

EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, NICARAGUA, (C. A.) JANUARY 12, 1856.

NO. 12.

El Nicraguense

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

M. L. E. & CUTLER,
CHARLES T. CUTLER, JOSEPH R. MALE,

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

"NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE."

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, January 12.

From the New York Herald, Dec. 26th.

The Nicaragua Excitement.

THE NORTHERN LIGHT BESIEGED....THE VICEN AND WASHINGTON NEAR THE STEAMER, WITH GUNS LOADED TO THE MUZZLES....ARRREST OF PRISONERS BY THE UNITED STATES MARSHALS....THE FILIBUSTERS PUT ON SHORE AT MIDNIGHT....EXPERIENCE OF ONE OF THE DISAPPOINTED ADVENTURERS....PLANS OF COUNCILMAN KEEGAN AND HIS STAFF....IMPORTANT OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The hundreds who had stored themselves away on board the Northern Light, without tickets or any claims to a passage, were set on shore at 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning. When the vessel first returned to the Battery, it was decided to keep these men on board, and set them on shore during the day (yesterday) under the immediate inspection of the District Attorney, or his officers. But during the night they became so noisy and troublesome, it was found necessary to get rid of them as soon as possible. They were perfectly lawless and reckless on board the vessel. They had no respect for women or officers. They danced, sung and hooted, and among themselves resolved to go to Nicaragua, President willing or not willing, and see Colonel Walker through. This being the condition of things at 11 o'clock on Monday night, at this hour Mr. Joachimssen, the Assistant District Attorney, called upon Mr. McKeon, at his residence, and while there, Mr. Thomas E. Hatch, the purser of the Northern Light, came in and exclaimed to Mr. McKeon the condition of things on board the vessel, and said that Capt. Tinklepaugh was anxious to put on shore all those who were without tickets, and asked the permission of the District Attorney to do so. Mr. Hatch said that Capt. Faunce, of the revenue cutter Washington, would not allow a single individual to leave the vessel without the written order of the District Attorney. The District Attorney answered that this was the order given to Captain Faunce, and he was right in so strictly complying with his commands.

Mr. Joachimssen then went on board the Northern Light, and gave to Capt. Faunce the following document:

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, Dec. 24, 1855—12, P. M.
ON BOARD THE NORTHERN LIGHT,

Sir:—You will please to permit Oscar Oates to leave the ship Northern Light. You will also

ter go away without making any difficulty. Don't get up a disturbance on board the ship. You and I now have never had any difficulty, and don't let us break friendship now."

"Oh! that's all very good talk, Captain, but then I don't want to lose them two hundred and fifty acres of land with a house on 'em. I contracted for them acres, and I don't want to be cheated out of 'em. I got this here a fair shake. There is all them fellers back there in the steerage, they are going down to take a pick of all the farms, and I hain't going to take a second pick."

"Well well," said Capt. Faunce, "I know it's hard, but then get your farm some other time."

"Oh! yes, you say some other time, and by that time all the good airy places will be taken up."

"Well, wait till next trip," replied the Captain, as agreeably as a man could who swung a cutlass by his side, "and then you will have better luck. You see there is a little objection to your going now. The President of the United States says he don't want you to go just now."

"The President of the U. States be d—d. Didn't I work hard for him at the last election, and this is all the thanks I get. Now, Captain, you know your self it's hard to lose them two hundred and fifty acres of real good land—"

"Well, it is hard, my friend; but I tell you you can't go now. Will you go on shore? Don't you think it's best for you to go?" Here Capt. Faunce significantly touched his cutlass.

Filibuster, (throwing himself into a philosophic attitude, with both hands in his pockets, and looking Captain Faunce full in the eye,) "Well, yes, I guess it is" (moving towards the steam tug.) "All right, old boy; but I'll get them two hundred and fifty acres of land yet, just as sure as you're alive—you may bet high on that."

"Come along, boys," said the Captain, "the boat is all ready to take you off. Hurry up, here; your families are waiting for you at home." So the officers would coax, cajole and command the men, till they were all on board the John Burbick.

The excuses for remaining were as numerous as one could guess: "I've lost my ticket—but I had one when I came on board."

"Can't help that, young man," answered Captain Faunce. "You must show your ticket or go on shore."

"Well, my friends will pay for my ticket. The District Attorney knows me. If my friends don't pay, I'll pay when I get down to where we're going. Say, can't you trust?"

"No trust here. Show your tickets or walk the plank. These are the alternatives."

"Alternatives! Say, Capt., what's them? Is that French? I speak French. Do you *parlez vous* any? If you do, now spit it out, and I'll show you I am a cultured man."

Captain—"Do you see that plank there?"

"Yes, sir, I do. That's a good, sound plank, that is."

Capt. Faunce—"Well, walk it. Go at once, or you shall be made to walk it."

Filibuster—turning round to the laughing crowd—"Hello, lousy Jake! you needn't laugh. It's your turn next," and then he walked the plank.

At about half-past two o'clock all of the crowd who were without tickets in the steerage part of the ship, were on board the steam tug, excepting two, named Creighton and Morris, who positively refused to go away from the Northern Light. These refractory gentlemen, who would not take the fine talking

of the Company at this place. He has charge of all the public works of the company at Greytown, and to carry on these works he has great need of labor.

The labor necessary cannot be had in that country—the natives won't work, and the white men are either engaged with Col. Walker, or as soon as they earn money enough they leave Greytown for California.

For the purpose of obtaining the labor necessary, which is wanted to build fences, to make stone walls, to work the stone quarries, to build a coal depot, to build a wharf on the Pacific side, &c., Mr. Scott has been accustomed to send in his orders here to the Secretary of the company to send him so many men, according to the number he may want at the time of making the call. In this way Mr. Scott has received a large number of men in Greytown, receiving some by every vessel—sometimes half a dozen, and sometimes as many as thirty men. These men are set to work by Mr. Scott; but as soon as they get a little money and get acquainted with the country, they run away, and thus establish on the part of Mr. Scott a necessity for laborers that never ends. Well, sir, Scott for this trip has got about twenty-five men to take on with him to be employed on the works above-mentioned. These men, thus engaged, were never furnished with tickets till the vessel was under way. When employed or engaged they are told to go on board the vessel, and when the vessel is on her voyage they will be furnished with tickets or passed by the proper officers. These men were refused tickets before the vessel sailed, because of the risk the company ran of losing the tickets by so doing, the men engaged either selling them or not making their appearance when the steamer sails. In this way the appearance of those in the cabin of the Northern Light yesterday as passengers was accounted for. It was eight before Mr. Joachimssen, Capt. Faunce and the Marshals got through with this search of the passengers. The baggage will be examined to-day, under the command of Capt. Faunce.

Mr. Joachimssen, upon leaving the vessel last night at six o'clock, issued the following order:

On Board the NORTHERN LIGHT, Dec. 26.

CAPT. FAUNCE—Sir: The following persons are required to be sent to the office of the United States District Attorney for examination to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, A. M.: Francis B. O'Keef, Mr. Walter Dr. Gisher. In examining the cargo, you will require, in the first place—the Capt.'s sworn outbound manifest, of which no copy seems to be on board. Next the shipper's manifest. You will require the shippers of the cargo to be present at the examination. You will break no Custom House seal unless a Deputy Collector of the Port or officer duly authorized be in attendance to rescind the package. I will request the Collector to send a duly authorized person on board as soon as he can in the morning. You will report to Mr. McKeon all variations from the manifest. You will examine under the coal for concealed ordnance. You will send Male and Lyster to the District Attorney's office, in custody, at 10, A. M., to-morrow. Respectfully yours,

P. J. JOACHIMSSEN, Acting Dist. Atty.

These orders having been properly delivered, Mr. Joachimssen, Mr. Scott and one or two others entered a small boat, and through rain, spray, sleet and fog were pulled for the shore, leaving the vessel at rest until to-day.

STATEMENT OF SAMUEL G. MATHEWS, ONE WHO TOOK AN EXCURSION ON THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

I sailed on the Northern Light on the 25th of my afternoon. I had no ticket, but still my aim is to get to

lives in the sixth ward, in running along down stairs found a woman's skirt, and thought you would assist him in eluding the officers. Taking off his coat he wrapped it around his waist, and then putting on the skirt, laid down in the berth alongside a German woman, who was a sailor. Poor Laumea began when he lay down that he had on a very large black mustache. When the officers came searching the vessel for "stowaways," they came to Laumea's berth, and his eyes were shut, and he was snoring away at a great rate. "Hello," cried one of the officers, all amazed, "there's a woman with a mustache."

This let the cat out of the bag, and poor Laumea, finding further effort to deceive useless, got up and cursed the officers for waking him up out of a sound sleep. Poor Laumea had before this been the life of the party, but now he had in another word to say, quietly, "I had the plank on board the steam tug."

During crises and moments of "Throw the villain overboard," "Down with the officers," Three cheers for Capt. Faunce, "Hello, officer, did you ever draw that cutlass in defence of your country?" Where are my 250 acres of land? the company was bound to give him the tow boat, and soon cast off from the steamer.

When the tow boat was free from the vessel, Kerrigan called another council of war, and resolved that the captain should take them on an excursion around the bay. The captain was ordered so to do. He remonstrated. It was 2 o'clock at night; the wind was blowing, and it was a cold winter's night. An excursion around the bay at such a time was not to be thought of. The boys, with Kerrigan at their head, said they didn't care a d—d. The captain should take them around the bay or they would get him overboard. It was finally agreed that the captain might go to the wharf if he would stand drinks for the party. Then he agreed to do. They promised the captain a large sum of money would put the tow boat through to Nicaragua. They said they would get there yet before the Northern Light, if the captain would put his noble cutter through. The captain objected—hadn't enough coal on board, and could not go out to sea. The company were finally landed at the foot of Baulay shore, and, there having in platoons of a dozen each, with twelve or fifteen whistlers in advance, they marched through the streets, and gradually dropped off and disappeared.

The Hon. Joseph L. White to the Hon. James M'Keeon, New York, Dec. 28, '55.

Sir:—Your letter of this date has been received. The Accessory Transit Co., of which I am the counsel, have, as you well know, invariably conducted both their efforts and their money to prevent all released persons from going to Nicaragua in contravention of the neutrality law of the United States; and if such persons are seen about or leave the city, the Co. are wholly ignorant of the fact; nor are they aware that any persons or persons are at this time engaged in the procuring of the release or capture of men, "to make use of them on behalf of the rebels for military purposes," or "for any purpose, whatsoever." The advertisement which you quote at length in your letter, I have never seen in any newspaper, nor have I ever before been of it. It may be true that persons have been "engaged to leave in our steamer, the Northern Light;" but if they have been so engaged, every member of the company is ignorant of it, and I know that no engagement has ever been made with the company to transport them, and passage money has been paid by only four persons from New York to Nicaragua—two of those go to erect a small mill, which I do not un-

encouragement of colonization in Nicaragua is said to proceed is not recognized by this government as the government of Nicaragua."

So far as the validity of the present government in Nicaragua is concerned, it is perhaps fortunate that it does not at all depend on the recognition of it by the government at Washington. The people of Nicaragua have both the authority and the power of Nicaragua, and which is to be decided by them alone. There is but one government there now, and it exists by the will of the people. Is there to be no law in Nicaragua—no civil tribunals—and is the State to be banished from the map of the world because the United States refuses to recognize a government which it has no power to establish and no authority to decide?

