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NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE.

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, January 5

MY KATE.

"My Kate" is Mrs. Browning's contribution to the Keepsake.  
She was not as pretty as women I know;  
And yet all your best, made of sunshine and snow,  
Drop to shade, melt to nought, in the long-trodden  
ways,  
While she's still remembered on warm and cold days:  
My Kate.

Her air had a meaning, her movement a grace;  
You turned from the fairest to gaze in her face;  
And when you had once seen her forehead and  
mouth,  
You saw as distinctly her soul and her truth:  
My Kate.

Such a blue inner light from her eyelids outbroke,  
You looked at her silence and fancied she spoke;  
When she did, so peculiar and soft was her tone,  
Though the loudest spoke also, you heard her alone:  
My Kate.

I doubt if she said to you much that could act  
As a thought or suggestion, she did not attract;  
In the sense of the brilliant and wise, I infer;  
Twas her thinking of others made you think of her:  
My Kate.

She never found fault with you—never implied  
You wrong by her right; and yet men, at her side,  
Grew nobler, girls purer, as through the whole town,  
The children were gladder that pulled at her gown:  
My Kate.

cumstances. They have nevertheless, during the last three years, produced upwards of 26,000 marks [17,300 lbs.] of silver.—The average yield of the ores is something over one and a half per cent. The better qualities of ore produce nearly two per cent. pure metal.

An English traveller named Byam, who, although destitute of scientific knowledge, seems to have visited Nicaragua, for mining purposes, states that the silver mines which he observed "were fine, broad, but rather irregular veins, the ore combined with sulphur and lead. The ore is hard but clean." The copper ores, he says, "are almost all uncombined with sulphur, or any other combination which requires calcining to be got rid of. They may all be smelted in a common blast furnace, with the aid of equal quantities of iron-stone, which lies in large quantities on the surface of all the hilly country. They are what the Spanish miners call 'metal de color,' red and blue oxides and green carbonates, with now and then the brown or pigeon-breasted. They cut easily and smoothly with the knife, and yield from twenty-five to sixty per cent. The copper veins are generally vertical, and the larger ones run east and west." This writer has the following references to the gold washings of the country:

Some adventurers, generally of the very lowest class, both in manners and morals, proceeded to the auriferous streams that run through the south part of the Honduras nearest to Segovia, for two or three months during the dryest part of the year, and when the rains have entirely subsided. Their baggage is very light and easily carried on a donkey or half-starved mule, for they only provide each for himself and his female helpmate a small load of Indian corn, barely enough for the pair, some tobacco, a small stone for grinding the corn, an earthen pan or two, a hatchet and a small leathern bag to put the gold in when found. They also take a few half gourds dried, to wash the earth in, and a grass hammock to sleep in, his machete or short heavy broad sword, and some bows and arrows. The part of the country is almost uninhabited, and, on their arrival at the different streams, they generally separate, and each pair chooses a spot, often miles apart, where they commence operations.

The first thing is to build a "ramada," or hut of branches, as the name signifies; but they always select a place where two good sized trees are near enough together to en-

Spanish—consist of paper, silk, riband, wine, oil, spirits, etc.

Germany—consist of osnaburgs, glassware, wax, furniture, hardware, steel, iron, wine, etc.

Italy—consist of paper, oil, silk, and liquors.

Columbia—consist of cacao, and straw hats.

Peru—consist of xerga, a coarse woollen cloth, tin, spirits, and common sweet wine, etc.

Chili—consist of sweet wine and pelones. The value of British goods imported, may be taken at two thirds of the whole of the imports.

The value of French goods, being principally articles of luxury, is chiefly confined to the cities of Guatemala, San Salvador, Leon, Granada, etc. German linens, shirtings, and glassware are articles of general consumption. In Spanish goods, with the exception of ribands, the imports are trifling. They have given way to those of France and Italy.

The sickness of this year has had considerable influence on the exports. Cochineal and indigo form the principal; great quantities, particularly of the former, are shipped from the ports on the northern side of Honduras.

From the ports on the Pacific, 1500 carroons have been exported during the year to Europe, and the ports of Peru and Chile. Hides, horns, sarsaparilla, and balsam, to Europe and the United States, and mahogany cedar, and sugar for Chili and Peru. Those form the principal articles of the export trade, which, in proportion to imports, is on the increase. Brazil wood, with which this state as well as Costa Rica abounds, formerly afforded employment to a great number of British ships. The fall of this article in the home markets has for the present caused it to be but little sought for.

In agriculture, this State is rapidly improving. In addition to indigo, cacao, wheat, etc., coffee and cotton are now better attended to, but more particularly cotton and indigo. The former, which is much esteemed and known in Europe as "green suché," is an annual plant. The staple is short, defect is overbalanced by its superior texture; and it is peculiarly adapted to certain manufactures.

Nicaragua has a number of excellent ports, the best known of which are San Juan, on the Atlantic, and Realejo, on the Pacific. These will be specially noticed in

Island of the West Indian group.

The impulse of extension comes from the North, whatever Boston Abolitionists or London journalists may say to the contrary, and its reality must be achieved through the South. Thither flows the never ceasing tide of humanity from the ice-bergs and snow-drifts to the pomegranate and the palm—from the hardy misery of Arctic life to the luxurious indolence and intellectual epicureanism of the Southern climes. Politicians are too apt to forget this fact; and to expend vast labor in endeavoring to thwart those laws—those iron laws of nature which are as irresistible as the battle-axes of the Vikings, or the shimmering lances of the Normans. They will prevent the annexation of Cuba; they will resist the great tides of humanity; they will play the part of Canute and bid the waves recede; or, in other words, they will stop the Mississippi with a rush! Those apostles of conventionalism—those professors of clap trap—those glorifiers of a bastard Conservatism—those Lawrences, and Fillmore, and Seward, and Webbs, will only awake to the truth when they are drowning, and the great unconscious current has swept over them with a jubilant sound of multitudinous waves. They will cross the march of the waters Westward to Nebraska-Kansas, and, like Hamlet take up arms against a sea of troubles; but their efforts are vain, for the laws of God are not the laws of Statecraft, and he employs no cabinet ministers to blab his secrets.

It would not require any elaborate paper to illustrate the similarity between the predominant ideas of America and Russia, or to show that they governed by the same immutable laws. The daily life, the literature, the thought, the words, the deeds of both nations confirm the fact. Every Russian looks Southward and Eastward, every American looks southward and westward, and they may yet meet to settle the world's destiny on the shore of the Pacific. One can read much of a nation's character in its songs. Old Fletcher of Saltoun was right when he thought the songs were stronger than the laws. In the Marseillaise we read the passionate love of France for the glory of liberty; in Rule Britannia we perceive that England's predominant idea was limited to naval greatness; in Bruce's address we can discern the peculiarities of the people who draw the inspiration of the present life from the grandeur of their reminiscences; in the wild lyrics of Wales we read the

SUMMARY OF CALIFORNIA NEWS.

News was brought by a passenger on the steamer Astoria from Chili, that the order for the arrest of Meiggs had been rescinded.

One hundred guns were fired on the 4th, in honor of the Know Nothing victories in the east.

A man named J. B. Gillis poisoned himself and his child in Sacramento on the 3rd inst., and afterwards shot himself. His wife had left him, and got out a *habeas corpus* to get possession of the child. He died next day; the child recovered.

Marshall, the discoverer of gold in California, is not insane, as was reported.

Two men named James Roanez and C. A. Bailey lost their lives on the Jameston which arrived here on the 6th from New York, on the trip.

Cohen and Jones were brought before the County Court on a writ of *habeas corpus* on the 6th. The argument was continued from day to day until the 11th, and Judge Freelon finally released the prisoners.

In the case of Jose Lafuente, tried for the murder of his wife, the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter, on the 6th. Lafuente was formerly editor of *La Cronica*, a Spanish paper, published in this city.

The prosecution in the case of Cora allowed a demurrer to the indictment to be sustained, on the 7th, in order that the case might go before another grand jury, and all the proceedings be put in such a form that no objections could be raised by the defence.

Goods to the value of \$10,000, said to have been stolen in New York, were seized on the 7th, in the hands of Ehrik & Co., of this city.

A man named John Jackson committed suicide by cutting his throat, at Newtown, Placer county, on the 8th.

Copper ore, yielding 15 per cent., was found lately between the summits of the Sierra Nevada, on the Carson Valley wagon road.

The American Star Co. at Negro Hill, washed out with three hands, in one week, 400 ounces of gold.

A Chinaman, in Sacramento, has constructed a small model locomotive, which, he says, is an improvement on those now in use. He intends to send it to the east for exhibition.

Coal has been discovered near Point Eoma.

The shock of an earthquake was felt at Melbourne, Australia, on the 15th of Sept.

None knelt at her feet as adorers in thrall;  
They knelt more to God than they used—that was all.  
If you praised her as charming, some asked what  
you meant;  
But the charm of her presence was felt where she  
went:

My Kate.

The weak and the gentle, the ribald and rude,  
She took as she found them, and did them all good,  
It always was so with her: see what you have?  
She has made the grass greener e'en here—with the  
grave:

My Kate.

My dear one! when thou wast alive with the rest,  
I held thee the sweetest and loved thee the best;  
And now thou art dead, shall I not take thy part,  
As thy smile used to do for thyself, my sweetheart:

My Kate.

#### LOVE.

There is no life on earth but being in love!  
There are no studies, no delights, no business,  
No intercourse, or trade of sense or soul,  
But what is love! I was the laziest creature,  
The most unprofitable sign of nothing,  
The veriest drone, and slept away my life  
Beyond the dormouse, till I was in love!  
And now I can out-wake the nightingale,  
Out-watch an usurer, and out-wake him too,  
Stalk like a ghost that haunted 'bout a treasure;  
And all that fancied treasure, it is love!

BEN. JOHNSON.

#### THE WIFE.

The treasures of the deep are not so precious  
As are the concealed comforts of a man  
Locked up in woman's love. I scent the air  
Of blessing, when I come but near the house.  
What a delicious breath marriage sends forth!  
The violet's bed not sweeter.

MIDDLETON.

## NICARAGUA:

ITS MINERAL AND AGRICULTURAL WEALTH  
AND SEA-PORTS.

