dice haberse enemistado de esta República.

Ciertamente, no puede mirarse sin con el mayor escándalo un documento de esta clase, en que abusándose del nombre de la religión y confundiéndose los negocios humanos con los puramente divinos se invocan motivos celestiales para impeler á la batalla á pueblos hermanos llamados por muchos títulos á vivir en la paz mas perfecta,

¿En qué se funda el Sr. Llorente para llamar banda de forajidos á un corto número de ciudadanos libres que han venido á Nicaragua á prestar sus servicios

en virtud de un contrato celebrado de antemano con el Gobierno que representa la voluntad de la nación?

¿En qué se funda para suponer que estienden sus

ávidas miradas sobre el suelo Costarricense, cuando no hai un dato que justifique semejante acriminación?

¿En qué se funda para señalarlos como enemigos de la religión Santa que profesan, cuando nuestros altares, nuestros Sacerdotes y nuestra lei han sido y son debidamente respetados; y cuando nuestro venerable Prelado, el dignísimo Vicario Capitular y Gobernador del Obispado lleno del mas puro regocijo ha saludado á la nueva administracion, felicitando al Gobierno y al Jeneral en Jefe por el restablecimiento de la paz, y porque con este importante suceso han recobrado su imperio los principios de libertad y justicia?

¿En qué se funda para calificar de desfrenados en sus pasiones, sedientos de riqueza y avezados en el crimen y el asesinato, á hombres que no conoce, y cuya conducta observada en Nicaragua desmiente tales imputaciones, puesto que se han portado con la mayor moderacion, respetando el culto religioso y las garantías concedidas á la propiedad, á la vida y al honor?

Como es facil concebirlo, el Sr. Llorente ha procedido sin ningun fundamento racional, y seducido únicamente por falsas relaciones de personas obsecadas que aun no puede conformarse con la paz de que tanto necesitan los pueblos, y que no pudiendo seguir en Nicaragua soplando el fuego de la discordia, han traido este elemento en Costa-Rica, forme en otra parte lo solicitarían en este

Ch' es así, lamentamos la facilidad con que ese Prelado de la Iglesia se ha dejado alucinar de hombres que en su fuga no llevan mas que la divisa de desafey-

Secretarios de Estado que acreditan esta verdad.

Por consecuencia indispensable es evidente que los Señores Representantes de los Gobiernos de Honduras y el Salvador han estado desautorizados para hacer la protesta de que se habla, cuyo documento revela una opinión política, retrógrada, inveterada y bien conocida de los Señores Marcoleta, Irizarri y Molina.

Como quiera que sea, el Gobierno de Nicaragua está apoyado en la libre voluntad de sus pueblos que lo reconocen, lo obedecen y sabrán sostenerlo en todo evento. No necesita de otra cosa para contar con estabilidad y firmeza, y los sucesos ocurridos hasta ahora patentizan á todo el mundo cuan profundamente se han equivocado los que fascinados por el espíritu de partido se han avanzado á profetizar la pronta conclusión del actual orden de cosas en Nicaragua. Sueños, ilusiones, nada de realidad!

NOTICIAS DE LOS ESTADOS.

HONDURAS—Como han visto nuestros lectores en los documentos oficiales, el Gobierno de aquel Estado ha dispuesto mandar al Sr. Colindres en calidad de Comisionado cerca del nuestro para establecer y afianzar las buenas relaciones entre ambos países. Este paso acredita sin duda los sentimientos pacíficos del Gobierno Hondureño, y estamos seguros que serán bien correspondidos por el nuestro; y hace ver también que han sido inútiles los esfuerzos de varios emigrados de la República que asilados en Honduras han trabajado por que se les dé auxilio para venir á hostilizar á su patria y atormentarla con nuevas y mayores calamidades. La Gaceta de Comayagua de 20 de noviembre dice: que se ha dado asilo á los emigrados bajo la condición de que deben respetar el principio de neutralidad que profesa el Gobierno, y de la no intervención en los negocios interiores de Nicaragua. El Jeneral López fué nombrado Comandante en Jefe del Ejército y el Jeneral Guardiola Comandante de Tegucigalpa: allí se ha comenzado á publicar un periódico titulado "El Recuerdo" de que solo hemos visto el número 1.º y en el se refiere que llegaron á aquella ciudad los Sres. Martínez, Abarca, Hernández, Rochas, Lacayos, Padilla, Abaunza, Estrada, &c. &c. Cartas particulares dicen que pasó por Yuscarán don Fulgencio Vega, y que aunque iba decidido á solicitar auxilios para volver á ejercer sus iniquidades que tan execrable han hecho su nombre en Nicaragua, mui desconsolado estaba por el reproche que ya habían sufrido sus dignos camaradas.