This government the "Transit Company" did not all in one field—but, being established, and there being no other in the State, and no prospect of any other, we owe it to ourselves, and to it we must look for the protection pledged in our charter for the enjoyment of our privileges. Otherwise we are a corporate body in a State without a government, and under laws with no officials to administer them.

After such a full expression of my views on the topics suggested in your letter, it is, perhaps, useless to say that I totally disagree with you in the opinion that the "transmigration" of persons intending to take possession of lands in Nicaragua, under that pretended decree, is one of the acts of beginning and setting on foot, or procuring, or providing the means for the invasion of that State, forbidden by the statute. The reasoning I shall, perhaps, better understand when I learn how a State can be "invaded" by those who come to it by invitation, without arms, without hostile intentions, and by the State itself are paid for coming.

There is one part of your letter that I do not understand. Your inform me that you have heretofore called my attention "to an attempt or violation of law by persons transported in our ships, and that my vigilance and vigil, were not sufficient to prevent a breach of our neutrality laws."

There never has been, to my knowledge (and I believe not to your knowledge) any person transported on one of our ships who has ever attempted a violation of law, nor has there ever been a "breach of our neutrality laws," directly or indirectly, either by the company or any persons employed by them to Nicaragua. In what instance, therefore, or on what pretense, we have ever contributed to a "breach of our neutrality laws," intentionally or unintentionally, I am wholly unacquainted; and hence I deny, with confidence of force language can give to denial, the truth of the accusation.

When the President was making every commendable effort to prevent the departure of Henry L. Kinney on his mercantile expedition against Nicaragua, the company, as you well know, seconded those efforts by refusing to convey a man to Nicaragua, although hundreds of applications for passages were made to them. And in more than one instance, passengers who had paid their fare to California and desired to stop at San Juan del Norte, were compelled by our captains and agents, under instructions from the company, either to proceed or return to

please to permit to leave said ship any person on board thereof, having no passage ticket, and who will be pointed out to you by Luther Horton, United States Marshal officer, on board. This order does not extend to allow any baggage to be taken on shore. I am, very respectfully,

P. J. JOACHIMSEN,

For the United States District Attorney.

P. S.—Please take a memorandum of the names and places of residence of the parties who may leave under this order.

At half-past 12 o'clock, P. M., Mr. Joachimsen left with Capt. Faunce in the boat of the revenue cutter, and was landed at pier No. 4, North river.

In obedience to these instructions, Capt. Tinkler, at once in search of means to convey all on shore, and engaged the steam tug for this purpose.

He came alongside the ship a little before the sun was up.

The tickets were under the del-

ivery secured for the night at noon that they were to be put

Burbick was last night given, in the steerage, vice

All on board without tickets

on board, the passengers

the deck, those within the

to all the holes and corners of the vessel

way, as they hoped, beyond the reach of

the officers. All communication was

cut off between the steerage and the cabin

, the majority, or, in fact, nearly all of

had no right on board being among the

passengers.

Faunce had with him seven of his officers

on board the revenue cutter Washington, who

at the gangway leading on board the steam

All these officers were armed, and ready to do

the bidding of Capt. Faunce. The Capt. then or-

dered all in the steerage to the middle gangway to

show their tickets. Those who had tickets came

readily enough, but those who were without them

hung back. As fast as the passengers produced

their tickets they were passed to a place in the ship

by themselves, and in a short time there was left in

the steerage a company of about two hundred, who

were without tickets, and who were ordered at once

to "walk the plank," which meant to go on board

the steam tug and be set on shore.

This bidding the "stowaways" were loth to per-

form. They hung back and made excuses. Capt.

Faunce had his cutlass by his side, but not attempt-

ing to use it, he gently remonstrated with the oppo-

ing force.

"Come, boys," said Capt. Faunce, you might as well go on shore. You see you are overpowered here, so you might as well go peaceably. You got to go any how, so go quietly and say nothing more about it."

One fellow, approaching Capt. Faunce, said, "Who the h—ll are you? You haint nobody—cause you got brass buttons on, you think you are some, but I've licked bigger policemen than you are; and for one, I haint goin' on shore, but I'm goin' to Nic-a-rau-ga, I am."

Capt. Faunce, who is a stout, heavy man, stepped up to this fellow and deliberately took him by the neck, and, lifting him once or twice at arm's length, clear from the deck, coolly remarked, "Why, my boy, how much do you weigh? Why, you are much lighter than I thought you were. (Here he gave him another lift.) Come, now, don't you think you had better go on shore?"

"Well, yes, I guess I had," was the reply, and Mr. filibuster walked straight on board the steam tug without as much as saying "good bye" to Captain Faunce.

Several who had seen this exhibition followed on board the John Burbick, till at length the officer came across another refractory customer.

"Come, now," said Capt. Faunce, "you had bet-

ter of Capt. Faunce, were compelled to wear his ruffles, that is, they were ornamented with handcuffs and put on board the United States-war vessel Vixen for safe keeping.

As soon as the Northern Light was cleared of this company, the steam tug was cast off from the steamer, and the filibusters were landed at the foot of Robinson street wharf, at 3 o'clock at night, having been at sea just twelve hours. As soon as the John Burbick cleared from the steamer, all in the steerage of the latter vessel were ordered below, and soon peace and order again reigned on board.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE PASSENGERS YESTERDAY— ARRESTS MADE.

Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, the Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Joachimsen, in company with Capt. Faunce, who came ashore to see Mr. McKeon, and one or two friends, started from the District Attorney's office, in College street, for the "colonized" vessel. A small boat was loaned and the voyage commenced from pier No. 4, North River. The wind was blowing a "gentle" hurricane; the waves ran all crested with foam, and the rain was letting itself down lightly. It was, take it all in all, a "rocky" day in which to put out into the North river through a heavy fog, without any compass or rudder, but without once asking whether any of the party could swim or not, all faces were turned and moving toward the steamer. Now and then a wave would sweep over the whole party, making the eyes sting with the salt brine; but what was this but play to men engaged in the discharge of the exalted functions of the government? The following gentlemen were then arrested, and placed in the hands of the United States Marshal: Mr. Joseph N. Scott, agent of the Transit Company, at Greystown. Mr. Scott, in the presence of witnesses, protested against this arrest, and demanded to know the cause. Later in the day, Mr. Joachimsen said that Mr. Scott was discharged from arrest upon promise to call on Mr. McKeon to-day. The arrest against this gentleman being withdrawn, he came on shore and spent the night with his relatives. Mr. Scott has given an explanation of his connection with this affair, which follows the names of those arrested, showing that all his transactions were perfectly legitimate. The others arrested were—Mr. Walter, Dr. Gisner, Capt. Lyster. This gentleman entered his protest. Mr. Male, arrested under the name of Molloy. This gentleman is connected with Mr. Joachimsen. Both these gentlemen—Lyster and Male—are prisoners on board the Vixen. Geo. B. Hall, Colonel of the regiment. Arisorn Farnsworth, Capt. of the regiment. The charge of the District Attorney against these gentlemen, is that a regiment of five hundred men had been fully organized, and of this regiment Mr. Hall is the commander, and Mr. Lyster and Farnsworth, captains. Male is charged with assisting in the enlistment of these men.

When the above gentlemen had been attended to, Capt. Faunce and Mr. Joachimsen and the Marshals went through the ship and called for the tickets of every passenger. Those who had tickets were allowed to pass unmolested; but those who were without tickets were closely questioned and examined as to how they came on board, who brought them there, and where they were going to. Among the cabin passengers about twenty were found who had no tickets. The cabin passengers were not included in the general muster of Tuesday morning. Their answers were that they had come on board at the solicitations of Mr. Scott, the agent at the Company at Greystown, and they were going to Nicaragua. These men were all placed under arrest and passed over to the Marshal for safe keeping; but Mr. Scott saying that he would be responsible for them, the rest of the men was only a formal matter, and they were all allowed the freedom of the vessel with other cabin passengers.

Mr. Scott's explanation of the appearance of the men on board without tickets, was as follows: He is the agent of the Nicaragua Transit Company at Greystown, and his duties are to look after the interests

Nicaragua by hook or by crook. I know the steamer couldn't do any more than put me on shore, anyhow, and the excursion down the bay I knew would pay for the trouble of getting home again. I was armed with letters of introduction to gentlemen in high position. I never heard of them before, and don't want to again. I was told they were the prime movers in getting up an expedition to Nicaragua, and all that I had to do was to present my letter, and I would slide right through. I did slide through, but it was the wrong way.

I had no distinct idea what I was going to Nicaragua for, I heard it was to fight, and that was just my gait. It might be if I had got there and liked something better than fighting. I would have seen the parties in a better place than Nicaragua, before I fight any; and then again if this had suited me, I don't know but I would.

If I had found WALKER, I'd a stuck by him like

I'd have been all right.

Letters of introduction were loaned him

his, and if they wouldn't make him

me, nothing would. I think I might

him for

the Nar-

ica wasn't

ows, and

is. We

stopped, or the vessel did, and the gov-

ernment off

er, no matter what party or par-

ties, or what person or persons may, for the time

being, administer the government of the State. The Transit Company is a corporate body, created by the law of Nicaragua, and ever must and will re-

governmen-

ts to send "colonists"

of war" by

for the use of the State,

we sent "colonists" on payment

of the freight,

interfer-

ence of the freight,

no matter what party or par-

ties, or what person or persons may, for the time

being, administer the government of the State.

Should this government fail, it is evident, from any

motive of public or private policy, to refuse a recog-

nition of the present Government of Nicaragua, we

shall not regard it as a precedent to be followed by

us, nor shall we follow it.

Our duty is a plain one.

We owe allegiance to the Government of Nicara-

qua, and every obligation which such allegiance imposes

we shall let to the letter discharge.

In the view which

you take of the "Clayton and Bulwer Treaty," I do

not, and never can, come.

And when you state

that "I am aware that by the terms of the conve-

tion between the United States and the Government

of Great Britain, the United States are bound to re-

press all attempts at colonization in the territory of

Nicaragua," I am constrained to say that I am not,

never was, and never shall be, aware of any such

thing. Neither the United States nor Great Britain

designed by the convention to which you allude, to

"repress all attempts" or any attempt to colonize the

territory of Nicaragua by individuals.

Col. French, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua, was in the clerk's office of the hotel, engaged in conversation with Generals Cazier and Green, of Texas, and Col. Jack Davis, of California. Mr. McKeon stepped up briskly to Gen. Cazier, and asked him his name was French. Gen. Cazier, turning to the Minister, then said, "This is the gentleman," whereupon Mr. McKeon requested a private interview with Col. French, who, after concluding his conversation with the other party—an unusual perhaps of ten minutes—went up with Mr. McKeon and his body guard to his own room. Mr. McKeon opened the conversation as follows:

Mr. McKeon.—Col. French, I have attended two meet-

ings tonight, one at a coal yard in Brooklyn, and

another in this city, where there were large partie-

s, one organizing for Nicaragua, in violation of the

neutrality laws of the United States; and I have

come to get a written denial of your connection with

those meetings, which I wish for publication.

Col. F.—I am frank to confess to you as a man and as the representative of the Government of Nicara-

qua, that I knew nothing of what you allude to, and

have no connection with any organization in the

United States that could be in violation of the neu-

trality laws. My country invites immigration, but I

am too well aware of the duties of my position, and

of the Argus eyes with which I am watched by all

the world to do ought that would embarrass me or

embarrass the negotiations now pending at Washington.