Sulphur may be obtained in great quantities, crude and nearly pure, from the volcanoes; and nitre is easily procured, as also sulphate of iron.

The modes of mining practised in Central America are exceedingly rude, and render it surprising that profitable results should be attained. The silver and gold ores are crushed in a basin of masonry, in which rises a vertical shaft, driven generally by a horizontal water-wheel. This shaft has two arms, to each of which is suspended a large stone or boulder. These are the crushers. After the ore is reduced to sufficient fineness, the metal is separated by amalgam; a long and expensive process, which is now beginning to be much facilitated and cheapened by the introduction of the German or "barrel process." The machines for crushing the ores have, however, as yet undergone but slight improvement. Some of the mines in San Salvador and Costa Rica have European machinery, and are worked to great advantage.

The most important silver mines in Nicaragua, at present, are those called Dipita, in the northern part of the Republic. These have been worked only for a short period, and under very disadvantageous cir-

ble them to swing their hammocks between them. With a few poles and branches with the leaf on, a hut is made in two or three hours; the man then makes a pile of dry wood near at hand, and leaves the entire care of the household to the woman, who grinds the corn, and every day makes a few cakes, looking like thin pancakes, which are toasted on a flat earthen pan over the wood ashes. Their drink is a little maize meal and cacao nut ground together, mixed with water and stirred up in a gourd; and thus the pair vegetate for two or three months, supported by the hopes of living well for the remainder of the year. The man is always within sight of the hut, in case assistance be wanted in such a wild spot; and he digs holes into the ground near the stream, and after having piled up a heap of earth close to the water, washes it in the half gourds, when, after repeated changes of water, and the spot chosen having proved a good one, a little fine gold dust is often visible in the gourd. It requires a great deal of nicely to balance the gourd backwards and forwards, up and down, and round about, so as to get rid of the earth; and it is still more difficult, at the last washing, to manage to leave the gold altogether at the very end of the remaining deposit, which is generally of a black or dark grey color. The grains of gold are often large enough to be picked out after one or two washings, and often of a size to be discerned while digging, and a man in good luck may find enough of gold in a week to keep him comfortably the whole year; but money easily got generally soon goes; and on the return of the lucky pair to their town, it is too often quickly spent in gambling and low debauchery."

In a report made to the British government in 1837, by Mr. Forster, British Vice Consul, and one of the principal traders of the country, the character of the imports and exports of the country are exhibited as follows:

The prices of foreign manufactures have now found their level in this market, and the consumption of those articles used by the poorer classes has increased in a wonderful degree both in quantity and quality; and the demand for foreign manufactures, of which British cotton of inferior quality forms a prominent part, will naturally go on at an increased rate.

The foreign imports may be classed under the following heads:

British—consist of calicoes, printed cottons, domestic or gray, and power-loom shirting, linen and cotton mixed, or unions, linens, muslins, hosiery, hard earthenware, iron, steel, lead, and powder, etc.

French—consist of silks, printed cottons, cambrics, wine spirits, jewelry, and fancy articles.

United States—consist of domestic cottons, soap, sperm candles, hardware, spirits of inferior quality, and powder.

another connection. It may, nevertheless, be observed that they are adequate to all the wants of commerce, and are not surpassed in natural advantages by any of the American ports under the tropics. No returns of their commerce have been made public for many years; and there are, in consequence, no means of determining what has been the trade of the country. This information, however, is now of little importance; for recent events have opened entirely new markets and new avenues of trade, and the past can be no criterion for the future in estimating the present and future commercial importance of the country.

#### PANSLAVISM AND AMERICANISM.

When the Emperor Nicholas the first died, many ordinary politicians believed that a radical change in the policy of Russia would be the consequence of the event; but the world has learned since then that a great idea, which is part of the vitality of a nation, can survive its most distinguished representative, because it belongs to the people and not to an individual, and is as inalienable as the blood of their hearts. Such an idea Russia has and will have until her manifest destiny is fulfilled. Peter, Catharine, Alexander, Nicholas were but its personifications and executives at the same time; the idea itself was the life of the nation's life, the soul of the nation's soul, and the kernel thought of the nation's thought.

All conquest comes from the North Southward, and will retain that direction until the mission of humanity is complete. It is useless for the West to battle against the North; the idea of Napoleonism, which includes the idea of Anglicism, is no more qualified to grapple with Pan Slavism than the luxurious nationalities of Southern Europe to resist their Hunnish, Gothic and Visi Gothic invaders. In the North, the fetus of modern life was conceived, though it only reached its full and glorious proportions when it was transferred to the sunny shores of the Mediterranean. From the Northeastward and Southward the new current of Selavic life which will infuse red blood into the withered veins of the old world, must inevitably flow.

Just as surely the current of America life will set Southward and Westward until the resting place and palace of the sun are attained. The idea of the United States, which is the secret source of all its political action, is similar in many respects to that of Russia. The latter, being bounded for the present by the possession of Constantinople and the Euxine with distant glimpses of the Indian possessions of Great Britain, precisely as the former is partially limited, and may be limited for half a century to the execution of that manifest destiny which will give it the control of the Gulf of Mexico through the acquisition of the Queen

Celtic race, whose Canaan is always in the future, and will never surrender the belief that king Arthur will come again. Russia has a national song which is equally characteristic, it is rugged, rude and strong, but it sounds like the hoof stroke of the stallions of the Don. Its refrain embodies the idea of the nation to which we have referred, and explains her destiny better than a thousand diplomatic notes from Count Nesselrode, or a thousand vague assertions of Louis Napoleon. It runs thus:

Up, up and raise our chorus,  
As South and East we bless  
The God that blesses Russia  
And the Czar the Russians press.

There is not much apparently in the stanza, but it will be chanted yet in the Mosques and temples of Constantinople. The south side of Sebastopol may be taken, the siege of Kars may be raised; Nicolaeff may surrender to a real and not a telegraphic bombardment, but the march of the Selavi will be south and east forever until the hour of the dissolution of the race is struck by the holologue of time.

The same rule is true in America, and no statesman who aspires to a reputation of ages and not the ephemeral prestige of a President, can overlook or ignore the truth. Mr. Seward cannot prevent its development. Mr. Sumner will fall before its strength. No Philadelphia programme or Cincinnati platform can interfere with it, for it is as inevitable as life and death. Every true southern thinker knows this; John C. Calhoun knew this. Davis, of Mississippi, Stephens, of Georgia, Wise, of Virginia, knew it equally well; and it is only the dreamy abolitionist, the fanatic of an impossible progress who attempts for a moment to misunderstand or misconstrue it. It is the supreme law of modern life from which no nation or alliance of nations can appeal.

#### LATER FROM CHINA.

We have received, says the San Francisco Sun of the 20th ult., the following intelligence from China, by the ship Hussar, Capt. Windsor:

The government had passed a law prohibiting the exportation of rice. Additional duties of 15 per cent. had been added on sugars. Everything was quiet. The rebels had been put down, and there were no pirates to be seen in or about the river. Capt. W. was up and down the river several times, but saw none.

**MURDER IN LYNCHING.**—The Marysville Herald relates that a man named George Brooks, was recently murdered, at Lynchburg, during a row, by some person unknown. It seems that during the fight, Brooks fell, and while two or three others were beating him with chairs, a man said "stand away, gentlemen, (?) and let me at him." Immediately after a pistol shot was heard, and Brooks was a corpse. Five men have been arrested and taken to Bidwell.

One hundred and twenty Indians are reported to have been killed by the government troops, near Ash Hollow, on the plains.

Despatches arrived here on the 11th, bringing news of the landing of 500 men at Cape San Lucas, in Lower California, for the purpose of taking possession of the territory. Subsequent news from Acapulco states that the Archibald Gracie, which left this port some time since, with troops and stores for Alvarez, has been captured.

The body of a man named Wm. Brown was picked up in the Bay on the 12th. Deceased was a sailor on the bark Raymond. Another dead body of a man was picked up on the 15th.

The Grand Jury found another indictment against Cora, on the 15th, for the murder of Gen. Richardson.

A substance resembling burnt alum has been discovered in Table Mountain.

The persons concerned in the lynching of Barclay, at Columbia, have been indicted.

The steamer California arrived from Oregon on the 16th. Mr. Dennis, the third officer, a native of Liverpool, fell overboard and was drowned on the 14th.

The steamer Sonora, with mails from N. York, arrived at this port on the 13th. The steamer Uncle Sam, from San Juan, arrived here on the 18th.

The French whaler, Ville de Russie, is said to have been captured by the Russians in the Ochotsk Sea.

A seaman named Hazen, fell from aloft on the deck of the Senator, on the 16th, and was killed.

The trial of Capt. Collins, of the Cortes, for carrying an excess of passengers, commenced on the 17th.

The late arrivals from Australia bring news of fresh disturbances at Ballarat.

The Sydney and Paramatta Railway was opened on the 26th Sept.

A destructive fire took place at Melbourne on the 19th Sept.

The Times and Transcript newspaper of this city has been sold to the proprietors of the Alta California. The last number was issued on the 15th.

Sacramento was lighted with gas, for the first time, on the 16th ult.

A man named Lawrence Valentine was killed near Forbestown, on the 12th, by a log rolling on him. The deceased was a native of N. Y.

The claim of Archbishop Allemany for the buildings, gardens, vineyards, &c., belonging to the Missions in California, has been confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners.

**GENERAL WOOL.**—This officer was making preparations for a vigorous campaign against the Indians, and would take the field as soon as his supplies arrived, and the weather permitted him to do so with chance of success.

# El Nicarguense.

## "NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE."

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, January 5.

The newspapers we receive have very generally noticed the taking of Granada by Gen. WALKER and the consequent pacification of Nicaragua, and all seem eager to learn and record the course of events in this State. From every well-informed source we observe that the General receives the laudations which his career has so well merited for him. For a long time his exact position was misunderstood in the States, and titles and epithets which had been well earned, and were thoroughly deserved by others, were applied to him. But wherever light has dawned upon, and truthful information has been presented to dispassionate and candid men, capable of understanding the real position and state of political affairs in this country, we find that doubts have been cleared up, that praise has taken the place of criticism, and that joy over the success of WALKER, and aspirations for the permanency of the present order of things have superseded censure. The N. Y. *Herald* places him in the same rank with Lafayette; Montgomery, Steuben and Pulaski. The Marysville *Express* says:

"We rejoice in the success of WALKER and his brave followers, and trust that their future will be as bright as their past course has been honorable and patriotic."