COSTARICA—El correo de esta semana nos ha traído tres números del Boletín Oficial de 3 5 y 8 del corriente, en que vemos el ardoroso esfuerzo con que el redactor trabaja por desacreditar la actual administración de Nicaragua, ya atribuyen-

Cesan los funcionarios que como él han desmerecido la confianza de los pueblos y los que se han opuesto á la revolución. Es de todo punto indispensable que esta solemnísima declaración no se quede escrita, que surta sus efectos todos, que caigan todos los funcionarios que fueron esbirros ó verdugos, que caigan, aunque se pronuncien al saber los sucesos de la capital, como se pronunciarán sin duda, pues los conservadores al sumir, no recogen el manto como César, sino que dejan ver toda su impudencia, haciéndose tránsfugas ó refractarios. Pero el pueblo los conoce y no los sufrirá; los conocemos nosotros y hablarémos muy alto para reprocharles sus crímenes, sus vilezas, sus lisonjas y sus atentados. Valla mas no haber hecho la revolución, que figurarse siquiera que los sicarios y los bajáes habían de continuar oprimiéndonos, bastándoles para borrar sus horribles antecedentes, espelir una proclama y renegar del tirano. No; ya el renegó la nación y renegó también de todos ellos. El cambio de los gobernadores y jefes políticos que hemos propuesto es una necesidad imperiosa; si uno solo subsiste, comienza la reacción, renace la anarquía, y el país se pierde para siempre.

Al pueblo toca derribarlos y castigarlos, y si algunos son tan pésimos que aparten unirse ahora á la democracia, al Jeneral Carrera corresponde arrancarlos con mano fuerte de sus puestos, si no quiere transigir con los perversos y tropezar con obstáculos que lo detengan en su marcha. Lo mismo debe hacer con todos los funcionarios del orden político y con todos los empleados cuya influencia puede sernos funesta. Los conservadores destruyeron la propiedad de los empleos, remora que había detenido muchas reformas; los empleados de importancia están ya juzgados; para ser hasta escribano se requiere como primera circunstancia adhesión á la Alteza y profesor sus principios. No ha de cortarse esta gangrena en el cuerpo social? Si, porque sin esto nace la reacción y el país sucumbe á la anarquía. Abajo, pues, todos los adictos á Santa-Anna y al partido conservador! Caigan ellos como cayeron los liberales aunque no correrán su misma suerte, porque la democracia no es perseguidora ni vengativa.

Diciembre 23—Hoi salió para la ciudad de Leon el Benemérito Jeneral Cabañas Presidente de Honduras, acompañándolo el Jeneral Jerez Ministro de Relaciones y otros jefes militares. En los veinte días que permaneció el Jeneral Cabañas en esta ciudad, recibió del Gobierno y de los particulares señaladas muestras de benevolencia y afecto, digna y justa correspondencia á las relevantes cualidades de este ilustre personaje.

El ROL de San Vicente—Hasta hoi ha llegado á nuestras manos el número de este periódico correspondiente al 3 de no-

l. do. don Francisco Castellon, académico incorporado en la Universidad del Salvador; el Claustro de Cónsiliarios ha dispuesto hacerle honras solemnes en la Iglesia Parroquial de esta ciudad el Domingo 28 del corriente á las 8 de la mañana, y á su nombre suplico á U. se digne favorecerme con su asistencia. Soi de U. atento servidor.

Victoriano Rodríguez.
Vice-Reptor.

San Vicente, Octubre 27 de 1855.

NOCHE BUENA.

Mui buena ha sido la que se ha pasado en Granada. No ha habido un solo disgusto en toda la población, sin dejar de pasear las gentes como de costumbre.