Propositions have been made to me to send men to

Nicaragua, but I have refused to hold connection with

persons contemplating such projects as you have in

mind. The papers of inquiry I have uniformly re-

turned away in accordance with that conduct.

Mr. McKeon.—Have you not advertised in some

of the newspapers on the subject of Nicaragua?

Col. F.—My government advertises one of its own

decrees in the New York *Herald* and in the *Sun*, of-

ferring a bounty of land to every unimportant coming

New York. If the aim and object of your letter is to prevent armed or unarmed men from going to Nicaragua, with a military design, whether enlisted or not, to be enlisted there, you may count on the fall, free and hearty co-operation of the Transit Company. Such men, with such design, shall not go in our ships, with our knowledge. But, to prevent all misunderstanding, I am constrained to say that we will convey every person to Nicaragua who may apply and pay for his passage, although he may purpose to go earlier and by invitation of any colonization device of any government, no matter by whom administered, so long as it is the only government of that State. Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. L. WHITE,

Counsel to the Accessory Transit Company.

Hon. J. McKEON, U. S. Senator.

Mr. McKeon.—I am sorry to hear that

Had I been aware of this im-

mediately would have been of a dif-

sooner you begin such a mag-

the sooner you will learn that

there is no terror for us. So

we ever

and continue to do, we have no fear

on their justice or the vindictiveness

of gov-

ers.

J. L. W.

THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN COL. FRENCH AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY McKEON AT THE ST. NICHOLAS.

We have received from another of our corps of reporters the following account of the interview between Col. French and Mr. McKeon:—At half-past ten o'clock on Saturday night last, District Attorney McKeon, accompanied by his own assistant and the Deputy United States Marshal, making a strong party of three, paid a visit to the St. Nicholas Hotel. They were in search of the Nicaraguan Minister. The manner of the visit and its results to the District Attorney were equally surprising and significant. When Mr. McKeon entered the hotel with his party, Col. French, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua, was in the clerk's office of the hotel, engaged in conversation with Generals Cazier and Green, of Texas, and Col. Jack Davis, of California. Mr. McKeon stepped up briskly to Gen. Cazier and asked him his name was French. Gen. Cazier, turning to the Minister, then said, "This is the gentleman," whereupon Mr. McKeon requested a private interview with Col. French, who, after concluding his conversation with the other party—an unusual perhaps of ten minutes—went up with Mr. McKeon and his body guard to his own room. Mr. McKeon opened the conversation as follows:

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those meetings, which I wish for publication.

Col. F.—My government advertises one of its own

decrees in the New York *Herald* and in the *Sun*, of-

ferring a bounty of land to every unimportant coming

into the country and declaring his intention of re-
tirement.

Mr. Mck.—Have you no other kind of adver-
tisement?

Col. F.—I know of no other.

Mr. Mck.—There are advertisements of a very
different character in the newspapers.

Col. F.—Possibly, but I have not seen them and
have no connection with them. By the instructions
of my government, I invite honest immigration for
the purpose of getting American energy to assist us
in developing the resources of our country; and the
Nicaragua Transit Company, devoting it to their
own advantage to build up a trade with Nicaragua,
has fixed the price of passage to Granada, or Lake
Nicaragua, at twenty dollars.

Mr. Mck.—Yes, sir, yes, sir; and I will seize
every ship of that company and break up their line.
The law is broad enough to confiscate every vessel
they have.

Col. F.—My country is poor, to be sure; but if
you will let us know when you are going to sell
these vessels we will probably buy them in. But,
sir, this conversation is becoming important. There
are you, link and paper. Write down your questions
categorically, so that I may answer them in the order
proposed.

Mr. Mck. (excited)—Sir, sir! I will do no such
thing, sir! I cannot recognise you, sir, as the Min-
ister from Nicaragua!

Col. F.—I did not ask you to do that, and it is
quite immaterial whether you recognise me or not;
but I cannot forget that I am the Minister. Address
your queries, if you please, sir, to Parker H. French,
as individual, and I must insist upon your writing
them.

Mr. Mck.—No, sir! I will not, sir! I will not, sir!
The law must take its course, sir!

Col. F.—What do you mean by those remarks?—
Have you traced any violation of the neutrality laws
so far?

Mr. Mck.—I have, sir. I have undoubtedly proofs
of your criminality in this matter.

Col. F.—Sir, your words are an insult to me as a
man, and to the country I have the honor to repre-
sent. And, sir, you shame the office you represent
by coming here to tamper with me, and trying to
entangle me, when you say you have already proofs
in your hand that will justify my arrest. You should
have come with a warrant; but as you have forgo-
ten your own duty by not bringing it, I will waive
the formality, and allow you to arrest me without it.
If I have violated the neutrality laws of the United
States, I have done so by doing nothing at all, and I
must require an immediate investigation of the mat-
ter. (A pause—tendency to retire on the part of
Mr. Mck. and body guard.) Otherwise I must re-
quest you to retire—and—I bid you—a very good
evening. (Col. F. then opened the door for the
gentleman, who accepted this civility, Mr. Mck.
muttering, under great excitement, "The law must
take its course, sir—the law must take its course,
sir—the law must," etc.)

Septima la reproducción solo para estudios académicos sin fines de lucro. Y otalda fuente - FEB

El Nicaragüense.
G R A N A D A .

Saturday Morning, January 12.

We publish to-day Gen. JEREZ's resignation of the
Ministry of Relations. We regret the course which
the General has thought it his duty to take, as in the
present provisional condition of public affairs we
think the State can ill afford to dispense with the
services of a gentleman of his talents and tried
patriotism. As will be seen by the General's letter,
the motives which actuate him are in consonance
with his characteristic delicacy and spring from an
over-refined sensibility, and not at all from any dis-
affection to the Government which he has so largely

NICARAGUA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The news of the non-reception of our Minister
to the United States, by that Government, has been
the subject of much comment in Granada. The
ground taken by the American Government seems
to be that they have not sufficient evidence that
Col. French is the representative of any govern-
ment whatever. Either the Cabinet at Washington
are determined to be profoundly ignorant of the
state of affairs here, or they are about to set up
new doctrines of international law; such doctrines,
too, as would have left the United States at this day
a province of Great Britain. If Mr. Marcy does not
regard the present Government of Nicaragua—a
Government *de facto* and *de jure*, too—it is hard to
conceive what sort of a Government would be so
considered by him. Nicaragua was in a state of re-
volution—opposite parties were under arms—the
one party by the aid of Gen. WALKER and his army
gained the ascendancy, the other party conceded the
fact, signed a treaty of peace, and acknowledged the
supremacy of the party in power; agreed to lay
down their arms, did so, and acknowledged finally
to the new government. To an impartial observer
this would seem to be something like a government
in fact. Since the treaty, all has been quiet, the rights
of persons have been respected, property has been
secure, nobody has attempted another revolution,
nobody desires one; the people are satisfied or say
they are, business is progressing, improvements are
going on at a rapid rate, the defeated party falls
into the views of the party in power, acts with the
Government, its members become part and parcel
of the Government, and no change is desired. This
would be called a rightful Government by most men.
But Mr. Marcy thinks it may not be—he will wait
for further evidence. Does Mr. Marcy recollect that
the people of North America once rebelled against
the Government which controlled them, took up
arms, and with the assistance of such "flibusters"
as LAFAYETTE, DEKALB, SULLIVAN and some other
persons who crossed the Atlantic for the purpose
of helping to found a nation? They did it, and
after a war of more than seven years, "conquered
a peace," which the Government party acknowledged
in a treaty, upon precisely the same plan that was
adopted here? This piece of history ought to be
furnished Mr. Marcy, and as Secretary of State, he
ought to mention it to his associates in the Cabinet,
and Mr. Cushing, the government lawyer ought to
take down his books and refer to the doctrines then
held in America and sustained even in England.
By such a course, they would see that they have been
making themselves appear very ridiculous, and might,
perhaps, be induced to set about getting again on
the right track; which they have somehow all lost
sight of, in running after various seductive isms of late.

The North American Government is clearly desir-
ing to exhibit towards England a fuscious virtuous and
exceedingly magnanimous course of conduct. So
having forgotten that at the end of the American
revolution, the King of Great Britain did not hesitate
to receive John Adams as a Minister from their own
Government, they refuse Col. French, diametrically
in opposition to their own precedents. This would
seem to be, of itself, an sufficiently degrading, but
the Administration at Washington does nothing at
halves. It has lately fallen in love with Great Britain,
and notwithstanding that they have from time to
time talked about a certain "Monroe doctrine" which
they say means that European powers shall not inter-

ference of the Bulwer treaty. If he has power to
imprison passengers on ship-board who are going to
foreign countries, no matter for what purpose, then
so by he may imprison all the guests at the St.
Nicholas hotel who propose going to England. The
whole affair, we declare in the conclusion, as we did
in the opening of this article, is supremely ridiculous,
will be so regarded the people of the United
States and we very much infer John Bull if he
does not laugh heartily at it himself.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The work of Colonization has fairly commenced.
The last steamship from California brought down a
party of enterprising agriculturists who propose to
put down stakes at once. Several more of the same
sort have likewise arrived from the Atlantic States.
They bring us word that many of their friends are
making preparations to follow, while others are
awaiting further reports before quitting their pres-
ent habitations "for fresh fields and pastures new."
These men, in looking upon our sunny hill sides and
fertile plains, seem to entertain the Scriptural idea
that God made the earth capable of yielding, from
its mighty bosom, all that may contribute to the
comfort and happiness of His creatures, and gave it
to man with an injunction to work therein and have
dominion over it. As this divine injunction is
obeyed the earth itself smiles and is glad; and the
world is better therefore—let Neutrality Laws and
Treaties concocted in Downing street or Pennsyl-
vania Avenue suffer as they may.

There is no portion of the American Continent
which offers advantages superior to Nicaragua as a
field for colonists. It has all the desirable varieties
of climate and soil. Its geographical position—mid-
way between the California and the Northern Atlantic
States, affording, too, the only practicable route for
a ship canal by which the wealth of Far Cathay may
be freighted to those States—cannot be surpassed.
The accounts which daily reach us of the almost
fabulous wealth of its mineral districts, lead us seriously
to believe that it may yet be found to excel
California in this particular. Consider again the
vast herds of cattle and deer upon its savannas,
the great abundance and variety of the cabinet
woods it possesses, the ease with which everything
necessary to sustain life can be produced, and we
are not surprised at the interest taken in our affairs
abroad, or at the immigration which from every
quarter is tending to our shores. To those who
have expressed a sympathy with us and in their
prayers to Heaven ask God to speed us onward, we
return our heartfelt thanks; from those envious and
malicious persons who have sought to encumber our
path with obstacles, and to stir up the worst passions
of our enemies against us, we turn away, "more in
sorrow than in anger," for we feel, to use a nautical
expression, that we are steadily forging ahead, notwithstanding.
There is yet another class to be al-
luded to. They are a squad of unhappy objects of
human commiseration—drivelling old diplomats—
slaveria' folks, who stand gaping after us with a
hand plastered over either ear, like old Sol Gills, the
instrument maker, as if the world had really got a
long, long ways ahead, and they were completely
bewildered with its thundering in the distance.
They now look upon after the manner of Byron,
when he—

"Had I laugh at any mortal thing,
'Tis that I may not weep."