And quotations might be almost indefinitely lengthened to the same effect. Even the New York *Tribune* has been gentlemanly and conciliatory if not absolutely complimentary.

It is often remarked, however, that no man can embark upon a novel enterprise without exposing himself to the ridicule of those whose narrow vision has never ranged beyond the horizon of their homes, nor accomplished any great work without the risk of a shaft from the malice of the prejudiced and envious. To do battle for the holy cause of American liberty and independence, Lafayette exchanged in early youth, the luxury and ease of *la belle Paris* for the privations of a country as sparsely populated, as impoverished in its resources and as politically degraded as Nicaragua. To assist in raising it from its abasement he became

He is a man who never halts between two opinions—who carries water on only one shoulder—who attends only to his own business, and these editors would do no wrong if, in these respects, they would imitate his example. We presume that the affairs of Nicaragua are none of their business. The people here are satisfied, and the Government is popular. All its acts are approved, though the necessity which has called for some of its decrees has been regretted. Much is said about the execution of General CORRAL. But when we now, for the first time, say that he was tried by a Court of his own selection, we say all that can be said to exonerate any member of the Administration from censure. Let him rest in peace.

### LATER FROM SALT LAKE.

Dates from Great Salt Lake City have been received up to the 31st October. We learn from the *Deseret News* that the market was being well supplied with a large stock of goods of various kinds. Buildings and improvements were constantly being made. Major Burton and command had returned to Salt Lake City, from an expedition against some Snake Indians who had manifested signs of hostility in the country contiguous and around Fort Supply, (Green River.) He reports everything quiet, and the Indians friendly. Various companies of immigrating Saints had arrived, and were arriving in the Valley. They report having had no trouble with the Indians, but that the Government troops had a brush with the Sioux, not far from Ash Hollow, in which they killed 120, took several squaws and children prisoners, and only lost five of their men. Orders to cease trading with the Indians had been received at the trading posts at the Devil's Gate and Ham's Fort, and those traders had packed up their goods. There was a sample of cotton

—beautifully white, fine and silky—in Governor Young's office, grown in the territory. The accounts of the wheat crop are distressing. At Manti, corn and potatoes were doing well, and there were prospects of a few bushels of wheat. Only twenty bushels of wheat had been raised at Parowan, and frost had cut off the expectation of late crops. In Carson county the crops yield about two-thirds of the amount sown.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

THE NEW YEAR'S EVE BALL, given by the Amer-

LEGATION OF THE U. S. A., }  
GRANADA, 29th Dec., 1855. }  
To Wm. R. Garrison; E. F. Mason; John McCarthy; Edmund Randolph; Charles T. Cutler; J. A. Ruggles; John B. Lawless; and W. Teller, Esqrs.

Gentlemen:—I have received your favor of the 28th inst., approving, "as citizens of the United States, no wise connected with the present Administration of Nicaragua, or any preceding one," of my course as Minister of the United States, during the late times of excitement and peril in this Republic; and requesting me to name a day to meet you and your friends at a dinner in this city. For these expressions of approbation I feel deeply gratified.

Next to a consciousness of having faithfully discharged his duty to his country,

the approbation of his fellow citizens is most gratifying to a public servant. You are here, on the ground; you know and have witnessed the times of excitement and peril through which we have passed; and no one can know better than you do, the manner with which I have endeavored to discharge my duty.

By the Treaty of Peace formed by the Chiefs of the contending parties, a fusion of both parties that have so long distrusted this Republic, deluged it in blood, and laid waste the country, was consummated; and a government by unanimous approbation

was formed, and in all the functions of power, I felt authorized by the ancient and honorable precedents, so abundant in the diplomatic history of the United States, to recognize a government thus, *de facto*, formed. We all felt the necessity for the services of some diplomatic agent, constant and prompt, in times of revolution and blood. Our government, since the earliest days of the Republic, has always recognized the principle that every nation has the right to govern itself, according to its own will; to change its institutions at discretion, and to transact its business through whatever agents it may think proper to employ. These principles, laid down by Washington, were made known to our diplomatic Agents abroad, and to the nations of the world, by Mr. Jefferson, in a letter to Gov. Morris, in 1793.

We have respectively acknowledged, through our minister in France, the supreme government of that country, whose rapid phases of power like

—The inconstant moon,  
That monthly changes in her circle,  
to be at one time in a king, then in a director, a consular government, an empire, a representative monarchy, then a citizen monarchy, an absolute monarchy, a provisional government, a republic, and lastly an empire; and neither the minister or our government ever asked how or by whom the government, *de facto*, had been produced; but left the question *de jure* to be settled by the parties themselves. In 1847, Mr. Rush recognised, promptly, Lamartine as Provis-

INVASION OF LOWER CALIFORNIA.—Considerable doubt is expressed as to the truth of the report brought up by the Senator, from San Diego, of the invasion of Lower California by Frank Lemon, and five hundred under his command. The *Times and Transcript* speculates thus:

How far this is correct we are not prepared to state. Capt. F. B. Schaeffer, U. S. A. who arrived by the Golden Gate on the 30th November, twelve days from Panama via Acapulco, informs us that he had a long conversation with Frank Lemon in Acapulco, and that that gentleman neither had engaged in any expedition, nor did he contemplate any. He could not, therefore, have been at Cape St. Lucas on the 26th of the previous month.

The brig *Alerta*, which arrived yesterday, in thirty-two days from La Paz, reports that two barks with "fillibusters" on board, had just arrived off that port. This must have been about the 9th of November, about two weeks after the reported landing at Cape St. Lucas. The inhabitants were up in arms and ready to receive their visitors,

when the Governor was informed by the American Consul at that place that the vessels were bound for San Juan, and had merely put into port for supplies, which information somewhat allayed their apprehensions.

One of these vessels the Archibald Gracie, which sailed from this port on the 12th Oct., for Acapulco, with seventy men; and the other might have been the Globe, or the whaling bark R. Andrews, all of which are known to be engaged in some expedition, under the direction of the Alvarez party, on the coast of Mexico or Gulf of California. It is also possible that either two of these vessels might have made their appearance off Cape St. Lucas a fortnight previous, if not in fact the very same, which upon landing and finding the country deserted, may have again put to sea and touched in at La Paz. Had the party taken permanent possession of Cape St. Lucas on the 26th October, the fact would doubtless have been known in La Paz on the 9th November.

We cannot therefore but believe that these adventurers are merely cruising about the Gulf of California, with no fixed object in view, unless it is to catch some of the adverse Mexican party's vessels, or make a descent upon the Mexican coast wherever or whenever it may suit the interests and objects of those at the head of the expedition.

Certain it is that Frank Lemon is not at the head of the party, and doubtful it is whether any attempt has been made to revolutionize Lower California.

### MARKET REPORT.

GRANADA, (NICARAGUA,) JANUARY 5, 1856.

JANUARY 5th, 1856.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

### PORT OF GRANADA.

REPORTED FOR EL NICARAGUENSE BY CAPT. J. R. SWIFT.

GRANADA, Jan. 5th, 1856.

ARRIVED.

DECEMBER 29.—Yacht General Walker, Captain Russell, from Virgin Bay, with passengers and freight to the Government.

Steamship Virgin, from Virgin Bay, with passengers and freight to the Government.

30.—Schooner Santa Cruz, from Chontales.

JAN. 2.—Yacht General Walker, from Virgin Bay, with the mail and passengers.

CLEARED.

DEC. 30.—Steamship Virgin, for Virgin Bay, with passengers.

31.—Yacht General Walker, for Virgin Bay, with passengers and dispatches.

### 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 thereunto until after an occupancy of at least six months.

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

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

PATRICIO RIVAS,

President of the Republic.

### 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.

d 29 t

WIEDMANN & REICHOR  
GRANADA.  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

...IN...

DROAD CLOTHS;  
B CASSIMERES;

the butt of bergamotted fools, the scorn of fashionable wits; but he reaped his reward in the outpourings of a prosperous nation's gratitude, and found his name inscribed with that of Washington upon the heart of every patriot in the land. Even he, who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, was no exception to the rule that no one ever became a man of mark without making bitter and unrelenting enemies. Even he, whose defense of the American Constitution established for it the respect and veneration in which it is now held, and thus secured the completion of the great political edifice of which the military heroes of the revolution had laid the corner stone—he who, "sink or swim, live or die," was first to stand by Jefferson's immortal declaration of human rights, who was first to say that Americans should rule America, was, of all the most maligned, the best abused man of his day and generation. The star of Gen. WALKER's destiny has passed through much obscurity, but now is culminating to its meridian, and that so brightly that even the editors of the San Francisco *Weekly Journal* have noticed its appearance in the firmament.

It is not to be expected that he will escape the shafts of political malignity. He would not be worth praising if he had no enemies. He might pass along the streets unnoticed in his quiet unobtrusive way, if some cur did not occasionally bark at his heels. We need not bandy words, however, with the editors of this abolition journal. *De minimis non curat lex*, is a common phrase among legal gentlemen, with which Gen. WALKER can well console himself under any infliction which their pens may impose upon him. Translated into plain English, it means, "don't say grace over small potatoes."

The NEWS from California is of little importance. WE tender thanks to Thos. Boyce, newspaper agent, in San Francisco, for several packages of California papers.

THE WHARF at Virgin Bay is rapidly approaching towards completion.

A TINNER'S establishment is about being started at Virgin Bay.

A SIX HOURS' RIDE in the yacht "General Walker" is a delightful recreation from one's labors. We tried it.

Messrs Gerrard, of Virgin Bay, keep one of the best hotels in Nicaragua. "A word to the wise," &c.