En casa del Sr. Benhard tuvo lugar un sargento que á juzgarlo por la música, y buen humor de los concurrentes, nada ha dejado que deseas. La armonía de los instrumentos era secundada por la del genio.

A una pequeña falta que notamos le aplicaremos aquella celebrada originalidad del Padre Tejedor en Leon.

Este Sacerdote predicaba un excelente panegírico é la Concepción inmaculada de María, en el cual había apurado su ingenio por salir airoso como todos los predicadores lo pretenden. En la parte mas interesante de su obra estaba, cuando dos señoras que se hallaban cerca del presbiterio se levantaron para salir del templo que atravesan medio á medio, haciendo resonar sus altos palillos y con un semblante desdenoso. El panegírista, sin embargo de estar en lo mas animado de su discurso, hace un estraño parátesis, y dirigiéndose á aquellas dos bellezas, les dice, como ofendido en su amor propio: *Vayan U.U. Señoritas que sin esas lechugas bien se hará la ensalada...* Este horron, si así puede llamarse, del predicador, fué muy celebrado por todos, y de entonces llevaron por sobre nombre esas señoras el de *lechugas*, que pasó á hacerse apelativo en la familia. Hoi se ha adulterado y son conocidos sus descendientes con el de "Lechuzas."

CURIOSO ARGUMENTO CONTRA UN INCREDULO.

Un medico, endurecido Deista, hablando un dia con un Cura mui zeloso en su Ministerio, le preguntó con la acostumbrada mofa de los materialistas—Si continúa prediando sobre la salvación de las almas? "Sí" respondió el ministro—

"Ha visto U. á un alma?" le preguntó luego. "No" fué la respuesta—"Ha oido U. á un alma?" "Nunca"—"Ha oido U. á un alma?" "No"—"Ha sentido U. á un alma?" continuo preguntando. "Sí" respondió el Cura—"Mui bien," añadió sonriendo el incrédulo, "entonces hai tres sentidos cofitro uno sobre la no existencia de las almas." El Cura le preguntó con mucha

No doi cuartel al músico sutil,
Le siento, tiro un golpe, escurre el bá
Y doi al aire manotadas mil.

Dejo de dar en balde bofetadas,
Y el pañuelo por fin suelo coger
(Le pongo siempre entre las dos almohadas
por lo que pueda serme menester.)

Yá quizá de bandera en alto muero
Agitada del recio vendaval,
Acá y ayá ondeándole procure
Ahuyentar al tenisismo animal.

Y en tal estado, como soy poeta,
Cual dijo EL ESTUDIANTE de afición,
Al son de su clarín y su trompeta
No le canto, le rabio esta canción.

MOSQUITO DE BARRABAS.

¡Quién á esta alcoba te echó?
Cuándo en paz me dejarás?
Ya no puedo sufrir mas:
O callas tú ó muero yo.

Si es mi siglo no dormir,
Si siempre he de estar despierto,
Si el no dormir es vivir
Y tu piensas prosegir:

Desde ahora me doi por muerto
Que es para mi mas tremenda
Tu tronpetua fatal,
Que aquella tronpeta horrenda
Que nos dice la leyenda
Tocará á juicio final.

Mas me incomoda el zumbido
De tu tronpetín sonoro,
Que á canópigo dormido
El que hace con su tañido
Címbolo que toca á coro.

Eres un mal pensamiento,
Que no dejas descansar;
Eres un remordimiento,
Un triste presentimiento
Que atormenta sin cesar.

Tal es lo que me atormentas,
Que he llegado á presumir
Si serás fiscal de imprentas,
Y entrarán solo en tus cuentas
Los párrafos de dormir.

Sospecho mas todavía,
Y es que si entre animalitos
Teneis tambien policía,
Debes ser por vida mia
El chiquito de los mosquitos.

Si huviéra mosquitos brujos,
Yo por brujo te tendría,
Porque me picas, me estrujas,
Me chupas me haces burbujas,
Y vives de sangre mia.

Mosquito de barrabas,
¿Quién á mi alcoba te envió?
Dimelo con Satanas,
Y no me gerundies mas,
Que soy Fri Gerundio yo.

Te ha enviado acaso mi dueño?
Dime ¿te há enviado mi amante,
Temerosa de que el sueño
Como el sumo del beleño,
Me haga olvidarla un instante?