From Mexico.—The Spanish subjects lay claims
against the Government of the United States for
damages sustained by them at the time of the inva-
sion in 1847. As it is probable that those who suf-
fered at that time cannot be fully represented, it is
held advisable to hold a meeting and get as many as
possible of the sufferers together for the purpose of
furthering their claims. We extract the following
in reference to this matter, from the *Mexico Herald*:

Whereas this affair cannot be duly carried on for
want of persons to represent the residents of this
capital who are interested in it. Therefore, several of
them have resolved to hold a meeting, on the 15th
of December next, at the house of Señor Cándido
Guerra, inviting all those who have an interest in
this affair to be present at said meeting, or to send
their representatives, in order to pass such resolu-
tions as may be deemed convenient to all.

Mexico, November 11, 1856

The Spanish flag was hoisted at the palace and all
other public buildings in Mexico, on the 11th Nov-
ember, in celebration of the birthday of the Queen of
Spain. Sr. Araminta, the ex-Minister of Spain to
Mexico, on his travel from that capital to Vera Cruz,
en route to Havana, was attacked and robbed of all
his valuables by a band of highway robbers. This
is rather an unpleasant manner of bidding farewell to
a royal ambassador.

MARKET REPORT.

JANUARY 12th, 1856.

The state of the Market remains much the same
as last given.

Flour, per bushel.....	\$35—none on sale
Corn, per bushel.....	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.
do cream, do	20c.—native.
Rice, per lb.....	5c.—native.
Beans, per bushel.....	1 50c.—native.
do snap-shots, per lb.....	10c.—native.
Beef, per lb.....	6c.
Pork, on foot, per lb.....	6c. to 10c.
Chickens, per dozen.....	\$1. 80c.
Fowls, per dozen.....	3 60c.
Eggs, per dozen.....	25c.
Ship Bread, per bushel.....	12 none on sale
Milk, per quart.....	15c.
Boots, pegged, long.....	6 —native.
do imp. per dozen.....	72
Shoes do Jefferson, per pair	3 —native.
do do imp. per dozen.....	43 —native.
Sugars, per 1000, German.....	25
do do do	4 80c.—native.
Tobacco, good, all used in sugars.....	—native.
do imp. none on sale.....	1 —per lb.
Brandy, inf. qual. per gall.....	8
Whisky, good Monong.....	6 50c.—per gall.
do Scotch.....	6 30c.—per gall.
Gin, per case, very inferior.....	28
Wine, Port, pr. gall. extra slender	5
Madeira, per dozen, very poor.....	28
Claret, Julien Medoc, per dozen,..	8
do Commonest per dozen.....	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.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF GRANADA.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY J. R. SWIFT, CAPT. OF THE FORT.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Dec. 10, 1855.

Dr. Russell and Mr. Thomas Campbell, of Dover,
returned to this city from the seat of war, about 7
o'clock last night. They left General Stricker's
camp on the Waknessa, about noon on Saturday.
From these gentlemen we learn that the abolition-
ists have unconditionally surrendered.

The abolitionists are greatly alarmed, and appear
perfectly humbled.

Saturday was the day fixed for attacking the town,
and on the morning of that day the abolitionists de-
manded a parley, which resulted in the surrender of
the town. The abolitionists are to give up their
arms, and have openly declared their willingness to
submit to the laws. The men demanded by Sheriff
Jones, under the writ in his possession, are to be
given up, (if the Sheriff can find them,) and it is un-
derstood that the ringleaders and all found in arms
are to be held in custody.

On Thursday last two abolitionists were challenged
by the picket guards from Stricker's camp, but not
being able to give the challenge, and refusing to
stand, they were fired upon, and one of them so
badly wounded that he died next morning. The
wounded man clung to his horse until he was cre-
ated into the town—the other one, it is thought,
jumped off his horse and hid in the brush. It is
not known whether he was wounded or not: he has
not been seen since.

G. H. WINES & CO'S EXPRESS

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

Steamers, and in charge of a Special
Messenger; and carrying the Nicara-
guan and United States Government Dispatches.

G. H. WINES & CO, will dispatch their EX-
PRESS, as above, on Monday, Jan 14th, connecting
with the Steamer UNCLE SAM for San Francisco, and
STAR OF THE WEST for New York, and DANIEL
WEBSTER, for New Orleans.

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

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

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

J. A. RUGGLES, Agent.

At Nine Reinas'.

Don PATRICIO RIVAS, Plaza, Granada.
Refer to C. MORRIN, New York.
j12 It C. K. GARRISON, San Francisco.

F. H. SIMPSON, 324 Broadway, N. York,
F. AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT.

The subscriber wishes respectfully to call the at-
tention of parties about settling in Nicaragua to the
fact that he is now prepared to act in the above ca-
pacity for any one who may favor him with his orders.
Will ship to order by sailing vessels, Agricultural
 Implements, Seeds, &c.; Boots and Shoes, Clothing,
 Hardware, Drugs and Medicines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.
&c.; and all kinds of saleable Merchandise. All
orders must be accompanied with drafts on respons-
ible houses.

F. H. SIMPSON, N. Y.

Refers to Dr. G. A. Gauffau, U. S. Consul
Realjo, Nicaragua.

j12-tf

WIEDEMANN & BECHIOR, IMPORTERS.—
Have received by last steamer, a large assort-
ment of GOODS of every description.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH & CO., are now prepared
to do all kinds of work in COPPER, TIN AND
SHEET IRON. Virgin Bay, Jan. 10th. j12-tf

JOB WORK executed with neatness and despatch
at *El Nicaragüense* office.

DECREE.

THE Supreme Government of the Republic of Nic-
aragua, to encourage the immigration of persons of
thrift and industry to become settlers and inhabitants

contributed to establish. Nevertheless, there are not wanting ill-disposed and unprincipled persons who will not fail to misrepresent his conduct and endeavor to make it a pretext for an attempt to unsettle public opinion and renew the disorders by which alone they hope to live.

The ground of the difference in the Cabinet, as will be seen, is the question of an immediate invasion of Honduras, for the restoration of Gen. CABANAS to power in that State. Gen. JEREZ does not

find shelter

in which

patriot devoted to the cause
Central America, he justly
and services of CARANAS, t
in arms of the martyred
heads and a classic fidelity to
Honduras which has been shown
so ably served in manhood, has
swayed his conduct in this insta
position to

the Government

which borders on the
articles of the treaty
with the U.S.

seen.

in arms of the martyred
heads and a classic fidelity to
Honduras which has been shown
so ably served in manhood, has
swayed his conduct in this insta
position to

wishes of the world.

Gen. JEREZ exhibited a willingness to aid the Mosquitos in their

meditation to injure the port to im
mediate below, he cracked about twenty-five

miles of Virgin Bay. No lives were lost,

and the

light generally was saved.

One would suppose that the Am

Government, with all its talk about the "Monroe doctrine" would

not go behind the Bulwer treaty to play the amiable

with Great Britain. But so infatuated is the Ameri

can Administration with its new sweetheart that it

seeks to make each citizen of the United States a party

in his individual capacity, in the Bulwer treaty, and

does not see anything ridiculous about it. A full

account of one phase of this courtship will be found on

our first page, and if anything more ridiculous than

the course of the American Government in the affair

of the detention of the Northern Light, can be found

in history, we should like to publish it as a curiosity.

A steamer was about to sail for a country with which

the United States are at peace, and she had on board

some passengers who thought of settling in that

country. The administration thought that such an

act as the settlement of a citizen of the United States

in Nicaragua, was clearly an infraction of a treaty

which only declared that the Government of the

United States would not attempt to Colonize Nica

ragua. Under this construction of the treaty Mr. Mc

Keeon, the attorney at law of the United States for

New York, was straightway instructed to become a

special constable for the Government, and exercise

his skill as detective policeman. The efficient man

nner in which he performed the service would certain

ly lead to the conclusion that he is out of his element

in any other occupation. The United States pro

fesses to be a government of laws; aside from the

Bulwer treaty, and we have already shown the bear

ing of that upon the case, there is not a particle of

law to sustain the United States in the course

pursued towards the Northern Light and the people

who designed to take passage in her. A Government

will not fit out military expeditions against a friendly

power; this is the doctrine held in the United

States, but a government which is not entirely despot

ic, will not prevent its citizens from taking part at

their own risk, in any enterprise, military or other

wise, in foreign countries. As well might Mr. District

Attorney McKeon, stop every train of railway cars that

leave New York of a morning, as stop a steamer

bound for Nicaragua, which is not fitted out by the

Government of the United States, with a view to the

affairs of American Governments, have concluded that the "Bulwer treaty," has somehow got so mixed up with this "Monroe doctrine" that it has nearly spoiled it, and they do not think it wise to administer any "Monroe doctrine" at present. Now this Bulwer treaty is a compact between the United States, and Great Britain, in which it is agreed that both Governments shall form a ring around the State of Nicaragua and the Mosquito king, and allow them to fight out the question of title

to the state which borders on the
articles of the treaty
with the U.S.

John W. Rider Captain of Company "G."

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

In our notice last week of the promotion of Capt. Mark B. Skerrett to a Colonelcy, the Col.'s name was in two instances misspelled.

Col. C. Hornsby, Brigadier General.

Col. Dr Bruno Natzner, Inspector General.

Louis Schlesinger, Adjutant-General, with the rank of Colon'l.

Dr. Joseph C. Gessner, Assistant-Surgeon, with the rank of Captain.

John W. Rider Captain of Company "G."

Colon'l Governor of the

Col. L. S. C. Gessner

and Lieut., attached to the

Cruz.—We learn that the

port to im

port below, cracked about twenty-five

miles of Virgin Bay. No lives were lost,

and the

light generally was saved.

Ex.—As will be seen by an advertisement in

another jump of to-day's issue, Messrs. G. H.

Wines Co.'s Express will leave this city for the

Atlantic and California, at FIVE O'CLOCK ON

MONDAY EVENING, January 14th. The office, for the

present next door to W. Teller's store, on the

north side of the plaza.

GEN. CC. HORNSBY.—This gallant officer, second in command in the Nicaraguan army, left us yesterday to visit again the scenes of other days. In the afternoon, previous to his embarkation, the battalion was called out, inspection and review, and finer set of men, we have no hesitation in saying, never entered the field together. Gen. Hornsby took them through the different military manœuvres, which were executed with much precision and credit, both to the officers and men, and finally, in a few remarks, bade them a temporary farewell. The Gen. was cheered several times during the evening and was escorted to the beach by a host of his companions in arms and other friends.

DEPARTURE OF CAPT. FRANK ANDERSON FOR THE ATLANTIC STATES.—On last evening, FRANK ANDERSON, Capt. of Company "E," departed from this city, for New York. We were sorry to witness his "going out from amongst us,"—but so it is in life, we must ever part from our best friends. We understand that the Captain left this place advisedly—his medical adviser believing that a change to a colder climate than our own would, coupled with proper treatment, place him in a position to undertake the arduous duties which devolve upon him as senior Captain of the forces of Nicaragua. He was escorted to the beach by the members of his Company and personal friends who, on his embarkation, startled the echoes of Granada, by three long and deafening cheers. We wish Capt. A. pleasant passage, a speedy recovery and quick return.

THE CHIEF ASSISTANT OF WAR will keep a mail bag open in his office for the reception of mail matter until 5, P. M., Monday 14th.

MR. M. GARRARD, of the St. Charles Hotel, Virgin Bay, is our authorized agent for EL NICARAGUENSE at Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur. G. will receive advertisements and subscriptions for the paper in either of those places.

