

EL NICARAGUENSE.

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GRANADA, NICARAGUA, (C. A.) JANUARY 19, 1856.

NO. 13.

Nicaraguense.

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GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, January 19.

NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE.

[Written for El NICARAGUENSE.
NICARAGUA—OUR FUTURE HOME.

BY J. W. DE FREWER.

more than the thirsty entrance of this soil
I'll daub her lips with her own children's blood;
more shall trenching war channel her fields,
bruise her flowerets with the armed hoofs
hostile paces: those opposed eyes,
which—like the meteors of a troubled heaven,
of one nature, of one substance bred,—
I'll meet in the intestine shock
and furious close of civil butchery;
all now, in mutual, well-beseeming ranks,
wag all one way; and be no more opposed
against acquaintance, kindred and allies:
edge of war like an ill-sheathed knife,
more shall cut his master.

Shakspeare's Henry IV.—Act 1st, Scene 1st.

What sounds are those that on the blast,
Sweep through the summer's sky,—
The people all are gathering fast
And Liberty's their cry.
The bugle's brazen notes ring out
The rude alarm of war,
And tyrants tremble as they view
The gleam of Freedom's star.
It shines aloft and cheers us on,
E'en mid the carnage wild,
And is the object of the prayers
Of mother, wife and child.
No more the serf shall feel the heel
That trod upon his neck,
But draw, as all true freemen draw,
The sword for freedom's sake.

The ignorance of ages past

LETTER FROM A YOUNG WASHINGTONIAN
ON HIS TRAVELS.

San Juan Del Sur, Nov 29, 1855.

As a great deal of interest is felt in this part of the world at present, perhaps a letter from me giving some account of a late visit to the city of Granada, the capital of the State and headquarters of Walker's may prove interesting to some of your readers.

Our party left here on the 20th inst. and after an exceedingly tedious ride of about six hours, in consequence of the road being blocked up by the passengers from the States, we reached Virgin Bay where we were most hospitably entertained by Mr. Cushing, the agent of the Nicaragua Company, while we awaited the arrival of the steamer which was to take us to the capital. Marks of the attack which was made by the Chomorro party upon the company's passengers, are all over the building, Mr. C's chamber particularly being full of bullet holes.

La Virgen, as the steamer is called, arrived in the middle of the night, and in a short time we were all on board, where we soon turned in, the fatigue of riding and the loss of sleep in waiting for the Virgen, making us careless of the beauties of the lake scenery, although they shone to great advantage by the full moon.

Next morning about nine o'clock, we arrived at the landing place of Granada, and after a rather warm walk of half a mile we reached the city. Almost the first building which we came to was the Cathedral, an immense structure of great strength and solidity, formerly serving as a monastery. The view from it is very fine and gives the beholder a much better idea of the size of the city than he can get elsewhere. A few moments more brought us to the Plaza, the scene of the fighting war. Walker invaded the capital, and also of the execution of Gen. Corral, late Minister of War. Here too was our hotel, into which we were very glad to retreat from the hot sun; and after a bath and a lounge in the cool garden in the middle of the hotel, we dressed to wait upon the Minister Mr. Wheeler, and then sallied forth.

This attack upon Granada was almost as unexpected to Walker's followers as to their opponents, the former having no idea when they left Virgin Bay that their leader contemplated attacking the Gibraltar of Central America, as it has been called with only ninety-five Americans (they placing very

Extracts from the Gospel in Central America. By
Frederick Crowe.]

As the region of Central America invites considerable attention at this time, we have copied from an English work, written in 1850, an account of the soil, climate, and productions of the country, which may be new and interesting to many of our readers:

The natural productions of Central America are varied, rich and almost inexhaustible. The forests, whether on plain or mountain side, abound with valuable timber, among which the mahogany and logwood trees, the only kinds at present marketable, are the almost exclusive object of the trader's attention. Other woods of all grains, fitted for use or ornament, valuable fruits, spices and medicinal plants, are suffered to flourish and decay unnoticed around. The cedars grow to a prodigious size, and, with other trees, spread their spurs or protruding roots far around, often reaching twenty or thirty feet from the trunk, which is from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet high.