THE EVENING JOURNAL.—The Marysville Herald tritely says of the Evening Journal, that it has become the defender of Governor Bigler, for which it takes occasion to commiserate his Excellency.

ican Officers of the Army, came off on Monday night in brilliant style. We were absent from the city and of course could not be present, but friends inform us that considering the time given to prepare the rooms and the difficulty of procuring anything out of the ordinary use of the inhabitants the Officers deserve great credit for the neatness and taste displayed in the decorations and sumptuousness of the supper. Altogether, the Ball is represented as having been well gotten up, and the night passed off very pleasantly, the ladies being delighted by the specimen of an American ball, and tripped it lightly in many a waltz and quadrille.

CAPT. SKERRITT, whom we have all heard of in Texan history, arrived in this city last Wednesday morning and we understand he intends attaching himself to us. We hope so, as such an acquisition is not to be neglected.

ANOTHER BALL.—The citizens of Granada intend to give a Complimentary Ball to the Officers of the Army, which is to outrival the one given on Monday night. Success to the move, keep the ball rolling.

LAST Tuesday, the Decoration Committee of the Ball given by the Officers of the Army the evening previous presented, through Col. Hornsby, a beautiful Nicaraguan Flag, as a New Year's present to Gen. WALKER.

CAPT. D. K. BAYLEY, with Co. "A," left this city on Thursday, at 3 o'clock A. M., en route for Leon. We wish them a pleasant trip. It is rumored that Gen. WALKER will follow in a few days.

We understand that Capt. SKERRITT, who arrived here on Wednesday night, direct from San Francisco, has received the appointment of Colonel in the Army. Col. S. has seen much severe service in the Texan wars.

WE notice the appointment of Wm. P. Lewis to the First Lieutenancy of Co "F," in place of H. O. Porter, removed.

ABOUT one hundred recruits came down on the Cortes. They report at least five hundred at San Francisco anxious to join the Nicaragua army, but as yet have been unable to obtain tickets.

J. W. SULLIVAN, of San Francisco, has our thanks for a large bundle of papers, some of which are from Australia, Sandwich Islands, Utah and other out of the way countries. Jerry is a brick.

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ional President of France, without any other instructions than the universal tenor of diplomatic usage. Mr. Webster, in 1851, positively lays down, in a letter to Mr. Rives, these principles as positive instructions. I have studiously avoided any, and all kinds of interference with the parties that have raged so furiously in the Republic.

Last spring, when the Legitimate Party had possession of this city and the larger portion of the Republic, as the Representative of the U. S., I recognized it. When this party was dissolved and a union of both was complete, and sanctioned by a solemn treaty of peace, a government, *de facto*, was formed, in which the conspicuous leaders of both parties united as Executive Officers, and which held undisputed authority in every party and portion of the Republic. To refuse to recognize a government thus formed would have violated every principle and precedent. The only excuse that the most cautiously fastidious could frame, would be that some who have borne arms in this service gallantly, and aided in procuring the blessings of peace are Americans. This does not alter the principle—had Castellon been where Walker is, all was right. Shall then, we deny justice and refuse the fellowship of nations, because some of both parties are so unfortunate as to have been at sometime citizens of the United States?—We are told by divine instructions, that it is not proper to give the meat of the children to the dogs; but this policy would deny to the children, what would readily be granted to the dogs.

I believe with you, that, "under the circumstances any other course than the one pursued by me would have left American interests here, in extreme jeopardy." As the Minister of a great nation, I should have been derelict in the plain dictates of duty, and certainly as a man, felt deficient in self-respect.

So far as in my power, I shall carry out the pledge solemnly given at the inauguration of the present administration, "that the rights which belong to us as a nation, and those which pertain to every citizen in his individual capacity at home or abroad, shall be sacredly observed; and that every American shall realize upon every soil where our enterprise may rightfully seek protection of our flag, that AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP is an inviolable panoply for the security of AMERICAN RIGHTS." This has been my chief desire, and that you think so proves that I have not been an idle or unprofitable servant to our beloved country.

In all this I have only done my duty; and as I have refused any testimonial of a public dinner or otherwise, I beg that you will excuse me on this occasion, and believe me,

Very sincerely,  
Your faithful Servant,  
JOHN H. WHEELER,  
Minister of U. S. A.

The weather is warm, but the continual breeze makes it delightfully pleasant.

The state of the Market remains, much the same as last given. A fair amount of business has been done, consisting of town trade, principally, through some few orders from the interior have been despatched. Our Market is yet bare of dried fruits, N. O. Sugars and Liverpool Salt.

|                                     |             |                 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Flour, per bbl.                     | \$25        | —none on sale.  |
| Corn, per bush.                     | 40c.        | —native.        |
| Sugar, per lb. common brown.        | 5c.         | —native.        |
| do do fair.                         | 8c.         | —native.        |
| do do white.                        | 15c.        | —import.        |
| Tea, black, per lb.                 | 2 to 3      | 50c. —import.   |
| Tea, green, per lb.                 | 3 to 4      | —import.        |
| Coffee, per lb.                     | 10c.        | —native.        |
| Salt, per lb.                       | 5c.         | —bad.           |
| Cheese, milk, per lb.               | 15c.        | —native.        |
| Rice, per lb.                       | 5c.         | —native.        |
| Beans, per bushel.                  | 150c.       | —native.        |
| do snap-shorts, per lb.             | 10c.        | —native.        |
| Beef, per lb.                       | 6c.         |                 |
| Pork, on foot, per lb.              | 6c. to 10c. |                 |
| Chickens, per doz.                  | \$1.80c.    |                 |
| Fowls, per doz.                     | 36c.        |                 |
| Eggs, per doz.                      | 25c.        |                 |
| Ship Bread, per bbl.                | 12          | —none on sale.  |
| Milk, per qt.                       | 15c.        |                 |
| Boots, pegged, long.                | 6           | —native.        |
| do imp. per doz.                    | 72          |                 |
| Shoes do Jefferson, per pair        | 3           | —native.        |
| do do imp. per doz.                 | 43          | —native.        |
| Segars, per 1000, German.           | 25          |                 |
| do do do.                           | 4           | 80c. —native.   |
| Tobacco, good, all used in segars,  |             | —native.        |
| do, imp. none on sale.              | 1           | —per lb.        |
| Brandy, inf. qual. per gall.        | 8           |                 |
| Whiskey, good Monong.               | 6           | 50c. —per gall. |
| do Scotch.                          | 6           | 50c. —per gall. |
| Gin, per cask, very inferior.       | 28          |                 |
| Wine, Port, pr. gall. extra slender | 5           |                 |
| Madeira, per doz., very poor.       | 28          |                 |
| Claret, Julien Medoc, per doz.      | 8           |                 |
| do Commonest per doz.               | 7           |                 |
| Muscatel.                           | 5 to 6      | —good.          |
| Cherry Cordial, none on sale        |             |                 |
| Porter, none on sale                |             |                 |
| Ale, very little on hand.           | 5 to 6      | —per doz.       |
| Quinine, per oz.                    | 7 20c.      |                 |

Spanish and Mexican saddles are much in demand at good prices.

China, glass, &c., are scarcely to be had at any price and are much wanted. A common queen-size dinner plate sells for three dimes.

All housekeeping articles, of ordinary necessity, would do well.

All kinds of mechanics are much in demand, and would receive good wages.

Servants' wages in private houses for natives \$3 to \$5 per month; foreign \$9 to \$10. In public houses good foreign cooks are worth \$20 per month.

Boarding varies from \$6 to \$8 40 per week.

Rents have materially advanced during the last month to nearly double and in some instances more than double previous demands. Comfortable houses formerly at \$20 per month now rent for \$50. Large houses have advanced from \$60 and \$100 to \$90 and \$150.

Good horses are worth from \$120 to \$300. There are very few fine horses in the country. Inferior or common hacks from \$25 to \$60.

### Died.

In this city, on the 29th ult., Wm. Houston, of Co. "B."

In this city, Dec. 30th, Wm. Calkins, of Co. "B."

In this city, on the 30th ult., John Carroll, of Co. "D."

In this city, Dec. 30th, Sam'l. Messerve, of Co. "A."

On the 2d inst., in this city, Geo. T. Asbury, of Co. "B."

On the 2d inst., in this city, Robert Emery, of Co. "A."

CASINETS;  
VESTINGS;  
VELVETS;  
SILKS;  
SATINS;  
SHIRTS;  
DRILLINGS;  
PRINTED CALICOES, of every kind;  
LINEN;  
BOOTS;  
SHOES;  
FANCY GOODS;  
SADDLES;  
TOYS, IN GREAT VARIETY.  
A general assortment of Soft Goods.

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

Inland traders will please call and examine their stock.

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

n1-tf

SEMIWEEKLY PACKET BETWEEN  
GRANADA AND VIRGIN BAY.—  
THE beautiful copper fastened, clipper  
per 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.

d15 t

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. t f

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,  
VIRGIN BAY,

W. & J. GARRARD, Proprietors.

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

n10-tf

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.

d8-tf

JOB WORK executed with neatness and despatch at El N<sup>o</sup> office.

# Parte Española.

GRANADA, ENERO 5 1856.

## DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES

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

Señor Ministro  
Cojutepeque, noviembre 22 de 1855.

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

Iupuesto de todo el Sr. Presidente del Salvador me ordena contestar á U.S. para conocimiento de ese Supremo Gobierno:

que siendo tan notorios los esfuerzos que por parte de este Estado, se han hecho antes de ahora y en repetidas veces para traer un acomodamiento á los partidos que se hacian la guerra en esa Republica; no puede menos de serle grato que al fin esos pueblos puedan ya entrar en reposo y proveer por si en el seno de la paz á todo lo que convenga al gran interés de su engrandecimiento y soberanía.

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

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

Enrique Hoyos.

Conforme—Ministerio de Relaciones exteriores—Granada, diciembre 19 de 1855.

JEREZ.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES DEL GOBIERNO DEL ESTADO DE HONDURAS.

perecido en defensa de sus verdaderos intereses; porque las sangrientas guerras que nos han asijido y en lo de adelante emprenda desgraciadamente uno de los Estados contra cualquiera de los demás de Centro-américa, no pueden tener otra calificacion que la de guerras civiles, y ya se sabe que es la peor de las calamidades de una nación, que como la nuestra no ha acertado todavía con la creacion de un Gobierno que llene las exigencias públicas y haga valer sus derechos ante las del mundo civilizado.