GRANADA, Jan. 12th, 1856.

ARRIVED.

JANUARY 7.—Steamship St. Carlos, Capt. Slocum, from Virgin Bay, with passengers for the Government.

11th.—Steamship La Virgin, from Virgin Bay, with passengers. Freight consigned to Weideman & Beschor, C. Beringer, P. Ramhard, J. Chambria, editors of EL NICARAGUENSE, and the Government.

SAILED.

JANUARY 6.—Schooner Santa Cruz, Capt. Kennedy, for Virgin Bay, in ballast.

Steamship La Virgin, for Virgin Bay, with troops.

8.—Steamship San Carlos, Capt. Slocum, for Virgin Bay, with passengers.

9.—Yacht Gen. Walker, Capt. Russell, for Virgin Bay, with passengers.

MONDAY NIGHT, AT
THE PORT OF GRANADA,
Capt. Kennedy, was blown
ashore, and became a total wreck.
Crew saved:

CITY OF GRANADA, NICARAGUA,
January 12th, 1856.

To J. W. HARPER, Esq.—Sir: We, the undersigned, members of Company G., (John W. Rider, Capt. Commanding) in garrison assembled, beg to offer to you our unsighed regret at the chain of events which have transpired to remove you from that office which our entire confidence in your merits induced us to offer you, and to which we unanimously elected you, having been previously aware of those unfortunate reports which have been so maliciously circulated and which were so well calculated to blast your reputation as a soldier and a gentleman, all of which we firmly believe with time and opportunity you will be enabled to refute. We further beg to offer you every assurance of our continued and lasting esteem under any or all circumstances in which you may be placed.

San Francisco Church, Quarters of Co. G.

J. Taylor, Orderly Sgt.
J. F. Morgan, 1st. Sgt.
Frank Sellman, 2nd. Sgt.
V. O. Corbin, 3rd. Sgt.
Privates.

Ashton, Kenney,
Adams, Kirkpatrick,
Ashbury, Kottman,
Bird, Latimer,
Blackburn, Lyons,
Bolan, Martin,
Buckley, Morgan,
Cady, McCluskey,
Cattrow, Nobie,
Connor, Palmer,
Coleman, Pinkam,
Carter, Pottle,
Carver, Pryer,
Clark, Rawlson,
Dean, Rogers,
DeFrewer, Rockwell,
Elliott, Rakestraw,
Ellis, Snow,
Ennis, Starr,
Hubanks, Schepp,
Evans, Trapp,
Forrest, Tabor,
Frylay, Whitman,
Goodale, White,
Gorman, Wilkinson,
George, Wilson,
Gray, Whipple,
Hyman,

j12-1t

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 the settlers.

Art. 3. A right to occupy and improve shall be issued to applicants, and at the expiration

of the term satisfactory evidence

to the Director of Colonization of the provisions of this decree, title

Art. 4. No dues shall be levied on household furniture, seeds, plants, domestic animals, the personal use of the Colonist, or the resources of the land nor shall be exempt from all extra contributions from all public sources the public safety shall otherwise require.

Art. 5. The Colonists being citizens of the Republic cannot alienate the land granted to an American whatever, and shall not alienate said land or their rights thereto until after a period of at least six months.

Art. 6. A Colonization office shall be established and a Director of Colonization appointed, business it shall be to attend to the application of emigrants, to collect and dispense seeds, and to keep the Registry Books of the Colonists.

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 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.

d 15 tf

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.

d 15 3m

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

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

Parte Española.

GRANADA, ENERO 12 1856.

REMITIDO.

El tomar la pluma para consignar estas cortas líneas no tiene por objeto en

mira sino decir la verdad, y la verdad

pura. Libres como siempre en nues

tras opiniones jamas hemos presindido

de seguir la senda trazada por los

principios gubernativos que conservan y ha

cen prosperar á las naciones; por lo mis

mo hemos tenido la ventaja de poder

observar con ojos imparciales las cau

sas de los fuertes sacudimientos que ha

sufrido Nicaragua en todas las revolu

ciones que lo han destrozado. Deseoso, pues,

de que nuestro país deje de ser el es

cenario de las discordias civiles que solo

entrañan la desvastacion y la muerte, es

citamos á nuestros compatriotas á que

sacrifiquemos en las aras de la Patria to

dos nuestros resentimientos y cooperem

os de la manera mas energica á la con

servacion de nuestra joven Republica, llame

da á ocupar un lugar prominentemente en

el mapa de las naciones. Que la union,

la armonia y la fraternidad sea la divi

sion que de hoy en adelante lleven todos

los nicaraguenses: union, armonia y fra

ternidad que debe ser extensiva á las

demas Secciones de la America Central.

Estos son nuestros votos y tal es el

programa de la presente Administracion

que animada por el vehemento deseo de

hacer prospero y feliz al pais que se le

ha encendido, no quiere sino la fu

sion de todos los partidos con uno solo

que trabaje por la felicidad y enalteci

miento de la nacion.

Art. 3.^o Comuníquese á quienes cor

ponde.

Dado en Granada, á 27 de diciem

bre de 1855.—Patricio Rivas.” Al Sr.

Ministro del despacho de hacienda.

Y lo inserto á U. de orden suprema

para su inteligencia y efectos.

el 12-th.

rechazada, y que un ataque viniese de cualquier punto, entonces Nicaragua hoy invencible por medio de su reposo, con todas sus frescas energias y todo su poder reconcentrado, dará un solo golpe, despedazará cada opositor, y para siempre libertará á Centro-América de las cadenas de un despotismo salvaje y de una aristocracia tan insensible como tiránica.

En nuestro juicio los procederes en lo comun y el curso del Gobierno son mas jocosos que los del General Jerez.

DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES

N.º 108.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

Granada, diciembre 27 de 1855.

Señor:

El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el decreto que sigue.

El Presidente Provisorio de la Repú

blica de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

Queriendo en lo posible ir mejorando el sistema de contabilidad en las rentas públicas; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Artículo 1.^o Sin embargo de las leyes que han dispuesto el orden con que las oficinas de hacienda deben llevar sus cuentas, los empleados tienen libertad de tenerlas en partida doble, adoptando el método mas claro en su régimen.

Art. 2.^o La Tesorería peculiar de los Altos Poderes de la nación, se anexa por ahora á la general, la cual deberá hacer que ingresen á ella los fondos que le están destinados por la lei, llevando cuenta separada.

Art. 3.^o Comuníquese á quienes cor

ponde.

Dado en Granada, á 27 de diciem

bre de 1855.—Patricio Rivas.” Al Sr.

Ministro del despacho de hacienda.

Y lo inserto á U. de órden suprema

para su inteligencia y efectos.

FERRER.

N.º 111.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

Granada, diciembre 29 de 1855.

Señor:

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el decreto que sigue.

“El Presidente Provisorio de la Re

pública de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

Siendo de urgente necesidad propor

cional recursos para sostener el órden

de la República; en uso de sus facultades

del ganado en los mercados, in

el cuatro por ciento de comisión

corresponde á los agentes, sera

de los deudores adjudicatarios. Sub

delegados de Hacienda cuid

el pedido que á estos haga

seguridad de que mas bien

resulte un superabundante

restituirlos.

Art. 9.^o Comuníquese á qui

corresponde—Dado en Granada, 29 de diciembre de 1855.—PATRICIO RIVAS.

Al Sr. Ministro del despacho de

Y de suprema órden lo

U. para su inteligencia y efecto

do recibo.

el 12-th.

N.º 109.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

Granada, diciembre 31 de 1855.

Señor:

El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el acuerdo que sigue.

“El Gobierno.

En uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

1.^o Admitese al Sr. Selva la expre

sada renuncia.

2.^o Nómbrase en su lugar al Sr. Ldo.

don Sebastian Salinas.

3.^o Comuníquese á quienes correspon

de—Granada, enero 9 de 1856—Rivas.”

Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligen

cia, publicacion y circulacion en el

departamento de su mando.

el 12-th.

N.º 129.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION.

D. U. L.

Granada, enero 9 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de

El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el a

cordado que sigue.

“El Gobierno.

En vista de la renuncia que el Sr.

Ldo. don Buenaventura Selva ha hecho

del Ministerio de la Guerra, en atención

á las justas causas que la apoyan, y en

uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

1.^o Admitese al Sr. Selva la expre

sada renuncia.

2.^o Nómbrase en su lugar al Sr. Ldo.

don Sebastian Salinas.

3.^o Comuníquese á quienes correspon

de—Granada, enero 9 de 1856—Rivas.”

Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligen

cia, publicacion y circulacion en el

departamento de su mando.

FERRER.

Sr. Presidente Provisorio de la

REPUBLICA.

Sin otro motivo, que mi incomodidad

con las resoluciones tomadas relativamente

á los asuntos del Estado de Honduras,

las cuales á mi entender, afectan lo mas

vivo del honor y verdaderos intereses

de Nicaragua; tengo el sentimiento de

pediros mi separación del Ministerio de

Relaciones con que se sirvió distinguirme

el Supremo Gobierno Provisorio; estando

como estoy en la convicción, de que bajo

tales circunstancias, soi la persona mas

inpropria para desempeñarlo.

El detenimiento y franqueza con que

se han tratado los asuntos á que atudo,

me exime de hacer el desarrollo de mis

conceptos.

No puedo dudar que el Sr. Presidente

provisorio se dignará admitir la presente

dimision; junto con la más sincera acción

de gracias, por el honor y confianza que

me ha dispensado.

Granada, enero 8 de 1856.

(Firmado.) MÁXIMO JEREZ.

N.º 128.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.

D. U. L.

Granada, enero 9 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de

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

acuerdo siguiente.

“El Gobierno.

En mira de la renuncia que el Sr. Je

3.^o Comuníquese á quienes correspon

de—Granada, enero 1.^o de 1856—RIVAS.”

Y de suprema órden lo trascibo á

U para su conocimiento, publicacion y

circulacion en el departamento de su

mando. De U. atento servidor—D. U. L.

el 12-th.

REMITIDO.

FELICITACION AL SEÑOR PRESBÍTERO DR.

Y CANÓNICO DON RAFAEL JEREZ.

Granada, enero 5 de 1856.

Cadiso Señor y amigo:

Si en la vida hai algun título con

que pueda noblemente enorgullecerse el

que lo obtiene, es justamente aquel que

lo acerca mas á la divinidad.

Yo me congratulo de que, en premio

de las relevantes virtudes de U., lo ha

ya honrado el Ilustrísimo Señor Vicario

Capitular y Gobernador del Obispado

con el de Canónigo de la insigne Basí

lica de Nicaragua.

Le felicito, pues, por tan augusta co

locacion; y Quiera el cielo que la Iglesia

de Nicaragua sea bien dirigida, te

niendo en su gobierno á hombres de

virtudes, ciencia y civismo!

Tales son los votos de su mas obse

rvante y atento servidor. q. b. s. m.

Ramón Rojas.

El valor es raro; con razon se le ce

nta en el numero de las virtudes; tiene

que combatir muchos mas enemigos que

la intrepidez; recoge menos elogios ruidosos

cuando se muestra; halla mayor pretesto

y mas ejemplos cuandocede.

La intrepidez solo tiene que vencer el

peligro de un instante, la congoja de un

corto dolor. El valor necesita resistir al

miedo de la desgracia, de la injusticia, de

la adversidad, de la pobreza; debe vencer

las pasiones que arrastran, los deseos que

atormantan, y soportar las privaciones.