The ceiba, or wild cotton tree, is surpassed by none. The trunk of this elegant as well as giant vegetable, swells in a few years so as to require ten or twelve men to embrace it with their arms. It produces a downy substance like silk, whence it derives its name, which is used to stuff pillows; and the wood, though lighter and more perishable than deal, is often carved into huge barges, or piraguas, by the natives, on account of the facility with which it is worked.

The guayacan, a sort of iron wood, is considered indestructible. The cacao, improperly called cocoa, (the chocolate tree,) is indigenous, and flourishes only under the shadow of larger trees, called "madre de cacas," (the mother of cocoa). The sarsaparilla and vanilla vines both grow wild in the bush, and shed their delicious fragrance around. The drago yields the drug called dragon's blood. What has been erroneously called balsam of Peru is found exclusively in Central America.

The palma christi, or castor oil plant, the caoutchouc or ule, (the India rubber or elastic gum tree,) the guaco—considered an antidote to the bite of the worst snake, as well as a cure for hydrocephalus—and many other plants, from which valuable extracts are or might be made grow wild in great abundance.

fisheries have long existed upon the coast. In fine there is no lack of anything that nature can bestow to sustain, to satisfy and to delight. So abundant are the necessities of life, that none need want them; so profuse are the bounties of nature that they are suffered to decay through neglect.

The peach tree and the rose run wild on the borders of the orange grove, whose flowers and fruits are alike simultaneous and perennial; and the pineapple, the orange and the watermelon are preferred to the almond, the olive and the grape. Such is the nature of the soil that the exuberance of that wealth which rots upon its surface in the less populous parts of Central America would amply clothe and satisfy with bread thousands of the sons o' want who fill our streets and unions, dispelling that squalid wretchedness which penury and destitution have produced, and mitigating some of the woes which embitter the lot of so many of our fellow countrymen. It may be that the time is not far distant when many such will seek these fruitful shores, and under wise direction, not only benefit themselves, but while redeeming fertile valleys and plains from desolation, greatly bless the timid natives with higher arts of life and with the example of morals purified by the sacred influence of evangelical truth.

In short, this country, though not without its inconveniences, most of which recede before the culture of the soil and increase of population, is inferior to none in natural advantages, in the variety and wealth of its animal, vegetable and mineral productions.

MRS. PARTINGTON'S IKE.—When Mr. Adam's Dog "Carlo" was poisoned, Ike attempted to write an elegy upon him, and began it thus:

"Poor Carlo, he is dead and gone,
And he wont come back any more!
I wish the feller that pizen'd him
Could be served the same sauce."

The divine "flatness" here gave out, but as he read the lines to Mrs. Partington, her face lighted up with pride, like the bright bottom of her tin pail in the ruddy rays of the coal fire. "There," said she as she felt in her pocket for a cent, "that's what I call genius, and seems to warrant the predicament that you will some day be a learned man if you only know enough, and write minus poems as all the great writers do. I would be more proud to have it so than to have you the dolphin of France or the Prince of Whales." She chased the cent into a corner, and Ike held out his

NICARAGUA.

The man whom our journalists a short time ago were libelling with all sorts of harsh epithets, has stood the test, and having succeeded, will receive laudations. It is not our purpose to offer our share, but simply to give a few hints of the country now open to Americans, and likely to become the great point of attraction. Central America was under the dominion of Spain up to about the year 1823, when following the lead of other Spanish American countries, she declared her independence, and after a war of some duration acquired it.—The States of Central America were at one time united, but like all other Spanish republics, there was no stability and finally the Union was dissolved, and each State has since acted independently, although attempts have been made to restore the Union. Of these States Nicaragua is an important one, since it stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and has within its borders the now well known and much travelled Nicaragua route. This State contains about 60,000 square miles of territory, being about as large as Virginia. It is a mountainous country and full of volcanoes—there are places where ten or a dozen can be seen at once. Of course earthquakes are common but they are generally very slight, and the people are so accustomed, as to pay but little attention to the rockings of *terra firma*—so it was in the Mississippi Valley when they shook at intervals for several months.