Firme pues mi Gobierno en el noble propósito de asegurar el reposo de los pueblos que rige, y de estrechar con el de ese Estado los vínculos de una amistad leal y basada en principios de reciproca utilidad, no ha vacilado en encomendarme la misión que anuncia á U.S. el Ministro Hondureño.

Para continuar mi marcha hasta la residencia del Supremo Gobierno de U.S., solo me demora el correspondiente aviso de admision, y que se me remita un *salvoconducto* que haga efectivas las inmunidades que el derecho de las naciones concede á los Ministros públicos; porque los pueblos por donde transitare, deben estar naturalmente resentidos de la situacion de armas en que se ha hallado en esa República, y juzgo necesario se me libre ese despacho de seguridad.

Ruego al Sr. Ministro dé cuenta con lo espuesto al Sr. Presidente de ese Estado, comunicarme su resolucion y admitir las respetuosas consideraciones con que soi de U.S. 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 1.  
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 Ministerio de mi cargo la atenta comunicacion de U.S. de 9 del actual, á que vino adjunta la del Sr. Ministro de Estado de Honduras fecha 28 del ppdo. que accredita á V.S. Comisionado de ese Supremo Gobierno cerca del de Nicaragua para acordar bases fijas e inviolables que afianzen las fraternales relaciones de ambos países, solicitando al mismo tiempo V.S. el aviso de su admision y un salvoconducto que haga efectiva las inmunidades que el derecho de gentes con-

Al Sr. Jeneral en Jefe del Ejército de Nicaragua D. Willam Walker.

He recibido de Guatemala una invitacion en que manifiestan un grande empeño muchos ciudadanos, para que á nombre de aquel pueblo, aunque oprimido, dirija á U. de su parte, sus felicitaciones por el triunfo del Ejército democrático, sobre los que no conociendo sus verdaderos intereses en ese hermoso Estado han peleado alucinados contra sus propios derechos y garantías, y he aceptado este honroso encargo, tanto por la identidad de mis sentimientos, como por encontrarse mis compatriotas con una cuchilla al cuello, que no los perdonaría si lo verificasen por sí. Ciertamente aquel desgraciado pueblo, no tiene ya ni accion para respirar sobre una tiranía tan absoluta y espantosa, que no se le vé ejemplo en la historia, ni se mejanza en todo el Universo, siendo lo mas admirable que enmedio de las Repúblicas de América y á la faz de la civilizacion del siglo, pueda existir un dia mas el fenómeno de una tal administracion en Guatemala.

Es por tales motivos, honorable Jeneral que me ha tocado dirigir á U. la presente comunicacion en que un pueblo hasta desgraciado y oprimido, tiene al menos la satisfaccion de felicitar á U., al pueblo nicaraguense y á su digno Supremo Director por el reaparecimiento de la paz con el triunfo de los principios, aunque lo verifica por conducto del último de sus conciudadanos que tiene la dicha de poderlo hacer desde el seno del Salvador, pueblo eminentemente libre que no sucumbrá jamas, ni á las influencias ni á la fuerza servil; lo hago pues enmedio de este Estado antiguo sosten de la libertad de Centro-América á quien ni los cañones ingleses asediando sus costas y puertos, dirigido por el bando servil de Guatemala, pudieron doblar su serviz sino que al contrario sostuvo su dignidad y honor, como corresponde á un Estado digno de imitar las instituciones de la gran Nacion que garantiza la libertad del continente Americano.

Reciba U. Sr. Jeneral esta sincera manifestacion de parte de los guatemaltecos, á que yo me adhiero con la mas grata satisfaccion sirviéndose aceptar mi particular y muy distinguido aprecio con que me suscribo su atento servidor.

San Salvador, diciembre 8 de 1855.

M. Carrascosa.

N.º 123.  
REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.

D. U. L.  
Granada, enero 4 de 1856.

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

“El Gobierno:

ra que ocupe en el mapa del mundo civilizado el distinguido lugar que por mil títulos le corresponde: que Minerva asista con su sabiduria; que teneis presida con su justicia: que ceres ocurra con su abundancia: que los genios tutelares de los florecientes repúblicas fijen su solio en la nuestra: que de ella se alejen las furias destructoras de todo bien social: que en este año, ni en los siguientes jamas se oiga un suspiro de dolor proveniente de los luceros políticos; sino que todo sea progreso, abundancia, gusto y felicidad.

## NECROLOGIA.



El 31 de diciembre de 1855, á las once de la noche, murió en la ciudad de Granada don Silvestre Selva. El que anuncia este triste suceso, siente en su corazon la mas aserva pena, al ver que en el Sr. Selva concluyeron los veteranos de la libertad, los padres de la independencia de Nicaragua, que aun cuando era esta una triste Provincia de la monarquía española, tubieron la noble osadia de arrostrar todos los peligros y aun la muerte misma, por sacudir aquel degradante y ominoso apoyo. El Sr. Selva fué uno de los que el año de 1811, en esta ciudad, dieron el primer grito de independencia, delito horrendo en aquella aciaga época, y abominable aun á la generalidad de nuestros compatriotas, á quienes los partidarios del absolutismo español habian hecho creer que la independencia era synonymo de herejia. Pero el alma del Sr. Selva no pertenecia al comun de los fanáticos: su amor por la libertad y la igualdad rayaba en una pasión vehemente que no media los riesgos, cuando se trataba de la grandiosa empresa que debia restablecer á los nicaraguenses en la possession de los imprescriptibles derechos del hombre. Como aquellas primeras tentativas del patriotismo se frustraron, el Sr. Selva no solo sufrió las penalidades de un proceso, la dura prisión y la estrepitacion, sino tambien el ser víctima de la execration pública que en aquel entonces era el mas cruel castigo que pesaba sobre los hombres libres, á quienes se daba el epiteto infamante de *Insurgente* que era lo mismo que decir *excomulgado*. Sin embargo tales padecimientos no arredron al Sr. Selva. Cuando en 1821 vió enarbolado el estandarte de la Independencia, él fué uno de los primeros que corrieron á abrazarlo y á estrecharlo contra su corazon; y posteriormente, habiendo sido entregado el país al Imperio mejicano pare que fuese una provincia suya, el Sr. Selva fué uno de los pocos valientes que en esta ciudad proclamaron la nacionalidad de Centro-América y su

INAUGURACION DE LA MUNICIPALIDAD DE GRANADA—A las 12 de la mañana del 1.º del actual tuvo lugar este acto en medio de una respetable concurrencia, en la casa consistorial, habiendo tomado posesion los Señores Alcaldes 1.º don Faustino Solorzano, 2.º don Calistro Vargas y 3.º don Juan Peralta, Juez de agricultura don Dolores Peña y Regidor don Trinidad Lacayo, con excepcion de algunos Regidores y el Sindico, que por justos motivos se excusaron de concurrir. Concluido el juramento, un repique de campanas un toque de diana y salvas de artillería anunciaron á la ciudad la instalacion del cuadro Municipal del presente año. En seguida los nuevos municipales en union de los antiguos y demas concurrentes pasaron al templo á oír el *Te Deum*, que se cantó en action de gracias al todo poderoso—Despues, los Sres. Alcaldes fueron restituidos á sus casas, acompañandolos una considerable parte del vecindario á quien obsequiaron del modo mas afectuoso. Se propusieron varios brindis por el acierto de los nuevos funcionarios en todos sus pasos, y al fin se retiraron todos los concurrentes llenos de júbilo y satisfaccion.

## LAS COSAS A MEDIAS.

Cuanto se hace á medias se hace mal: mas vale no hacer nada absolutamente, que hacerlo á medias. O errar ó quitar el banco; no hai otro remedio para salir de atolladeros en este picaro mundo.

¿Por qué razon la incertidumbre es el peor de todos los males? ¿Por qué no se espera nada de provecho en un carácter irresoluto? No por otra cosa, sino porque en el primer caso, el alma teme y confia á medias, y en en el segundo, es á medias tambien.

Mi mujer y yo mandamos á medias en casa; y así vá ello; ninguno nos obedece.

Prestad una cantidad á Pedro y á Juan con la condicion de que os la hayan de pagar á medias. ¿Cuanto apostais a que no cobrais un maravedi de ninguno de los dos.

Las peores madres de todas, son las madres á medias. ¿A quién os parece que doi este nombre? A las madrastas, á las suegras.

Hablad a medias con los hombres os haran arrepentir de no haber sido explícitos y categóricos en vuestros asuntos. ¿Cuantos ladrones han ido á la horca por robar poco y no tener la suficiente destreza para ocultar el alzado! Ladrones á medias!

Los quebrados (hablo de la aritmética) hacen clabacer á los principiantes, porque son cantidades á medias. Esto por los enteros [y hablo tambien de la aritmética.]

Cemayagua, noviembre 28 de 1855.  
Senor

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, se ha vacilado en dictar todas las medidas que á su juicio ha creido necesarias para su adquisición; y á este fin ha nombrado Comisionado cerca del de U.S. al Sr. Lic. don Manuel Colindres, para que ajuste con él, un tratado de amistad y reciproco interés para ambos países.

No duda 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 US. 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 Provisional 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 extra 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 dé 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 viveza la conveniencia y el deber de conservarla en el porvenir. De otra manera, Sr. Ministro, los últimos restos de vitalidad con que aun cuentan estos países para aspirar á ser prósperos y felices, se extinguirán sin el honor siquiera de haber

cedido á los Ministros públicos; y habiendo dado conocimiento de todo al Sr. Presidente Provisional, me ha ordenado 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 admitir 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 creer innecesario el salvoconducto que se sirve pedir, lo acompaña á V.S. obsequiando así sus deseos.

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

(Firmado) Buenaventura Selva.

Por no haber venido á tiempo, no insertamos en el número anterior la contestación del Supremo Gobierno, á la felicitación del señor Carrasco; pero nos complacemos en ponerla á continuacion.

REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES.

D. U. L.  
Granada, diciembre 31 de 1855.

Señor don Manuel Carrasco.