Su deber es mantener nuestra concien

cia recta, firme y tranquila, y preservar

nuestra alma de la flaqueza que la degrada,

del vicio que la deprena, de la venganza

que la estravia.

Si sin es hacer triunfar la virtud de los

perdidos consejos que nos da el miedo;

aquel miedo que experimentamos de faltar

á perder el placer, la fortuna y el

poder, tres idólos que tomamos sin cesar

por la felicidad.

Buscando con cuidado el conocer la causa</p

DECRETA:

OTRO.

Publicamos hoy la resignacion del General Jerez, Ministro de Relaciones. Sentimos el curso que el General ha creido era de su deber adoptar, en razon de que en la presente condicion provisional de negocios publicos, creemos que el Estado necesita los servicios de un caballero de capacidades y patriotismo experimentado. Como se verá por la comunicacion del General, los motivos que lo impulsan son en consonancia con su delicadeza característica, y nacen de una sensibilidad sobre refinada, y no de una desaficion al Gobierno al cual ha contribuido á establecer. Sin

falta un malqueriente y principios que dejarán de ser mal su conducta y de procurar de esto como un pretexto para que tienda á turbar la opinon de renovar los desórdenes visiblemente esperan vivir, vos de las diferencias en el ganado se verán, es cuestión de una inmediata sobre Honduras para replantar el poder del General Cabañas en ese Estado. Al General Jerez no se le olvida que cuando era un deseado encontró alojamiento y auxilio en Honduras, y que es al General Cabañas á quien es deudor de los medios de principiar la revolución que recientemente ha terminado de una manera tan afortunada en Nicaragua. Como un patriota dedicado á la causa de instituciones liberales en Centro-América, venera con justicia el carácter y servicios de Cabañas, el amigo y compañero de armas del martirizado Morazán: una gratitud viva y una fidelidad clásica al caudillo histórico del partido al cual se agregó en su juventud y al que ha servido con tanta capacidad desde su edad viril ha dominado en nuestra opinión su conducta en esta vez; lo que es en oposición con su mejor juicio.

El Gobierno es tan consagrado á instituciones libres en Centro-América como lo es el General Jerez; pero ha creido que el curso el más sabio para adular la prosperidad general no es el de la agresión, y si el asegurar y consolidar la paz general. Nicaragua, por tanto tiempo despedazado y desvastado por luchas internas, necesita de una reforma. Sus ciudadanos deben ser reeificados, sus tierras nuevamente cultivadas, volver el comercio á su suelo y el curso activo de producciones de ideas con el mundo en general pues que todavía espacie riquezas y contento en todas sus nárgenes. De esta manera su ejemplo triunfará sin una victoria exanguis y conducirá á los Estados vecinos á imitar sus instituciones benéficas para procurar una unión más estrecha con su pueblo afortunado. Pero si así no fuese, si los deseos filantrópicos y humanos del Gobierno fuesen frustrados, si la rama de olivo propuesta fuese

Artículo 1.º Los Subdelegados de Hacienda departamentales tan luego que este decreto sea publicado, harán efectivo el cobro de lo que se adeude por la adjudicación forzosa de tabaco decretada, que sea en dinero ó efectos mercantiles como está previsto en disposiciones anteriores, ó en ganado de matar que será situado por cuenta y riesgo de los deudores en los lugares de consumo.

Art. 2.º Los adjudicatarios de tabaco que no cumplen con la orden del Subdelegado respectivo para situar el ganado que les corresponda en el lugar y dia señalado, quedarán incursos en una multa de cincuenta pesos por cada dia de demora, que exigirán los mismos Subdelegados en dinero ó en el mismo artículo; y éstos, siendo morosos, quedarán incursos en la suma de cincuenta á cien pesos de multa, á juicio del Ministro de Hacienda que las aplicará y hará efectivas.

Art. 3.º Las sumas de ganado que colecten los Subdelegados, serán entregadas á los agentes que nombrará el Sr. Ministro de Hacienda para su despacho en los lugares que él designe, estableciendo la venta exclusiva por cuenta de la República.

Art. 4.º Tan luego que las agencias estén establecidas, no se venderá otro ganado sino el que en ellas exista; el que comprase á otra persona, caerá en comiso á beneficio del denunciante y aprehensor, exceptuando los eneros que ingresan al almacén nacional; y el comprador y el vendedor sufrirán cada uno una multa de diez pesos en dinero.

Art. 5.º Los agentes que se designen para la venta del ganado, llevarán el cuadro por ciento de comisión; y tanto ellos como los Subdelegados pasarán un estado mensual al Ministerio de Hacienda del ganado en pie que hayan recibido y entregado.

Art. 6.º Los agentes son obligados á dar avisos anticipados á los Subdelegados respectivos del estado en que se halle el depósito de ganado para que no falte el atasco necesario en los lugares de consumo, y además informarán al Ministerio de Hacienda cada quince días sobre el número de ganado realizado, con expresión de sus fierros y sus dueños: estenderán boletos á los compradores para que por este medio acrediten las compras ante los Receptores y Comisarios de Alcabalas, quienes en vista de ellos libraran los que corresponden para constancia de haber pagado el deroche de tajo con arreglo al decreto de 18 del corriente.

Art. 7.º Los Receptores y Comisarios que den boletos sin la previa constancia de los que espidan los agentes, sufrirán una multa de cincuenta pesos en dinero por cada vez que esto se averigüe.

Art. 8.º Todo gasto para la venta

centavos por cada libra; y ambos atiegos quedan esentos del impuesto en boleaje que ántes se cobraba.

Art. 9.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde—Dado en Granada, á 21 de diciembre de 1855—PATRICIO RIVAS.—Al Sr. Ministro de Hacienda.

Y de orden suprema lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia y efectos, firmando de U. atento servidor.

el 22-12.

FERRER.

N.º 929.

REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

Granada, enero 4 de 1856

Señor

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

"El Gobierno.

Considerando que han sido asentados en el ramo de hacienda y no pueden despacharse breve, estando lejos de la Prefectura de este departamento los Subdelegados; y siendo necesario nombrar una persona de aptitud y probidad que sirva esta última; en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

1.º Se separa por ahora la Subdelegación de hacienda de la Prefectura de este departamento.

2.º Nombrase Subdelegado de hacienda al Sr. Coronel graduado don Manuel Arguello, con el sueldo de lei.

3.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden—Granada, diciembre 20 de 1855—RIVAS."

Y de orden suprema lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia y efectos: esperando recibo.

el 22-12.

FERRER.

N.º 125.

REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.

Granada, enero 10 de 1856

Señor

El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el decreto que sigue.

"El Presidente Provisorio de la Repùblica de Nicaragua, á sus habitantes.

Siendo necesario uniformar la dotación que deben gozar mensualmente los Subprefectos de distrito, en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º Se designa á los Subprefectos de distrito la dotación mensual de cincuenta pesos fuertes por su honorario y gastos de oficina.

Art. 2.º Las Receptorías respectivas pagarán esta cuota, como también la de diez pesos fuertes que se señalan al escribiente que cada oficina debe tener.

Art. 3.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden—Dado en Granada, á 7 de enero de 1856—PATRICIO RIVAS.—Al Sr. Ministro del despacho de Hacienda.

Y de orden suprema lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia y efectos.

el 22-12.

FERRER.

general Dr. don Máximo Jerez ha hecho del Ministerio de Relaciones y Gobernación; en atención á las justas causas que la apoyan, y en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

1.º Admitese al Sr. General Jerez la expresada renuncia.

2.º Nombrase en su lugar al Sr. Ldo. don Norberto Ramírez.

3.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden—Granada, enero 9 de 1856—Rivas."

Y lo inserto á U. para su conocimiento, publicación y circulación en el departamento de su mando, suscribiéndome su atento servidor.

el 22-12.

FERRER.

N.º 130.

REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES.

Granada, enero 10 de 1856

Señor Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir en esta fecha el acuerdo que sigue

"El Gobierno.

Deseando estar separado el Ministerio de Hacienda del de Crédito público, para el mejor desempeño de una y otra entera; en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

1.º Nombrase Ministro de Hacienda del Supremo Gobierno de la República al Señor Dr. don Jesús de la Rocha.

2.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponden—Granada, enero 10 de 1856—RIVAS."

Y lo comunico á U. para su inteligencia, publicación y circulación en el departamento de su mando; suscribiéndome su atento servidor.

el 22-12.

FERRER.

N.º 121

REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.

Granada, enero 10 de 1856

Señor Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el acuerdo siguiente.

"El Gobierno.

Hallándose vacantes los Ministerios de Relaciones y de Guerra del Gobierno de la República; para proveer estas carteras interinamente mientras vienen los nombrados en propiedad; en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

1.º El Sr. Ministro de Crédito público Lie. don Fermín Ferrer será encargado de la Secretaría de Estado en el despacho de Relaciones y Gobernación mientras ocupa este destino el Sr. Lie. don Norberto Ramírez nombrado en su propietad.

2.º El Sr. Ministro de Hacienda Dr. don Jesús de la Rocha se encargará del despacho del Ministerio de Guerra mientras toma posesión de este destino el Sr. Lie. don Sebastián Salinas nombrado en su propiedad.

de la muerte, del destierro ó de la prisión. La tiranía de un Neron, de un Dionisio, de un Calígula, solo debía su残酷 al miedo de las rebeliones y de las conjuraciones. Estos tiranos continuaban siempre en erizarse nuevos peligros por nuevos suplicios, y en ocultarse por la noche de aposento en aposento, perseguidos por la reacción del terror que inspiraban.

¡No es el miedo que tenemos de los conquistadores, que les atrae tantos falsos homenajes, tantos presentes pérvidos, tantas bajas adulaciones? Los adulamos aun de rodillas, la víspera del dia en que nos rebalamos para derribarlos.

¡Veríamos la avaricia soportar tantas privaciones y menoscabos, anular tantas intrigas y cometer tantos crímenes, si no estuviese dominada por el miedo de la pobreza?

¡Se hubieran hecho tan ricos los conventos en otro tiempo y tan poderosos, si no hubieran tenido el miedo de los hombres, que creían rescatarse del infierno por medio de sus divisas?

¡No es el miedo de la muerte que obra la fortuna de los charlatanes y de los adivinos? ¡Hubieran visto tantos hombres olvidar la justicia, y hacer traición á su conciencia en las asambleas públicas, sin el miedo que inspiraban las tribunas y sin las vociferaciones del populacho?

El gran Conde mismo, tan intrépido en los combates, confesaba su miedo de los motines populares, y de lo que llamaba guerra de los orinales.

Por poco que seamos de buena fe, no confesaremos que el miedo del enfado es el que hace la ociosidad madre de todos los vicios, y que este miedo hace mas mugeres infieles que el amor?

Confesamos que el miedo es fuente de casi todas las acciones que nos reprochamos; el hombre conoce el bien y obra el mal; dice como el poeta latino: Veo y apruebo lo que es mejor, pero me dejo arrastrar por lo que es peor. Así el verdadero valor es la primera de las virtudes; dá el poder de practicarlas todas.

Un hombre verdaderamente animoso no puede ser ni esclavo, ni tirano, ni supersticioso, ni intríngante, ni traidor, ni avaro, ni disoluto, su alma resiste á todo, y está igualmente á abrigo de la embriaguez de la prosperidad, del abatimiento de la desgracia, de los consejos pusilánimes del temor, de los lazos de la lisonja, y de la seducción del vicio.