Pues anda, corre, vé y dile,
Dile á aquella ingrata bella,
Que no tanto me espavile,
Que no es mestizo vigile.

cion al actual orden de cosas; pero al mismo tiempo no nos es dable pasar en silencio los informes que hemos recibido de personas fidedignas, de que el Señor Llorente no firmó aquella pastoral con su libre y espontánea voluntad, sino impulsado por el miedo de sufrir mayores baldones y ultrajes que los que ya le ha inferido el Gobierno del Señor Mora.

Sea de esto lo que fuere, muy distantes estamos de querer ofender á un Prelado tan respetable por sus virtudes y sus luces, y esperamos se persuadirá que al hacer estas breves observaciones no nos ha movido ninguna mala intención. Concluiremos manifestando: que la expresión monstruosa y contradictoria de guerra de religión nacida en los siglos más corrompidos y oscuros del cristianismo, es hoy dia un resorte gastado: que el divino autor de la nueva lei quiere que todos los hombres se amen con tan indisoluble unión como la que él tuvo con su Padre: que por lo mismo no declara á nadie la guerra, ni enseña á vencer á los demás sino á nosotros mismos; y que en fin tampoco aconseja el uso de la fuerza por intereses profanos y percederos.

Digamos tambien con un escritor de nuestros días: "los discípulos del pacificador del mundo no consagran á su Dios, como hacían los paganos, la destrucción de sus semejantes."

UNA PROTESTA INUTIL Y UNA PROFECÍA FÁLLIDA.

EN el Heraldo de Nueva York de 7 del actual leemos lo siguiente: "Los Gobiernos de San Salvador, Honduras y Costa-Rica han protestado á este Gobierno (el de Washington) contra el reconocimiento que el Ministro Wheeler ha hecho del actual Gobierno de Nicaragua. El probablemente ha obrado así con aprobación de nuestro Gobierno y de acuerdo con nuestra uniforme política, cualesquiera que sean las objeciones de los EE. de Centro-América. Los mencionados Gobiernos predicen que el actual orden de cosas en Nicargua no dilatará mucho tiempo, y se declarán resueltos á exterminar á los aventureros que invadan su suelo con fines revolucionarios."

Es positivamente esta protesta el sentimiento de los Gobiernos de Honduras, el Salvador y Costa-Rica, ó es tan solo un acto espontáneo y aislado de los Srs. Representantes de los tres Gobiernos en el Gabinete de Washington? Lo último es bien claro, por lo menos relativamente al Salvador y Honduras, cuyos Representantes no han obrado de acuerdo con la política y conveniencia de sus respectivos Gobiernos: ciertamente se observa que estos han reconocido al Gobierno actual establecido en esta República: lean bien el número anterior y el presente mail del periódico las copias de los doce maillotografos remitidos por los

dole actos que no le pertenecen, ya desfigurando los que realmente son suyos. Por ejemplo dice que se ha dado un decreto facultando al General Walker para que en caso de no poder el ciudadano Rivas hacerse cargo de la Presidencia, nombrase para Presidente á la persona que mereciese su confianza. Es falso que el actual Gobierno de Nicaragua haya dado tal decreto, y lo que hai de realidad es que lo dio el Gobierno Provisional de Leon, cuando no se sabia que el Sr. Rivas hubiese tomado posesión, y era preciso, para el caso de que algun impedimento no pudiera venir, designar la persona que debia subrogarlo, ya que habiendo dejado de existir los dos Gobiernos en el acto de aceptar el tratado, debia aparecer prontamente el que rigiera á la República,

SALVADOR—El asunto que hoy llama la atención pública en este Estado es la elección de Presidente, y según las últimas noticias, en los departamentos de San Miguel y San Vicente había reunido una considerable mayoría de votos el Sr. Santin, candidato del partido democrático.

GUATEMALA—Se celebró el dia 3 en la Merced la fiesta de San Francisco Javier.

¡ATENCION Y MAS ATENCIÓN!