The plains and vallies are noted for fertility, and there is none more productive on earth. The productions are mostly tropical—coffee, sugar, rice, cocoa, and indigo are the staples, and fruits of many kinds are abundant. Withal Nicaragua is a fine stock raising country, and cattle, mules, and horses, are found in plenty.

The climate is warm, but very fine, and the sea breezes sweep over the whole country rendering the heat much less oppressive than in more northern localities, lying far inland. The country is healthy, but persons going from a cold climate will likely contract slight fevers and have to undergo an acclimation, which it is presumed will not be serious—the change from California not being greater than from the Eastern States to California.

The country has an excellent commercial position, and by means of easy internal navigation, almost any part of the

will soon be as a dream;
The bonds that bound the minds of men,
Shall melt 'neath freedom's beam.
Henceforth to mingle with the past—
Like tales of ancient lore,
O'er which perchance some student may
In midnight study pore.

But now's the hour that marks the man,
And calls for heart and hand,
That 'gainst the foe of freedom's sons
We boldly take our stand.
For from each valley and each hill
Rings forth our gathering cry—
This lovely land shall be our home,
For it we'll live or die.

CURIOS FACTS ABOUT THE PRESIDENTS.
The Boston *Transcript* mentions some curious coincidences noticeable in contemplating the names and lives of the first seven Presidents of the United States—Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Jackson. We quote some of the most striking of these:

Four of the seven were from Virginia. Two of the same name were from Massachusetts, and the seventh from Tennessee. All but one were sixty years old on leaving office, having served two terms, and one of these, who served but one term, would have been sixty-six years of age at the end of another. Three of the seven died on the 4th of July, and two of them on the same day and year, and on the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, and just a half century from the day of the Declaration.

The names of three of the seven end in *son*, yet neither of these transmitted his name to a *son*. In respect to the names of all, it may be said in conclusion: The initials of the seven were the same. The remaining one, who stands alone in this particular, stands alone in the admiration and love of his countrymen and of the civilized world—Washington. Of the first five, only one had a son, and that son was also a President.

ANGEL WATCHERS.—And if the angels are with us and looking on us with tender eyes, surely our loved ones who have joined the immortals, and who are as the angels, cannot be very far from us, but with us, whispering the kind words which our dull earthy ears cannot hear. How much better it is to believe this than that they are sleeping in the grave. All that is there, is but a handful of inanimate dust. We may go and weep over the graves where we have laid the earthly remains of the loved and lost, and bedew the turf with our tears; but that dear one that we mourn is not there, but lives in another body, and often walks by our side though unperceived by our dim earthly vision.

little reliance on the native troops, though there were about two hundred of them), but supposed he was going to make a second attack on Rivas. When the steamer steered for the capital however, they began to suspect their true destination, but it was not until they had disembarked two or three miles below the city that they really knew his intentions.

Our visit to the Minister was a very pleasant one, and we had the unusual treat in the country of seeing an American lady in Mrs. Wheeler, who by the bye, is a daughter of Sully, the celebrated artist.

Accompanied by the Minister, we next proceeded to wait upon the President and his Cabinet, including Walker. Don Patricio Rivas appeared to be a mild, amiable man, of about fifty years of age, with a much whiter skin than the other Dons who were with him, some of whom had decidedly African hair.