De la Galería moral. (S. C.)

PAQUETE.

ENTRE Frontera Almirante y Esmeralda tapa tocando en los puentes intermedios. La nave velera goleta americana "JOSEPH HEWITT". Su Capitán J. M. CLAPP, comenzara inmediatamente su viaje para dichos puntos.

Por pasaje ó flete veanse con JAMES CORKHILL, San Juan del Sur.

GRANADA. ENERO 12 1856.

MEXICO.

Llegada del Sr. Presidente á la Capital —Ayer [16 de noviembre] á las 5 de la tarde, hizo su entrada en la capital el Exmo. Sr. General Alvarez. ¡Cuan distintivo fué aquel acto esencialmente popular, del ridículo espectáculo que dabi á la población de México el General Santa Anna, cuando volvía de su quinta de Tacubaya ó de una de esas expediciones que emprendió al Sur y á Michoacán! En las calles del tránsito se había vaya de soldados, pues la formaban los niños de las escuelas gratuitas. ¡Qué contrast!

Salió al encuentro del Sr. Presidente, mucho mas allá de las garitas, una comisión del ayuntamiento, otra del club de la reforma, y multitud de personas deseosas de saludar y felicitar al restaurador de la libertad.

Vivas de entusiasmo recogieron al Sr. Alvarez en cuanto se avistó el coche que le conducía. llegó al palacio nacional en medio de un gentío numeroso que lo vitoreaba a la par que vitorizaba á esa libertad que el ilustre caudillo supo devolvernos; ¡qué mayor gloria podrá jamás pretender un hombre político que la de ver en sucedido y confirmado su nombre con el de la libertad....

Era tal la felicidad, y quizá la emoción del Sr. Presidente, que no pudo de pronto recibir las felicitaciones de las corporaciones, y después de tomar un momento de descanso en sus habitaciones de palacio, se dirigió presidido de una numerosa comitiva, á la Catedral donde se cantó un solemne Te Deum.

En el corto espacio que separa la morada presidencial de la Iglesia metropolitana, se vió el Sr. Alvarez rodeado de un concurso de gentes del pueblo que le obstruyeron varias veces el paso, y no cesaban de prodigiarle muestras de respeto y de adhesión.

Por la noche ilumináronse vistosamente las calles, conforme á la invitación que habían hecho las autoridades al vecindario—Notamos con gusto que la mayor parte de las casas habitadas por extranjeros estaban adornadas con cortinas y multitud de luces, faroles y vasos de colores: esto demuestra que también los ingleses, franceses y sardos, se distinguieron en la iluminación de noche y han simpatizado cordialmente con la causa americana de la libertad, cuya era está llamado el General Alvarez á inaugurar, y han patentizado su gratitud á las autoridades del distrito, por su bondad y los favores que les dispensaron,

la sinceridad de mis palabras.

Una bandera ha levantado: "República popular representativa"; únase en rededor de esta bandera, ayudadme á desarrollar este programa, y contad con la sinceridad de vuestro conciudadano y amigo.— JUAN ALVAREZ.

(Del Siglo XIX.)

LA UNION LIBERAL.

Reproducimos por estar conformes con nuestras ideas, el artículo siguiente del Comercio de Tampico.

"Es ciertamente digna de lamentarse la funesta división que ha existido en el partido liberal de la República, división que han esplotado á su antojo los retrogrados, y que ha dado por resultado la avaricia más veces, y otras el despotismo á que siempre conducen los desórdenes de una mal entendida libertad.

Esas divisiones han acabado en distintas épocas por desconceptuarse los principios, porque disintiendo al principio las dos fracciones del partido liberal poramente en cuanto á las formas, digamos así, después han venido las pasiones á acalzar la lucha, creando odios de muerte que han dado por resultado el que unidas esas fracciones á partidos que profesaban ideas enteramente opuestas creyendo de esta manera cada una dominar la situación, han sido dominadas ambas y sacrificados los principios de la verdadera libertad á la estéril satisfacción del amor propio de un partido.

El partido liberal es el partido más poderoso en la República, y sin sus funestas divisiones, nunca hubiera tenido importancia el partido llamado conservador,

y menos el santanista por el concepto que siempre ha pesado sobre él, y porque este último no es un partido político, es una bandera que pide amar á un hombre, y que proclama á este hombre por miras puramente personales, no porque en él esté encargado ningún principio político, puesto que lo hemos visto adorándose en los brazos de todos los partidos, poniéndose tan pronto el gorro encarnado de los jacobinos, como tomando en sus manos el cetro encubierto de la base, como cobijándose con el manto imperial de la orden Guadalupana.

En todas nuestras revoluciones hemos visto con dolor que han triunfado los partidos extraños á los principios liberales, con el sostén y con el apoyo del mismo partido liberal: después han venido las lamentaciones, el disgusto general y el propósito de enmienda.

Tanto el partido liberal ha derrocado fácilmente al gobierno que le era hostil, ya estubiese armado de 15,000 bayonetas como en 1814, ya estuviese rodeado de esbirros y delatores que hicieron derribar á torrentes las iglesias y la

ciudad de la revolución á quien debe su existencia. Pero es natural que la principal fuerza tengamos el país, trabajado por tantos potucos, necesita de orden. Olvidemos hasta el que se han distinguido los famosos algodones, que el partido liberal, y si hal vergencia en las opiniones, la discusión de la prensa á los congresos, y no apela á la última razón de los reyes, que es la primera de la humanización del nuevo gobierno.

Con lo que se ha logrado la libertad, el aco-

ción ya garantías. El ciudadano

no se verá arrebatado de su ho-

para que quede satisfecho el ca-

ó la mala voluntad de un manu-

, como sucedía ántes en algunos

momentos; ni el enemigo personal

el recurso infame de la defalcación

y la aluminia para desprenderte de su

enemigo. Las rentas públicas no se empeñan en satisfacer la avaricia de los

aventurarios, que en la capital cer-

can al gobierno como vampiros ham-

brientes de nuestra sangre, y las contribu-

ciones que se nos exigen para cubrir

las urgencias públicas, serán proporcional-

mente repartidas. La conquista de estos

santos bienes, merece bien que hagamos

el sacrificio de nuestras pasiones para

asegurar el orden y la paz que han de

perpetuarlos. Obedezcamos ciegamente la

lei: repetimos á la autoridad que no

habla en nombre de ella y no oponga-

nos á su acción obstaculos ni es ropio-

zos de ninguna clase.

De esta manera veremos con el tiempo prosperar a nuestra desgraciado país y desaparecerán hasta los temores de un conflicto para nuestra nacionaldad y para nuestra raza. El partido liberal es el hermano á salvar al país con solo que haya buena armonía en las fracciones que lo componen: si hay alguna divergencia en las opiniones, buequemos el acierto en la discusion; pero buscúmosto, para no agrirar nuestra cuestiones, con la moderación y la buena fe de los verdaderos patriotas.

(Del siglo XIX.)

LA BIBLIA.

La Biblia nos presenta la relación de una serie de acontecimientos, y de hechos que en el transcurso de muchos siglos se fueron verificando, con toda la majestad y la verdad histórica, desde el origen del mundo hasta la era de nuestra generación intelectual. No admiten compración las tradiciones luminosas, eructos, bien ordenadas entre sí, que con-

hacemos cargo del espacio que ha ocupado el pueblo que tratamos de conocer, es decir, de su situación relativa, y del tiempo en que se representaron los diversos actos del drama histórico de su existencia como nación, de donde la necesidad de estudiar el espíritu de aquel tiempo, formado por la influencia reciproca de las costumbres y creencias de los pueblos coexistentes: así nos pondremos en la capacidad de ser justos para con el pueblo que sometemos á juicio. Si apartar de esto los crímenes de las otras naciones no justificaren los de aquél pueblo, todavía debemos acordarnos de que han males que la experiencia nos señala como inherentes á la naturaleza humana, los cuales no son imputables á ninguna nación en particular, porque regularmente ella no hace más que seguir el legado que los siglos anteriores le han ido transmitiendo. Volvamos al tema de este artículo.

Permitiéndonos comparar las cosas santas con las profanas, y mirar la historia de los judíos bajo su aspecto puramente filológico y literario; preguntarnos si entre las maravillas de las historias griega y romana encontraremos por ventura algo más interesante que el rescate de Moisés, salvaje de las aguas del Nilo, y de la matanza general por la hija de Faraón; ni trae más grandioso que el paso del Mar Rojo, ni más sublime que la ruindosa e impetuosa promulgación del Decálogo desde la cumbre del escarpado Sinaí. ¿Qué imagen ha comparable á la nube negrosa que guibia á los israelitas por el desierto convertida en fanal immense durante la noche? ¿Qué es en más práctica que la del lugador de los hebreos espirando en la cima de una montaña, desde donde veía la tierra de promisión y el lugar del descanso, al cual no le era permitido llegar al pueblo de Israel ha dejado tras si profundos recuerdos: el territorio que en un tiempo ocupó no es menos ilustre á nuestros ojos, que los lugares más célebres de Grecia y de Italia; y para el hombre instruido las riberas del Jordán no son menos poéticas que las de Simois, del Eárotas y del Tíber, ni los montes Libano, Thabor y Jelboe ociden en nada al Citeron, al Pindo ni al Tayetos. Si pedimos grandes hombres á la Judea, era nos los dará dignos de competir con los que honraron á Ateneas y á España: abrause los anales de Israel, y se vera que en los períodos diversos de la gobernación judicial, y en las revoluciones sucesivas que padeció aquella nación, tanto bajo la autoridad de los jueces, como bajo la dominación de los reyes, y en los tiempos en que el poder supremo estuvo reunido al sumo pontífice; el pueblo encontró casillitos de alto mérito en la administración y

se comparten sus fragmentos á guisa de bandoleros y á título de bárbaros, sin mas lei que su espada, ni mas círculo que el pelear: empero, la moral de Cristo, que había triunfado desde la devotissima cultura de los pueblos civilizados, triunfa todavía de la salvática ferocidad de los hijos de la naturaleza. Ella suavizó su carácter salvaje e irascible, e impuso el yugo de macondumbre sobre la servidumbre del sacerdote; ella formó el vínculo común de tantos pueblos rivales entre sí, y echó los elementos de la gran República europea que apareció mas adelante, cuyo jefe supremo y centro de su movimiento fué un sacerdote débil, sin mas armas que el sol, nombre de Dijo....

Tan graves y extraños acontecimientos, aun vistos únicamente bajo su aspecto filológico, no parecen indignos de las meditaciones del hombre que quiera reflexionar sobre los destinos de sus semejantes.

Y el libro que guarda dentro de sus hojas el jérmen de tantas revoluciones: el libro que por primera vez hizo llegar á los oídos de los hombres las palabras caridad, fraternidad, abriendoles el corazón de la rejenereación; la Biblia, decido, será un libro común, sin bastante precio para que el sabio lo estude y lo lea con el pensamiento libre y en paz el corazón!

(Descub. anales literarios. Copiado de la Gaceta de Bogotá.)

Precauciones contra el calor.

1.º Precaverse de la humedad, del sol de los piez, de las corrientes de aire y de las variaciones bruscas de la temperatura.

2.º Habitar casas altas, espuestas al sol, bien ventiladas, secas y aseadas.

3.º Cambiar de ropa mañana y noche y cada vez que se sudé mucho, en este ultimo caso se hará una friega en todo el cuerpo con alcohol aclarado.