Insertamos el párrafo siguiente, que leemos en el "Siglo 19" periódico de Méjico por lo que alude á nosotros, y puede servir para ilustrar al Supremo Gobierno de la República, haciéndole ver que no conviene á los intereses de la nación ni conservar en sus empleos á las personas puestas por la administración Chamorro, ni menos nombrar para destinos vacantes á personas, que por sus relaciones y antecedentes son enteramente desafectas al nuevo orden de cosas; sin que baste para justificarlas una simple apariencia: lo uno y lo otro contiene un principio disolvente: se inspira por una parte desconfianza á los partidarios de la nueva administración; y se alienta por la otra á sus verdaderos enemigos; fuera de la complicación y demora consiguiente que por falta de unidad de sentimientos, debe sufrir el curso de los negocios.

CESA SANTA-ANNA EN EL PODER.

Esta ventaja no puede ponderarse. Cesa con este hombre la opresión, la barbarie, el capricho, la venganza, el robo, la immoralidad, la ineptitud, el escándolo, el oprobio, la servidumbre y la deshonra. Cesa la dominación estúpida de un verdugo, jefe de verdugos, cesa la organización de un país en humilde rebaño; cesa la autoridad de estar en manos de un cabos-escuadra que no comprende mas poder, ni mas prestigio, que el de su vara. La caída del tiranuelo, es la unión de la libertad, es el renacimiento del pueblo, es la resurrección de la civilización.

viembre, y por ser honorífico á la memoria de nuestro ilustre compatriota el finado Director Castellon, insertamos el siguiente artículo.

HONRAS SOLEMNES.

Que la Universidad Del Estado hizo el Domingo al finado Director Supremo de Nicaragua Ldo. don Francisco Castellon.

Solemne y concurrida estuvo la función fúnebre que el claustro acordó hacer al difunto académico Ldo. don Francisco Castellon en la Iglesia principal de esta ciudad. Tantas manifestaciones públicas de respeto y consideración rendidas a un hombre distinguido, ocuparon una buena parte de la alocución pronunciada en el general de la Universidad en honor del Sr. Castellon por el Sr. Ldo. D. B. Merino. Allí tambien ha sabido el orador presentar un tipo fiel del hombre honrado, virtuoso, sabio, caritativo, generoso y recto para aplicar su calificación al apreciable finado Director Supremo que Nicaragua llorará eternamente y que nosotros admiradores del verdadero mérito, y honrados con los vínculos de la amistad, no podríamos dejar de sentir. Siendo este nuestro juicio, cabenos la satisfacción de que haya sido apreciada por el claustro la memoria del Sr. Castellon, pues de esta manera se ha dado una prueba de cultura y civilización y se alejan mas los perniciosos efectos que acarrea el localismo y la indiferencia hacia lo que es esencialmente nacional. Reservándose hacer uso de la obra del Sr. Merino, por ahora solo damos una poesía consagrada á dicha función, y el converse del claustro.

A LA MEMORIA DEL SR. LDO. DON FRANCISCO CASTELLON.

Spmo. Director Prov. de Nicaragua.

Un bello porvenir triste se torna

Que mata eternamente la ilusión,

Porvenir que sonriera á la vida

Del amigo, del Gefe Castellon.

La Patria sufrió una desgracia,

Cuando este ciudadano sucumbió.

Lo veis!, Pero no muere su gloria

Que á esa Patria por siempre legó:

Parta la ciencia vive su fama,

Que el saber en letras de oro brilló:

El amigo no olvida su nombre

Ni su civismo que ejemplo le dió.

La esposa le envia sus preces

Puras, tiernas, llenas de unción

Con las de los angelicales hijos

Que pierden el objeto de su amor.

A Castellon pues un homenaje.

A su memoria se rinda el corazón

Del buen ciudadano y fiel amigo,

Que mide lo astro del dolor.

San Vicente, Octubre 28 de 1855.

En cumplimiento del artículo 276 de

de nuestros Estados, y en justa consideración al mérito literario y á las vi-

tudes de ésta que distinguieron al finado

calma, si era Doctor en medicina? "Si, respondió el médico—"Ha visto U. algún dolor?" "No" fué la respuesta—"Ha oido U. algún dolor?" "No" "Ha oido U. algún dolor?" "No" "Ha gustado U. algún dolor?" "No" "Ha pulsado U. algún dolor?" "No" "Entonces," añadió el Cura, "todos los cinco sentidos están contra la existencia del dolor. Sin embargo, Señor Doctor, U. está tan cierto de que hai dolor, como yo lo estoy de que hai un alma en mi cuerpo."