In entering the room where Gen. Walker was to receive us we would hardly believe that the little insignificant looking person before us was the man who had shown such great talents as a military leader. He is below the medium height, very spare, has straight yellowish hair and light complexion. The only thing remarkable in his appearance are his eyes, which are large, of a light gray, and project in such a way that they look almost pointed. The admiration of these poor creatures for Walker is very great, and they show it in every way they can, by making him little presents, &c; for instance, during our visit one of them brought in a chicken, some potatoes, and a few eggs, as "a present for the grey-eyed general."

After taking leave of the officials all our spare time was consumed in taking a look at the city, when we went on board the steamer again, and in a few hours found ourselves again safe and sound on Virgin Bay, which we left next morning and returned to this place, delighted with our trip, but rather the worse for our dissipation and riding.

NICARAGUA.

In the centre of the State there is an immense level tract. There are numerous volcanoes on the Pacific side. Gold, silver and copper are found in many parts, but little is obtained. The climate is healthy, though various. The greatest portion of the land consists of plains and gentle slopes, formed of a rich black loam. Agriculture is much neglected. The productions are indigo, sugar, coffee, cocoa and cotton, the last of superior quality. Wheat, corn, rice, beans and plantains, the staple food of the inhabitants, are raised in abundance in the mountainous parts of the country. Oranges, lemons and various fruits are plentiful.—The land affords extensive pasturage for cattle, and this forms one of the chief sources of the wealth of the people. Indigo, Nicaragua wood and hides are now the chief articles of export.

Nor is the necessaries of life scarce or of difficult production. Maize, Indian corn, rice, frijole—a nutritious kind of pulse, which is much used—yield, with scarcely any cultivation, three and often four crops a year, and that with five hundred fold, or even greater increase each harvest. These are for the natives the most necessary food of the earth, but not the only staple food.

The plantain—substantial or luscious as it is eaten green or ripe—the gelatinous cassada or yuca, the farinaceous yam, and other alimentary roots are in general use, with very many vegetables peculiar to the tropics, and the bread fruit and bread nut trees, though but lately introduced, are found to thrive.

But besides these, the temperate regions yield all, or nearly all, those productions which are raised in Europe. Wheat and barley are cultivated sometimes by the side of sugar cane, on the elevated plains; and the markets of the larger towns are supplied at once with the productions of the torrid and the temperate climes; so that, at all seasons, the green pea, the cauliflowers and the cos-lettuce, are sold along with the avocado pear, sweet potato, okro, capsicum or chilles, and many other productions of opposite climates, less delicate, perhaps, but more common and useful. Of edible fruits, those most common are the banana, pine apple, orange, sweet lemon, lime, shaddock, forbidden fruit, water melon, musk melon, sapote, mango, guava, fig, tamarind, pomegranate, granadilla, (fruits of the passion flower,) sea grape, papia mammee, star and custard apple, and cocoa, cashew and ground nuts.

There are said to be in all more than forty genera, including, probably, those introduced from Europe, such as the apple, pear, quince, cherry, &c., which, though they are found to thrive, are little appreciated, and none of any sort can be said to be cultivated with care. The same remark applies though with frequent exceptions, to garden flowers, which are still more varied. Abundant materials for exchange with other nations are afforded in cotton, coffee, sugar cane, arrow-root, ginger, tobacco, and even silk worms, though but lately imported; but especially in 'añil' (indigo,) and grana, (cochineal,) which, because most lucrative, absorb almost all the attention of the planter.

Other marketable productions are not wanting; but both known and unknown sources of wealth decay in the forests, or lie hid beneath the soil. The precious metals, together with quicksilver, copper, lead, iron, talc, litharge, and most other minerals that are in use, only await the labor and ingenuity of man to extract them from the bowels of the earth, and convert them into objects of convenience and beauty, and seams of coal, ochre, gypsum, sal-amoniac, and wells of naphtha, are also ready to yield their valuable stores. Jasper, opal and other precious stones are also found, and pearl

want to receive a large sum which she had mistaken for the coin. From marbles and any quantity of subsequent winnings, faded from that young gentleman's mind as the valueless horn touched his itching palm.