Tuve el honor de recibir y poner en conocimientos del señor Presidente Provisional la atenta comunicación de U. de 8 del que fina, en que á nombre de sus conciudadanos se sirve felicitar al Supremo Gobierno por la paz obtenida en Nicaragua con el tiempo de

los principios democráticos: é impuesto de ella aquel alto funcionario, me ha preventido decir á U. que no puede menos que aceptar con sinceridad la cordial enhorabuena que U. se ha dignado dirigirle: que no debiendo considerarse las diferentes secciones de Centro América mas que como una sola familia, Nicaragua no posea otros sentimientos aspecto de Guatemala que los de la mas estrecha fraternidad; ni le desea otra cosa sino todos los bienes que hacen á un pueblo libre y feliz y que obrando en este sentido el Gobierno de Nicaragua, espera que su conducta merezca el aprecio y las simpatías de los buenos Guatemaltecos.

Contestando en estos términos á su estimable ya citada, me es muy grato ofrecer al señor Carrasco las seguridades de mi aprecio y suscribirme su atento servidor.

Buenaventura Selva.

En uso de sus facultades,  
ACUERDA:

1.º Vuelve al ejercicio de sus funciones el Ministro de Relaciones y Gobernación Dotor don Máximo Jerez:

2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde Granada, enero 4 de 1856—Rivas.

Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia suscribiéndome su atento servidor.

SELVA.

#### NOMBRAMIENTOS Y ACTOS OFICIALES.

1.º El Sr. Presidente con fecha 31 del ppdo. nombró Administrador de correos de la ciudad de León al Sr. Lic. don Juan Francisco Aguilar en lugar del Sr. don Ildefonso Montalvan: con fecha 1.º del actual, Jefe de Sección del Ministerio de Relaciones al Sr. don José María Martínez: con fecha 2 Gobernador de policía de San Fernando, al Sr. Capitán don Francisco Bravo: con fecha 3, Gobernador de policía y Comandante del Resguardo de Hacienda de esta ciudad y su distrito, al Sr. Teniente don José María López; y con fecha 4, Guarda de la aduana marítima de San Juan del Norte al Sr. don Rafael Pasos.

2.º Con fecha 2 del actual el Gobierno, dió el pase á los siguientes titulares librados por el Sr. Vicario capitular y Gobernador del Obispado, á saber: de Cura interino y Vicario de la ciudad y distrito de San Fernando en favor del Sr. Presbítero don Leandro Antonio Zurita: de Cura interino y Vicario de la ciudad de Chinandega y su distrito en favor del Sr. Presbítero don Aurelio Soto; y de Cura interino de la Villa del Viejo en favor del Sr. Presbítero don Dolores Somarriba.

#### AL AÑO NUEVO.

Enero 1.º de 1856—Espiró ayer el año de 1855. y empieza hoy el año de 1856. Nueva era para la República: no ya de ilusiones vagas, sino de felicidad verdadera. Nosotros la saludamos llenos de esperanza y alegría: nuestro corazón se ensancha al verla venir: ella se presenta adornada de flores y despidiendo aromas puros. En su atmósfera se ven brillantes estrellas, el claro azul del cielo y el suave plateado de la luna: ella va á abrir al mundo el paso de todas las naciones, de todos los hombres—

Que este año sea el primero de eterno ventura para Centro-América: que en él se conviertan sinceramente los extraviados: que en él fije la época gloriosa del juicio, de la razón, de la moderación, de la prudencia, de la filantropía: que en él todo se combine á cuya libertad y bienestar se consagren maravillosamente para regenerar á la nación, prestandole, durante un largo período, servicios de la mayor importancia.

Un tanto á medias y un poco á medias son los mas temibles entre todos los tontos y los locos del mundo.

No hay más que confianzas á medias. La boca, ó enteramente abierta ó enteramente cerrada: eso de entreabrir se queda para las puertas, no para las bocas. La sonrisa de la amargura es la mas amarga de todas las sonrisas. Teme al hombre irritado que se sonríe á medias.

Jugar á medias con los demás es lo mismo que perder al juego.

El hijo de la mujer de mi padre es mi hermano á medias, y por eso creo que ni él ni yo nos podemos tragar.

Nada quiero á medias, ni aña la desgracia; pero este pertenece ya á otra raza diferente, y voy a cumplir la bandurria. Oigan ustedes:

#### LETRILLA.

Mal por mal  
Mas vale estar jeringado  
Que no á medio jeringar.

Cuando veo á mi Ruperta  
Del brazo con un galan,  
Que ella dice ser su primo,  
Y yo digo que Caifas,  
Esclamo: Ruperta mia,  
Por Dios te lo pido ya . . .  
Si has comenzado á engañarme,  
Acábame de engañar.

Mal por mal, &c.

En materia de pobreza,  
Aunque es terrible pesar,  
Mas vale ser pobre entero  
Que ser pobre una mitad,  
El pobre pide limosna,  
Y el medio pobre en su afán,  
Faltándole que comer,  
Tiene que vestir de frac.

Mal por mal, &c.

Antaño estuve tullido  
Sin poderme ni menear,  
Y las jentes se aolian  
Y me tenían pliedad.  
Ogaño voy cojeando  
Por reliquia de mi mal,  
Y las jentes y el demonio  
Se rien de verme andar.

Mal por mal, &c.

El Tribunal ha pelado  
A mi amigo Victorian,  
Y yo, por desgracia estoy  
En manos del Tribunal.  
Victorian quedó en camisa,  
Y yo no sé adivinar  
Si en cueros me quedaré  
O la piel me quitarán.

Nal por mal

Mas vale estar jeringado  
Que no á medio jeringar.

(Noticioso de ambos mundos.)

# Parte Española.

GRANADA, ENERO 5 1856.

## FILIBUSTEROS.

He aquí una palabra ruidosa que olvidada hace mucho tiempo, hoy se invoca á cada paso por el partido conservador para hermosear sus publicaciones; tanto porque su caída en Nicaragua es efectivamente debida en gran parte á la falange democrática comandada por el ilustre Walker, como por que ademas de que la verdadera significación de esta palabra es poca conocida de la generalidad, embuelve un sentido odioso por la desconfianza que hace concebir la intervención de una fuerza extraña en las cuestiones políticas del país; sin embargo, no es la primera vez que el mismo partido conservador se vale de las expresiones más indecorosas y denigrativas para execrar á sus adversarios: volvamos sino la vista á lo pasado, y recordaremos que llamó á los héroes de la independencia herejes, impíos, escómulgados: que poco después denominó revolucionarios y anarquistas á los que secundaron su voz; y que no ha mucho apellidó á estos mismos, ladrones, incendiarios, asecinos. ¡Que tiene pues de extraño que apurado ya su vocabulario, saquen ahora del polvo una palabra relegada al olvido para llamarlos filibusteros! Nada en verdad, sino que deben darse saber la verdadera significación de esta palabra, y de las demás que acabamos de referir, se les dé una siniestra aplicación para seducir y engañar á las masas.

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Pero para no vagar tanto veamos aquí ¿que quiere decir filibuster? Voltaire hablando de la etimología de esta palabra, asegura que no se sabe de donde viene; no obstante de haberse llamado así por la primera vez á algunos franceses aventureros que no tenían otra dualidad que la de corsarios; y que bajo tal concepto no ha habido pueblo de Europa que á su vez no haya sido filibuster; pero una vez admitida entre nosotros esta expresión, es fácil ver que siendo realmente sinónima de pirata, no significa otra cosa que ladron de mar.

¿Puede pues aplicarse semejante calificación á la fuerza americana que llegó aquí en auxilio del partido democáratico? Desde luego se comprende que no, por que tanto los motivos que la hicieron venir, como las intenciones que trajeron sus individuos, y los hechos que posteriormente han ejecutado, están muy lejos de dar lugar á que se les infame con tan degradante epíteto: en efecto

servir de órgano de publicidad á un Gobierno. Puede uno ser buen cómico si se quiere; pero no buen periodista: puede lucir en el teatro, y no tener el criterio que se necesita para saber apreciar los acontecimientos de la época, en que se propone ejercitar su pluma.

Bien está que en el número 6. del Nicaraguense nada ha encontrado el boletinero de San José, que mereciese el honor de reproducirse ni atenderse. Ojalá que diga lo mismo de todos los demás números de nuestra publicación, estando seguros que por ese rasgo de urbanidad le seremos en todo tiempo muy agradecidos.

A la Gaceta de Guatemala; sobre su artículo titulado:

### SUCESOS DE NICARAGUA.

Papel que al público sale,  
Del público es propiedad,  
Y todos dan facultad  
De examinar lo que vale.  
(Inédito.)

Este será el asunto de nuestras reflexiones al considerar los conceptos que se consignan en el número 86 de 30 de noviembre, tratando de los negocios políticos de Nicaragua. Y aunque conocemos que esta cuestión es superior á nuestros limitados conocimientos, y el juicio que hayamos de formar inferior también al de los que en dicho periódico lo han emitido con tanta seguridad y magisterio, como quien escribe apoyado en la fuerza material de la autoridad y como quiera tiene la *presuncion de saber enseñar*; sin engaño lo aventurarnos, confiados en la indulgencia y sensatez del público. A ello nos obliga el deseo de esclarecer algunos hechos, hasta hoy dudosos, tratados bajo diferentes aspectos, según el modo de verlos cada uno, y sin que tengamos la ridiculez arrogancia de creernos infalibles (como algunos); por que siendo muchos puntos políticos todavía *contravertibles* y no dogmas de fe, y siendo así mismo cosa que á todos importa y á todos toca, debe tratarse por todos, igualmente.

No haremos el agravio á los redactores de aquella gaceta de suponerles tan mala intención, por amargas y cáusticas que sean sus expresiones, siempre que discuten ó disputan; concretándonos al verdadero asunto en cuestión. Si los redactores de la gaceta aseguran que una cosa es y debe ser, porque ellos así lo creen; igual motivo hai para que nosotros digamos lo mismo en favor de nuestras opiniones, por que en política no hi habido hasta hoy concilios ecuménicos que hayan declarado cuales deban tenerse por dogmas. Esta es la razón por que desearíamos que al discutirse tales materias, no se hablase en ese estilo sentencioso y satisfecho, que si estaría bien en boca de un Platon, ó

zarros Almagros, Cortés, y el filósofo y caritativo Pedro Alvarado, á quienes tanto calumnian sus mismos paisanos españoles Solis, Herrera, Ercilla, el Ilustrísimo Obispo. Las Casas &c. con la que el artículo profetiza respecto de los yankees! ¡Qué tiernas profesas! Parece que intenta dejar atrás á Isayas y á Ezequias! Lo que mas me entusiasma y consuela es aquel ardor que parece respirar contra la intervención extranjera!