A UN MOSQUITO

Cante otro las sensibles tortillas, Otro cante el parlero ruisenor, Yá en eternas armónicas quintillas, Yá en cuartetos sin fin de arte mayor.

Haga al cantar alegres gorgoritos, Si el humor del poeta es de reir; O hagan sus labios feos pucheritos, Si le dá por llorar y por gemir.

Que el parnaso español contempló á fe En dos fracciones dividido yá, Una que canta por do-la-sol-re, Y otra que llora por mi-sol-mi-fá.

Yo poeta á mi modo y sin escuela, Yo que solo hago versos de afición; Yo que naci en Castilla, y á una abuela Le debo mi prosaica educación.

Yo para quiet las reglas son un potro, Yo que ni á Scott ni á Dumas coroci; Yo que no soi ni clásico ni lo otro, Ni soi ni seré mas que un hombre así.

No he de cantar alegre ni lloroso: Ni el risueñor ni el mirlo he de cantar: Nuevo canto usaré; canto rabioso; Tras de un Mosquito infame voi á dar.

Tras de un Mosquito infame, si señores; Un Cinife de agudo trotnpetín, Que mil rabias me da, mil sinsabores, Que mas molesta ui ser cuanto es mas ruin.

Un Cinife Chilton y zanquilargo, Eterno huésped de la alcoba mia, Que se ha tomado el oficioso encargo De perturbarme el sueño noche y dia.

Vanamente los miembros fatigados Dejo caer sobre el mullido lecho, Cierro en vano los párpados cansados, Llamo á Morfeo, y llamo sin provecho.

Dejo á un lado los sustos y temores Que da siempre el oficio de escribir; Precindo de políticas y de amores, Y trato solamente de dormir.

Dormir! jay, ojalá! comienzo apenas El deseado sueño á conciliar, Y el cinife importuno; oh crudas penas! Viene hacia mis orejas á zumbar.

El sueño torna por fin apelo Al ultimo recurso á la oracion; Que es rezar remedio del desvelo Para todo cristiano dormilon.

Mas nunca un pater-noster rezó entero, Que al decir venga á nos; suerte fatal! Se presenta mi listo el trompetero, Y nunca llego al librano de mal.

Pues guerra á muerte con él; ya no hai indulto,

Para pensar siempre en ella: Dile que yo te mandé; Si en tanto el sueño me pilla, Dí que en ella pensare, Que con ella soñare, Y aun me dará pesadilla.

Así rabio y me enageno, Bien mio pensando en tí; Y acaso mientras yo peno, Tú dormiras como un trueno, Que vosotros sois así. Y tú no marchas, maldito?

No aumentes mi sinsabor, Vete que no necesito Para velar mas mosquito. Que el mosquito de mi amor.

De estas que hice entre esperos Pobres quintillas, misera canción, Me costó cada verso dos yostezos, Y cada consonante un refregón.

Y cuando el filarmónico volante Parecía cansarse de chillar, Me vino á visitar el sol radiante, Y el gato negro comenzó á mayar.

Maldicion! al mosquito, al sol y al gato Me levanto y les vuelvo á maldecir; Maldicion! maldicion... y hasta otrorato, Que el sueño no me deja proseguir.

Frai Gerundio.

CÓLERA MÓRBUS—Ssgun hemos sabido ha desaparecido ya ésta epidemia de la ciudad de San Fernando (Masaya), de la de Managua y Villa de Masatepe, únicas poblaciones que había atacado de nuevo con alguna fuerza. Por comunicacion oficial del Señor Subprefecto de San Fernando se sal e que desde el 15 de noviembre hasta el 25 del actual habian muerto 502 personas en aquela población, y que despues del 25 nadie habia sido atacado.

AVISO.

Vendes en martillo público el 28 del mes corriente en frente del cuarto principal la Goleta Esperanza, como ahora se encuentra en la costa del lago. Las propuestas serán al contado J. S. Tambleton Mayor y actual Comisarat de Guerra.

Granada, diciembre 27 de 1855.

AVISO.

EL proveedor del Ejército, está dispuesto ha comprar azucar, frijoles, café, y binga: todo lo paga á precios convencionales. Jacinto Chamorro.

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