TEA TABLE DRINKS.—There are three aromatic beverages—tea, coffee and cocoa—which are generally used in all parts of Europe, Asia and America. In the countries of China, Thibet, Russia, Holland, England and the various states and provinces of North America, having an aggregate population of five hundred millions of human beings, an estimated quantity of two thousand million pounds of tea—four pounds to each individual—is annually used. Coffee, which is preferred by many to tea, and which is, indeed the staple minor luxury of Mahomedan life, is yearly becoming more and more generally used. It is estimated that six hundred million pounds of coffee bean are used every year by one hundred and twenty millions of men. Cocoa, the least popular of these drinks, is still a favorite beverage in the Republic of Nicaragua, and indeed in all the Central American Republics, Italy and Spain, and is probably consumed to the extent of one hundred million pounds a year among a population of fifty millions.

WARS.—A "curious correspondent" of the New York *Mirror* reports that out of 287 wars—the present excepted—which have been waged in Christendom, since the Christian era, 15 mainly resulted in the desire of territory, 22 from the desire of plunder, 24 from revenge, 8 to settle the questions of honor, 6 from disputed claims, 41 from disputed titles, 30 from the pretense of assisting allies, 23 from jealousy of rival greatness, 5 from commercial difficulties, 53 from civil animosity, and 28 from religious bigotry. England and France, who are now so friendly, and are united against a common enemy, have had their "tug at war." From 1110 to 1814 a period of 704 years, there were 270 years of war between England and France. There were 23 distinct wars.

IMMIGRATION TO NICARAGUA.—The Transit Company having lowered the price of passage to twenty dollars, large numbers of mechanics and agriculturists are preparing to immigrate to Nicaragua, and the present is a most favorable season for such a movement. We publish in another column, the decree issued by the government of Nicaragua in relation to immigration, which grants two hundred and forty acres of land to each actual settler; and we understand that special facilities will be offered to North Americans. It is a splendid country, and only needs a little Yankee enterprise to make it great among the Powers of the earth.—*N. Y. Herald*.

"Martha, have you hung up the clothes?" "No, madam, I placed them in a state of suspension,"

which there are a great number of lakes, of which Lake Nicaragua, 120 miles long, by about 50 wide, affording good navigation by means of first class steamers.

Lake Managua is 50 or 60 miles long by 30 broad, and the waters flow into the larger lake by a river not navigable. There being such a short distance from ocean to ocean, the rivers are all small, and the only one of use for navigation is the San Juan which runs from the lake to Greytown and affords a good passage for steamers—there being one or two very short portages.

With mountain ranges, volcanoes, lakes, rivers, verdant plains, and enchanting vallies, the scenery of Nicaragua, is not surpassed in beauty.

There are several cities, and Leon has about 35,000 inhabitants, and Granada about 10,000. The population was much larger, but the late civil wars have laid waste the country. The State on the whole is well populated, but large districts are still unoccupied, and if the land is disposed of in small quantities a large emigration will be induced. But the probability is that the first adventurers will receive large grants of all the government lands, and in the end, the country, like California, be cursed by a land monopoly.

It is believed there is much mineral wealth in the country, and probably the influx of Americans, will lead to important developments. Should this be the case, a rush will be made and Central America become as familiar as California is now.—*Monterey Sentinel*, Dec. 8th.

HE FORGOT SOMETHING.—"What did your mother say, my little man?" asked an inexperienced young gentleman of a little boy whose mother had given him an invitation to call on her, and whose street door was accordingly opened on his untimely summons by the urchin aforesaid.

"Yes! I gave it to her," was the innocent reply, "and she said if you wasn't a natral fool, you wouldn't come Monday morning, when everybody was washing!"

At this juncture, mamma, with a sweet smile of welcome, made her appearance at the end of the hall, when to her surprise, the visitor bolted.

"What does the man mean?" inquired mamma.

"I dunno," replied bub, "I guess he's forgot suthin."