4.º Poner regularidad en las horas de comer.

5.º Comer mas carne, gallina, huevos, tibios, arroz, caídos de carne, legumbres, frutas, sin embargo, las papas bien maduras se pueden usar sin daño de cuando en cuando; prohibir los repollos, sandías, frutas verdes, la leche, mantequilla, queso; ensaladas, &c. y todas las cosas insipidas y más ligeras, el dulce, &c.

6.º Despues de comer descansar media hora y emendar un paseo ó hacer un trabajo bien moderado, lo menos posible trabajos de cabeza.

7.º Abandonar la mesa sin satisfacer enteramente la gana de comer.

8.º Beber siempre vino con agua (3 partes de agua, una de vino) en las comidas, y solo al acabar de comer se podrá tomar un traguito de vino puro

coadyuvando al brillo de las últimas fiestas que se celebraron en honor de la toma de Sebastopol.

Por la tarde, poco después de la llegada del Sr. Presidente, entraron los zapadores y algunos cuerpos curiosos de la sección Vinalreal—Carmoña verá estas tropas que acaban de sufrir con tanto valor y resignación los trabajos y padecimientos de una larga y penosa campaña de dos años. Los soldados dignos un buen capote para cubrirse y resistir á las crudezas de la intemperie, habían oficiales que venían casi desnudos y en mangas de camisa. ¡Qué ejemplo! Y estos son los que la fuerza conservadora llama ladrones, salteadores, incendiarios, que vivían de rapinas, se enriquecían con lo que robaban á las poblaciones que trabajan y desvastaban.

La llegada á la noche del Sr. Alcalde, por parte de su secretario, el Dr. Gómez, no tuvo resultado.

moral de la administración y le dará la fuerza y la unidad de acción que son tan indispensables para uniformar y regularizar la marcha de todo gobierno popular, liberal y bien intencionado.

Proclama que expidió el Exmo. Sr. Presidente á su entrada á la capital de la República.

"El Presidente interino de la República, á sus conciudadanos:

Mejicanos: Al pisar la capital de la República, creí de mi deber dirigirles la palabra, no para darse razón de mi conducta, porque es patente á la nación y al mundo entero, sino para anunciaros mis esperanzas.

Una revolución gloriosa se ha consumado, la tiranía ha caído, el despotismo desapareció para siempre; los principios que conquistaron con su sangre nuestros padres en once años de gloriosa y empeñada lucha, y que el dictador nos arrebatará se han reconquistado.

Conciudadanos: Os traigo la libertad y la paz. Bienes tan preciosos no son caros á ningún precio. A vosotros toca conservarlos; la unión es el único medio de afianzar la paz. Juntos entramos en el camino de la libertad y el progreso, y unidos debemos continuar, sin que sirva de nota, que unos avancen más y otros menos.

Compatriotas: El Gobierno no reconoce mas enemigos que los traidores á la independencia, ó los fautores del despotismo.

Por mi parte no tengo aspiraciones de ningún género: encaminar á la nación, dejarla en marcha por la senda gloriosa trazada por la revolución, y retirarme luego á reparar mis quebrantos y á pasar con tra calidad los pocos días que me quedan de mi causa evanescente, es mi único anhelo. Debeis creer por tanto en

sangre de sus víctimas, como en 1855. Pero el partido liberal se divide después del triunfo: vuelven los liberales á desconocerse; los moderados llaman á los puros desalmados y demagogos; los puros llaman á los moderados conservadores; sigue la anarquía, de la anarquía viene otra vez el despotismo, y giramos de esa manera constantemente en un círculo vicioso que nunca nos traerá el reinado verdadero de la libertad, ni la paz y la prosperidad de la nación. Es preciso, pues, que no continuemos por el camino extraviado que hemos seguido hasta aquí, la falta de uniformidad de deseos en *puros y moderados* no es un mal, por el contrario nosotros creemos que es un bien, cuando estos deseos encontrados se encaminen al terreno de la discusión pacífica, cuando se manifiesten en el seno de la nación.

Un solo judío se ha dicho, que son los ánatos del crimen y de

veniente reconocida en la mayoría.

Para nosotros, los exaltados y los moderados unidos forman un parido político con todos los elementos necesarios para el bien y la prosperidad del país: á los nombrados, sia los puros, les falta acción; los puros sin los moderados se estrellarían á cada momento porque la exaltación los conduciría siempre mas lejos del lugar en que la prudencia y la justicia debieran detenerlos. Ambas fracciones tienen necesidad la una de la otra para triunfar y sostenerse, porque ambas son las dos mitades de una unidad, las dos partes de un todo. Bien conocen esto los enemigos de nuestra libertad, cuando comienzan siempre sus trabajos poniendo en práctica aquella máxima célebre de maquinaria. Así lo han hecho siempre y así lo hacen en este momento: ponen actualmente en alarma el sentimiento de la nacionalidad para debilitar la fuerza moral que sostiene á los caudillos de la revolución. ¿Qué otro origen tiene esa ridícula especie de supuesto tratado de alianza ofensiva y defensiva con los Estados Unidos? Decimos ridícula especie, porque el autor ó los autores de ella manifiestan tanta ignorancia como maldad: basta examinar los artículos que pugnan en su mayor parte con los principios constitutivos de la sociedad norteamericana, para convencerse de su faledad y convencerse también de la necesidad de estar unidos, cuando tan torpemente se ha dejado ver la mano que trabaja de nuevo para destruir lo que la revolución comienza á edificar.

Es temiendo estos sordos trabajos, por lo que nosotros hemos ardientemente deseado que se organizara prontamente en la capital el nuevo gobierno, organizado, como debe estarlo yá, debemos tranquilamente esperar á que emprenda su marcha por el camino que le

tiene a la Biblia, con la confusión de los recuerdos oscuros y vagos, que los poetas y narradores de la remota antigüedad nos han transmitido: las tradiciones de los pueblos, de los romanos y de los demás pueblos de entonces, no adjudicaron el carácter de la certidumbre histórica hasta el año de 700 antes de Jesucristo, proximamente; mientras que la historia de los judíos sube, por una serie interminable de hechos encadenados, enjuzgados hasta una época veinte siglos mas antigua. De esto se hará cargo todo el que encienda sus preocupaciones, quiera terminar con imparcialidad lo que de sin ha guiado únicamente por el deseo de la ciencia en sus investigaciones históricas, y depues cualquiera predilección religiosa, que la incline á juzgar sin cumplido conocimiento de cause.

Un solo judío se ha dicho, que son los ánatos del crimen y de

veniente reconocida en la mayoría.

Si la filosofía consistiera en circunscribirse á los límites estrechos del momento en que existimos, si sus doctrinas sólo prolijajaran el descontento de cuantos nos rodea, y el prurito de zaherirlo todo con ciertos resabios orgullosos de mala entendida superioridad, ella sería indigna del hermoso título que lleva; sus fines son mas altos, sus miras mas nobles, y menos mezquino su objeto. El verdadero filósofo será aquel que aprenda á conocerse á sí mismo, penetrándose de las leyes sustanciales de su espíritu, y que partiendo de esta base, aprenda despues a conocer los hombres, estudiandolos en las diversas épocas de su historia; aquel que hiciendose superior á las preocupaciones de su siglo, no se deje amedrentar por las burlas de los unos, ni por el entusiasmo de los otros; aquel, en fin, que para juzgar de los hechos no repare si sus contemporaneos los exalzan ó los menosprecian, y pasandolos en la balanza de la imparcialidad, solo admite la autoridad de la razón como norma de sus juicios, y laantidad de la verdad como motivo de sus fallos.

Pues bien: no hai espectáculo mas grande de ni mas rico en materia de reflexión á los ojos del sabio, que la revolución que produjo en el mundo el establecimiento del cristianismo. Del seno de la ignorancia, de la abjeción y de la pobreza, vencióse una doctrina nueva, que apesar de los furores de la persecución, triunfa al cabo.

El Evangelio, objeto de burla y de escarnio al principio, desaloja por fin del primer puesto á los escritos venerados de Platón y de Aristóteles; y la Cruz, instrumento de suplicio infamatorio, condonra la diadema de los emperadores. Las naciones que el norte arroja de si como torrentes salidos de madre invaden el territorio romano, hacen astillas al coloso que se había enseñoreado del mundo, y

en las armas, desde que Jesucristo asentó sus reales en la tierra prometida, hasta los inmortales Macabeos, que con tanto denuedo defendieron su patria y su religión de los formidables ataques que experimentaron de los reyes de Siria, sucesores de Alejandro.

Esto encontramos es una pequeña parte

de la Biblia, históricamente considerada;

pero variando de aspecto, acorazonos también de que ese libro extraordinario encierra los principios de una religión

que ha regenerado al mundo, y la discrecion ingeniosa de su predicación y establecimiento, continuado despues en la historia de las razas nuevas dende procedemos.

Ciertamente, la Biblia debe ser el primer escalón de nuestros estudios históricos, en especial de los modernos; porque sin conocer el espíritu del cristianismo no alcanzaremos la razón de nuestros fenómenos sociales, que por de pronto trastornaron la faz del mundo para sacarlo á una

y una taza de café sin leche,

9.º No desvelarse, no cansarse, no hacer excesos en nada, cambiar lo menos que pueda sus costumbres cuando son buenas y no emprender viajes largos y penosos.

10.º Evitar las indigestiones, las cóleras, pesadumbres y sobre todo el terror producido por el miedo del mal.

(De la receta del Dr. Beisseer publicada en la Gaceta del Salvador.)

MOVIMIENTO MARITIMO.

Relacion de las entradas y salidas de buques ocurridas en la presente mes de diciembre.

DIAS ENTRADAS.

1.º Pailebot H. Amapala con su tripulación 2 hombres, lastre procedentes de San

5. Goleta Sarda Sofía de 128 toneladas su Capitán don Agustín Pérez, tripulación 10 hombres, seis pasajeros, parte de cargamento de efectos extranjeros, procedente de la Unión.

6. Bergantín Goleta Peruana Clorinda de 128 toneladas su Capitán don Luis Bollo, tripulación 12 hombres y 8 pasajeros, cargamento de efectos extranjeros, procedente de la Unión.

8. Pailebot Sardo "Ligure" del porte de 18 toneladas su Capitán don Francisco Ballega, tripulación cuatro hombres en lastre procedente de San Juan del Sur.

8. Bergantín Goleta Peruana "Diana" de 129 toneladas su Capitán don Juan Castañola, 9 de tripulación cuatro pasajeros, con algunas mercancías extranjeras, procedente de la Unión.

SALIDAS.

12. Pailebot Sardo Ligure de 18 toneladas su Capitán don Juan B. Maiñero, tripulación 4, cargamento Palma con destino á S. Juan y Puntarena.

18. Goleta Sarda Sofía con su mismo Capitán y tripulación, cargamento maderas, con destino al Callao.

20. Pailebot H. Amapala con su mismo Capitán, y tripulación, cargamento Palma, con destino á Puntarena.

26. Barca Chilena Juana del porte de 210 toneladas al mando de su Capitán don Agustín Peralta, tripulación 10 hombres, cargamento maderas, con destino á la Unión, conduce dos pasajeros.

Comandancia del Puerto del Realejo, diciembre 31 de 1855.

José Luzarraga

Nota.—Existen en esta Bahía, los Bergantines Goletas Peruanos, Clorinda y Diana, focha la misma.

Luzarraga.