¡Y qué, piensa U. que aquellos señores, replicó el hondureño, hablan lo que tienen encerrado en su pecho, ni obran como hablan? ¡Cree U. que allá de veras aboren un protectorado extranjero y que no apetescan su intervención?

Si lo creo, contestó el granadino; sino fuera así, no lo dijeran de letra de molde, y en su gaceta, que tanta formalidad aparenta. Puedo talvez engañarme, ó será la simpatia que me une á ellos y la conformidad de nuestras opiniones é intereses. De todos modos, á mí, me agrada, y siempre es conveniente hacer creer que dicen bien; por que no me negará U. que es mui fina aquella máxima de los jesuitas que dice: *culumniare, calumniare, aliquid reminet*. Y por eso le decía yo á U. que no tengo escrupulo de desconceptuar al partido leonés.

No me conformo con esas reglas infernales dijo el hondureño. El hombre debe hablar la verdad; ser ingenuo y franco, la verdadera política está fundada en la honestidad. Yo pudiera citarle á U. ciertos hechos de aquellos señores que no dejan de poner en duda la sinceridad y patriotismo que U. les concede, en cuanto á buscar el apoyo y protectorado de ciertos gobiernos europeos y monárquicos. Ya U. ve que en esto no hai consecuencia, ni conformidad con lo que ahora están escribiendo.

Tiene U. razon, contestó el granadino: tendré que confesarle la verdad, una vez que no hablamos en público, sinó entre un corto número de amigos, confidencialmente. U. me conoce á fondo y sabe que no soy capaz de ocultarle la verdad ¡ni cómo había yo de cerrar los ojos á la evidencia de la razon? Muchas cosas malas habremos hecho los granadinos, mas no con depravada intencion, sino aconsejadas por aquellos señores de la gaceta, pero de que estamos tan arrepentidos como de nuestros pecados. Una de ellas fué el desgraciado decreto que dimos en Nicaragua solicitando el protectorado e intervención de la reina de Inglaterra, que en buenas palabras quiero decir *cesion* de nuestros derechos, ó *renuncia* de ellos en la gran Bretaña y enajenacion de nuestro territorio, pero ¡qué habíamos de hacer, si nos engañaron como chinos, a aquellos señores, por medio del Sr. Chatfield? Caer en el garlito. No contribuyó poco el odio que supieron inspirarnos as-

Me parece que puede hablar algo de terror pánico, y algo de figuras retóricas bien manejadas para persuadir lo que tal vez no se siente interiormente, por que mis cofrades tienen habilidad para escribir y como á esto contribuye el apoyo fisico del poder público, escriben siempre con la seguridad de que nadie les ha de contradecir, pues como U. recordará lo mismo dijo el gramático Favorino, hablando del Emperador Adriano que lo venció en una discusion que decia Voltaire: *EL QUE HABLA SOLO SIEMPRE TIENE RAZON.* Aquellos señores como políticos y como profetas preeven mucho; pero yo creo que unos pocos ciudadanos americanos, de una República de la que hemos tomado sus instituciones libres que hoy nos rigen, aun queriendo, no podrían cambiar nuestro ser en calidad de Gobierno independiente y soberano. En Nicaragua, donde sus hijos tienen mas amor á su propio suelo, que los señores redactores de la gaceta de Guatemala, tienen tambien positivo interes en conservarlo, por que allí tenemos independientes de corazón, y no por circunstancias eventuales. Los ejemplos que citan de Tejas y California en nada son aplicables á nosotros. Tejas es un territorio límitrofe con Norte América y en tiempo del gobierno español era ya una colonia poblada con norte-americanos. Lea U. su historia; y respeto de California militan circunstancias mui especiales y excepcionales. Si algun peligro hubiera, mas antes lo hubiera corrido el Estado del Salvador, pues como U. sabe, cuando esta Intendencia estaba invadida por los mejicanos y guatimaltecos imperiales; el congreso de aquí, dirigido por hombres eminentemente liberales, verdaderos amigos de la Independencia y de una honestidad á toda prueba, espidieron el famoso decreto de 2 de diciembre de 1822 agregando este territorio salvadoreño á la Federacion de los Estados Unidos del Norte, y no creyendo perderse sino salvarse. Usted sabe que un Dr. don Matias Delgado era el oráculo de los salvadoreños por su amor propio, su caridad cristiana, su saber y su integridad: lo mismo un don Manuel José Arce, insurgente de los primeros, un Dr. Cañas & Vea U. el HERALDO de New York, número 6830, por si lo duda. Si aparte de tal decreto no ha perseguido la Independencia ¡qué sucederá hoy que nadie trata de alegaciones!

Efectivamente es como U. dice, le contestó el hondureño.

Pues oigame U. otro instante y nos retiramos, continuó el granadino, y sepa U. que lo estimo, pues le hablo en confianza. Sepa U. que si nosotros los conservadores aborrecemos á los yankees, no es por que sean extranjeros: sino

la perpetuidad de los presidentes, ni quieren que sean irresponsables. ¡No le parece á U. una barbaridad y una locura, eso de estar variando cada dos ó cuatro años al Presidente, y humillarlo hasta el grado de que dé cuenta de su conducta ante la Asamblea? Hizo bien el General Santa Anna en Méjico: abolió la república: vendió el territorio: se enriqueció á costa del pueblo creó orden andante de caballería guadalupana: restableció los títulos, condecoraciones, dictados monárquicos &c. y llamó jesuitas que lo sostubieran. La corte de él parecía en miniatura la de Carlos 5.º Estendió á la vecindad sus planes y todo lo arregló; pero sonó la hora y acabó su proyecto como el de la Lechera.

He oido á U. con gusto le dijo el hondureño, y deceara yo hallarme mas tiempo en su amable compañía: pero puesto que hemos de seguir otro dia conversando suspendamos por ahora nuestra sesión.

Como U. guste dijo el granadino, y tenga U. presente que ni U. ni yo, ni nadie puede proveer lo futuro, ni dominar las circunstancias, sean cuales fueren: que no es dado al hombre contemplar el torrente de los acontecimientos: que enviano quieren unos hacer creer lo que no tiene sombra ni apariencia de verosimil: ni U. ni yo, ni nadie hemos de componer el mundo; él lleva su curso trazado por el dedo de la divina Providencia que es la única sabia, la única justa y la única árbitra de los destinos.

Soi de la opinion de U. y he sido siempre; y he tenido por regalo de mis opiniones aquel bello pensamiento de un ilustre centro-americano que hoy descansa en silencio de su sepulcro; y decia así:

Quieras que no, sucede  
Lo que debe suceder;  
Pues el hombre nada puede.

Y así dejemos correr

El tiempo, y que el mundo rueda.  
En la feria de Sensuntepeque diciembre 6 de 1855.

## BAILE.

En la noche del 31. de diciembre tuvo lugar el que dieron los señores Jefes y Oficiales del Ejército en casa de don José Antonio Lacayo para celebrar la venida del año nuevo. Siendo los señores General Walker y dos Jefes mas, comisionados para el convite, lo hicieron por medio de tarjetas impresas, y fué bien correspondido por los caballeros y señoritas que tuvieron la bondad de prestar su asistencia. La reunión fué numerosa: nada ocurrió que

ellos no vinieron á filibustear, piratear ó robar, como lo quieren hacer creer sus adversarios; vinieron á invitacion del partido democáratico, sin que los haya animado ninguna mira innoble: vinieron á defender la libertad á que son naturalmente asestos, contra los ataques de una oligarquía insensata que pretendía sofocarla para establecer el reinado del mas abominable despotismo; y sus comportamientos en fin en nada han desmentido sus primitivos designios, por mas que los impostores pongan en juego todos sus recursos para cubrirlos del mayor oprobio.

Basta de filibusteros. Entendemos la acepcion propia de esta palabra y bien convencidos estamos de que el Jeneral Walker y los valientes que comanda, no merecen de modo alguno tan depresiva denominacion.

#### CORRECS.

El de Leon llegó el 20 del pasado, trayendo la gaceta de Cojutepeque del 20, y el Rol de San Vicente correspondiente al 19. En este último se insertan las felicitaciones del Jeneral Carrascosa dirigidas al Gobierno de la República y al Jeneral Walker: tambien se encuentra allí una contestacion al artículo de la gaceta de Guatemala sobre los susos de Nicaragua, contestacion digna, decorosa y convincente que nos complacemos mucho en reproducir, y recomendárla á la consideracion de nuestros lectores.

Al hacer estas indicaciones no nos prometemos que sean bien recibidas de todos, por la diversidad de intereses que dominan; pero aun cuando algunos lectores, (é no lectores) *haciendo de los desdénosos* no confiesen lo que interiormente reconocen ser cierto, no por eso dejaremos de decir la verdad. Nuestro objeto no es esperar que nuestros adversarios nos hagan justicia, como no lo es de los litigantes que contienden en los tribunales comunes: estos no se proponen persuadir á sus contrapartes, sino al juez de la causa. El nuestro es el pueblo centro-americano.

El correo de Rivas llegó el 31, trayendo los Boletines de Costarica del 12 y 15, y su lectura nos ha proporcionado un regular rato de diversion, ¿Como no nos hemos de reir al ver que supone herido al Jeneral Cabañas en la accion de Masaguara: derrotado el Jeneral Valle en Nueva Segovia por tropas del llamado Jeneral Martinez; concentrados todos los armamentos en Leon: decididos los actuales dueños de Granada á incendiar esta Capital y la de Rivas, en caso de ser atacadas, y á refugiarse á la primera ciudad con todas sus fuerzas: reducidas las personas acogidas, á la mayor miseria, por las calamidades de la guerra y las continuas exacciones, pues ademas de los 5000. \$ exigidos anteriormente en Granada, se había decretado una contribucion de 84000. \$, y en Rivas otra de 28000. \$. ¿Difícil nos ha sido contener la risa al leer semejantes patrañas escritas, eso si con mucha formalidad, en un periódico de un Gobierno que en vez de titularse *Boletín Oficial*, debería llamarlo Boletín de mentiras, de embustes, de falsedades, de calumnias e imposturas. Ya se ve; no es lo mismo desempeñar papeles de comedia que

de un Aristóteles enseñando á sus discípulos, suena muy mal en la de un redactor de gaceta, como aconsejaba el filósofo norte-americano Franklin, en su célebre almanaque del buen hombre Ricardo.