AN EXPLANATION.—The reason why man was made after every thing else, was because if he had been created first, he would have annoyed the Almighty by endless suggestions of improvement.

The present day is full of anomalies. A new apartment in the Vatican is hung with tapestry presented to the Pope by the Sultan.

El Nicarguense.

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, January 19.

NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE.

THE COFFEE CULTURE.

In the year of our Lord 1843, an intelligent English traveller, in describing his pilgrimage through Central America, said of a sister State—"Costa Rica, or the Rich Coast, to the south of Nicaragua, seems named ironically, being in a state of extreme poverty." Some years later, the distinguished Señor MORA, then and now President of that Republic, prohibited the raising of plantains for sanitary and other reasons, and caused a governmental decree to be passed encouraging the culture of coffee. "With lingering steps and slow" the hill sides about Cartago and San Jose were cleared and planted with coffee slips, and to-day a thousand coffee planters are enjoying a competency from the net income of the estates thus compulsarily established. The export of coffee for this year, at Punta Arenas, on the Pacific, we are assured, will not fall short of eighteen millions of pounds.

The coffee plant is a native of this Continent, and the impression which some have that it is inferior to the eastern,—as, for example, the Java and famous Mocha,—is erroneous. On the contrary, the coffee raised on the highlands in Nicaragua and Costa Rica is unsurpassed for strength and a delicate aromatic flavor, unknown to the best coffee of the east; and the fruit of the lowlands and medium elevations is far from inferior. We have recently had the pleasure of inspecting, at the Department of Colonization, some specimens of coffee from the haciendas of Padre Vejil and Don Pampilio Lacayo, grown upon the plains in the neighborhood of Granada. Although not having the plump form or the peculiar blueish tinge, which are the characteristics of the favorite coffee of the high lands, it compares favorably with the coffee of Java or the Moluccas.

I indulge the agreeable hope that you, Mr. Minister, will present this despatch to the consideration of the Supreme Magistrate of your Republic, and that you will be pleased to accept the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

God! LIBERTY! UNION!

CITY ITEMS.

In the course of our perambulations, the other evening, we wandered towards the Lake, and while rapturously enjoying the cool refreshing breeze and quietly wending our way among the orange, banana, mango and other delicious tropical fruit-trees which are everywhere growing along the beach, we were aroused from our pleasing reverie, and somewhat startled as to our own reality, by suddenly coming to the point where the new wharf is in course of erection. The surprising rapidity with which it is approaching completion actually astounded us, while the excellence and durability of the material used and the science observed in its construction will confer a lasting honor on the truly persevering and very gentlemanly superintendent, Capt. Swift. We intend for the future, to keep our readers better posted on the improvements which are everywhere rapidly taking place in and about our beautiful city.

As soon as the berries acquire the color of a blackberry, the trees they are supposed to be sufficiently ripe for picking. The laborers employed in this business are provided each with a canvas bag, with

[TRANSLATION.]

[Circular to the Governments of Central America.]

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,

Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

GRANADA, Jan. 12th, 1856.

To the Minister of Foreign Relations for the Supreme Government of the State of—

Sir:—The Supreme Provisional Government which now directs the affairs of Nicaragua, is to-day firmly established on a basis which enables it to maintain the peace and tranquility of its inhabitants without fear of future disturbance, and to protect public liberty conformably with the institutions of a Republican Government.

Resting on this foundation, its settled purpose is to endeavor, by wise and appropriate measures, to secure progress and happiness for all Nicaraguans, and to maintain perfect harmony and fraternity with all the Central American Governments, seeing that, in all things, their lot is identified with that of Nicaragua.

This sincere desire, aided as it is by public opinion, discloses the universal aspiration for a cordial union of the great Central American family, which is evidenced by the recent official expression of their respective Governments; and the hour is come when Central American, aroused from its lethargy, makes manifest her wishes for fraternal union. My Government receives, with ineffable pleasure, these demonstrations which spring from public opinion, because, by these means, it secures, in a stable manner, its beloved independence, its territorial integrity and its respectability abroad.