A primera vista no deja de alucinar el citado artículo, apareciendo por encima un como fuego patrio tratando de la introducción á Nicaragua de algunos americanos; pero no basta considerar solo las palabras aisladas de aquella publicacion, sino unida á ciertos antecedentes: no ver los efectos sino las causas: quienes escriben hoy de un modo, y como pensaron, escribieron y obraron anteriormente, para venir en conocimiento de si lo que condenan es la accion en sí misma, ó si es mas bien una rivalidad y un odio contra los que impiden y estorban que otros consumen el verdadero mal de nuestra patria. Si la gaceta cree tener derecho de atribuir á los nicaraguenses mucha imbecilidad para no prever ni evitar su propio riesgo; ó falta de patriotismo para esponer su independencia; igual derecho tienen en Nicaragua para dudar de las intenciones de los redactores de la gaceta de Guatemala, al pasar en revista sus hechos antecedentes.

Al hacer estas indicaciones no nos prometemos que sean bien recibidas de todos, por la diversidad de intereses que dominan; pero aun cuando algunos lectores, (é no lectores) *haciendo de los desdénosos* no confiesen lo que interiormente reconocen ser cierto, no por eso dejaremos de decir la verdad. Nuestro objeto no es esperar que nuestros adversarios nos hagan justicia, como no lo es de los litigantes que contienden en los tribunales comunes: estos no se proponen persuadir á sus contrapartes, sino al juez de la causa. El nuestro es el pueblo centro-americano.

Parce que en la actualidad el asunto que ocupa á todos es *Nicaragua y los norte-americanos* como se percibe de las coaversaciones en las tertulias y corrillos. Oyendo una, puede asegurarse que se han oido las demás: por esto vamos á insertar lo que presenciamos entre un *hondureño* y un *granadino*, omitiendo su exordio por no ser conducente á nuestro propósito.

Preguntábale el primero al segundo si había leido el artículo de la gaceta de Guatemala número 86, y qué le parecía?

Si lo he leido, le respondió el otro, y lo hallo brillante, magnífico, sólido, *consecuente consigo mismo*, y me ha dejado satisfecho, no por la parte literaria, de la que no entiendo ni tratamos, sino por esa furibunda descarga que vomita contra el Gobierno leonés por haber llamado á Walker, y á esos yankees de mis pecados, que tanto aborrecemos. ¡Ah! Cómo pinta el peligro de perder nuestra nacionalidad! Con qué *sinceridad* compara la justa conquista que de esta América hicieron ahora 330 años, los humanos y bondadosos Pi-

tufamente contra los yankees por sus instituciones republicanas, que han copiado y adoptado todos los gobiernos de la América española. Nosotros no dejábamos de conocer que peligraba inminente la soberanía nacional, con ese paso proditorio; puesto que habíamos leído cuál es en el día la suerte de todo el Indostán, en la Asia, donde la Inglaterra tiene aquellos países bajo su dominio, en clase de colonias (*esclavos*) en número de cincuenta y nueve millones de habitantes; no desconfiamos que no tenemos ninguna conformidad en materia de religión, porque nosotros por nuestra felicidad profesamos la católica, apostólica, romana y la de Inglaterra es protestante: su idioma es distinto del nuestro: sus costumbres también: su clase de gobierno es el real; pero ¿qué habíamos de hacer? Cedimos á las sugerencias dolosas, como Eva á las de la serpiente. Por eso cuando alguna vez me recojo á pensar, sin pasión, ni movido por el interés de partido, raciocinio así, y digo dentro de mí mismo: "Si fuera cierto que nuestros Mentores aborrecen el protectorado extranjero: si ese odio contra el gobierno leonés de Nicaragua y contra los norteamericanos fuera hijo de una alma justa, liberal y republicana, no nos hubieran entregado al emperador Iturbide en 1822, ni le hubieran pedido una columna de soldados imperiales de Méjico para que bajo las órdenes de Filisola viniera á atacar á San Salvador y á ocuparla militarmente: no hubieran sublevado á la plaza de Omoa en 1832 proclamando la agregación de Centro-América, á la corona del rey de España, para cuya rendición se derramaron arroyos de sangre hondureña, salvadoreña y guatemalteca: no nos hubieran precipitado á los nicaraguenses á firmar el decreto solicitando el protectorado de la reina de Inglaterra: no hubieran escrito ahora después con tanto calor en su gaceta oficial, persuadiendo la conveniencia de poner estos países otra vez bajo los pies del trono español: en consonancia con Santa Anna en Méjico: no resucitarán todas las vejatorias exóticas del reino absoluto de España del tiempo de la casa de Austria; tal como el *real estatuto* de aquella Universidad, ni admitieran sigo extranjeros, adornando sus chaquetas con los andrajos monárquicos &c. Luego si tales cosas han hecho, es preciso sacar esta consecuencia: que lo que aborrecen no es la intervención extranjera (siendo europeo ó monárquico) sino las instituciones libres, las costumbres republicanas, y la amistad americana.

Dice U. bien, le contentó el hondureño: por mi parte le agradezco su franqueza, y por lo mismo yo desearia que U. me explicara cuál será el fundamento de aquella gaceta hablando de tradiciones, esclavitud, costumbres, idioma inglés &c.

Por ese maldito ejemplo que nos ha dado su nación, tomando de ella las leyes republicanas que aquí copiaron en mala hora nuestros ascendientes: por culpa de ellos estamos metidos en ese falso laberinto de elecciones cada año para cambiar y renovar periodicamente nuestras autoridades, y no como en tiempo del Rey que uno solo mandaba y santas paseas. Los aborrecemos por que ellos pervierten nuestros pueblos haciéndoles creer que es justa la libertad de Imprenta que por desgracia inventó Juan de Guttemberg. Otra de las malas que no pedremos jamás mirar con buenos ojos, es esa ensalada que los republicanos llaman *derechos del ciudadano y garantías*, tan opuestas á la *cartilla del santo oficio de la inquisición*, compuesta por Lucero, Torquemada y Valdez. Si tendemos la vista por esos principios que llaman *igualdad natural, política y civil* ¿quién puede sufrir ni su funesto nombre? y con todo, han tenido la tontería de copiarla en eso que ustedes llaman constitución y otras mil cosas. Y vea U. ¿quién no ha de aborrecer á los yankees sabiendo que las constitución que tenemos y nos han hecho jurar y observar nuestros legisladores no son mas que una fiel copia, ó trasunto de las de sus Estados. El artículo 1.<sup>o</sup> de la de Massachusetts declara que todos los hombres nacen libres & y lo mismo el de la de Virginia: que toda autoridad trae su origen del pueblo. El artículo 29 de Maryland declara odiosos los *privilegios*. El 5.<sup>o</sup> parte 1.<sup>o</sup> de la de Massachusetts prohíbe y condena los títulos *hereditarios* &. Este artículo que sigue me parece una blasfemia pues dice el 19 de la de Pennsylvania *La aristocratie ne saurait etre que nuisible: il ne doit etre acorde ni titres d'noblesse, ni honneurs hereditaries*. Hablando de la esclavitud dicen las constituciones como el artículo 26 del Delaware, literalmente: "Aucum personne importee d'Afrique dans cet état ne esclavage sous aucun prétexte: et aucun esdare negre, indien, ou mulatre, ne sera amené dans cet état, de quel que partie du monde que ce soit pour y être vendu. Y U. sabe que en castellano dice: Ninguna persona traída de Africa en este Estado, en lo sucesivo será mantenida en esclavitud bajo pretesto alguno; y ningún esclavo negro, indio, ó mulato será traído en este Estado de ninguna parte del mundo para ser aquí vendido. Pero lo que ningún hombre cuerdo, ningún caballero puede tolerar, ni oír sin irritarse con tra los Estados Unidos, y contra los yankees, es que allá sus leyes no permiten empleos perpetuos y vitalicios, y cierran la puerta á una medida tan beneficiosa, aunque no para la generalidad del pueblo, como es la de establecer

turbada el placer de que en ella se disfrutaba; y concluida que fué á la una de la mañana, los convividos se despidieron alegres y contentos.

#### CARTA AMOROSA DE UN GRAMATICO.

Señorita, perdón U. la proposicion que me tomo la libertad de hacerle de mi humilde adjetivo. Sería dichoso en grado superlativo si se dignase U. colmar mis deseos. Sé que no soy ni la primera, ni la segunda, ni la tercera persona que ha pedido la mano de U. pero esté U. segura de que ninguno ama á U. tanto como yo, que jamas dispartaremos sobre un verbo; que en mi vida tomaré el tono imperativo, y que podrá U. seguir todos los géneros de moda, sin que en ningún caso tenga nada que decir. El presente y lo pasado garantizan á U. que soy hombre de palabra; y cualquiera que sea la suerte de mi demanda, no por eso será menos el nombre de U. en todos tiempos, mi vocativo hasta la muerte, y mi constante hablativo—Tengo el honor de ser Sintaxis. (Del Semanario de familias.)

#### AVISO IMPORTANTE.

Se pone en conocimiento de todos, que habiendo fallecido en esta ciudad sin testamento el señor José María Peña [a] Aguayubia, el 21. del mes último, este Juguado prosedió á inventariar y depositar los interces que dejó, en esta virtud se comboca ahora á los que como acreedores ó herederos abintestato tengan derecho á ellos, para que comparecan á deducirlo ante este mandado dentro del término legal; bien entendidos que en caso de omisión perderán el que tengan—Jugado 2.<sup>o</sup> Constitucional. Granada, enero 2 de 1856 J. Calisto Vargas.

#### AVISO.

EL proveedor del Ejército, está dispuesto a comprar azúcar, frijoles, café y binagre: todo lo paga á precios convencionales.—Jacinto Chamorro.

DOMINGO FERRARI,

GENERAL DEALER IN

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