With these views, in the name of my Government, I have the honor to address myself to your Republic, through your honorable self, for the purpose of inducing it either to receive a Commissioner who may be sent from here, or to accredit some one to this Government, for the purpose of discussing and arranging the terms of a union of such vital interest to all Central America.

W.

DIED.—In this city, after an illness of eight days, on Wednesday, 14th inst., of congestive fever, Hon. GEO. H. CAMPBELL. He was a native of one of the Eastern States, (New Hampshire,) and blessed with a good constitution, clear mind and industrious habits, he resolved—

"____ with such jewels
As the aspiring mind brings from the caves of knowledge,
To buy his ransom from those twin jailors of the daring heart—
Low birth and iron fortune."

Embracing the profession of the law, he attained such imminence that he was made Judge of Calaveras county, California, to which country he emigrated in 1849. His intellectual qualities were more exhibited as a contributor to the journals of the day; his articles were marked by their acumen and impartiality. He had much fondness for travel and adventure. He was lured by the charms of this region to visit it, and was so delighted that he intended to make it his future home. He made frequent excursions to different portions, defying fatigue, danger, or exposure. He published recently his Report to the office of Colonization of the gold mines of Chontales, which is by far the most accurate and reliable account ever presented to the public. He had proposed publishing accounts of the cocoa, coffee, and other estates near Rivas, when disease prostrated his manly frame. His death at this time is a public calamity. He received every attention that friendship could bestow, and every appliance that science could devise. The decree had gone forth, and he had to obey. When death by one stroke makes such a devastation of talent, merit and acquirements, although we submit to the blow, we are dumb with sorrow; we feel like Burke, the utter vanity and folly of all earthly pursuits, and "what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue."

DIED.—On the evening of the 15th inst., Alfred Bernard, a member of Company "E"—Rifle Battalion. We understand Mr. B. was a native of Philadelphia; he had resided for some time in California, from whence he came to this country. Mr. Bernard was much loved among his comrades, and his loss is sincerely deplored by all who knew him.

We also extremely regret to be compelled to chronicle the death of Srgt. Maj. Smith, of the Rifle Battalion, which event took place on the 16th inst.—Mr. Smith was a very estimable man, and his death has been a great loss to the Battalion, by which he was much respected.

DIED at the house of the American Minister, on Monday morning, Jan. 14th, after an illness of five days, of congestion of the brain, Margaret Benn, aged 26 years. She was an inmate of the family of the Minister, a pious and modest woman, and her untimely fate is deeply regretted by all who knew her generous disposition and modest manners. She was a native of the south of Ireland.

SUMMARY OF CALIFORNIA NEWS.

By the arrival of the Uncle Sam we have received the following Summary of California news which will be found interesting.

Since the sailing of the last steamer, the weather throughout the State has been unusually cold. Ice has formed in San Francisco and Sacramento about

NICARAGUA.—We understand that Col. Kewen has purchased the steamer Brother Jonathan, for the government of this Republic. It has been agreed between the parties that if the examination about to be made of the steamer, her engines, machinery, etc., proves her to be of such capacity and condition as represented in the contract, she will proceed, with as little delay as possible to Nicaragua.

We notice that our old acquaintance, Dr. J. B. Phinney has regularly received his appointment as her surgeon. We congratulate all who are interested, upon the selection of Dr. P., who is well and widely known both as physician and surgeon. His indefatigable attention to his patients, and his well established reputation for skill, and consequent success in his profession, have gained for him numerous friends in California who universally hope that his suavity of manners and scientific ability, will be appreciated in our neighboring Republic.

The Minstrels have excellent houses.

The Union was opened for a few nights by the Risley troupe, but is now closed.

The Gougenheims are at the Forrest Theatre, in Sacramento. Their lost engagement has not been very successful.

Mrs. Sinclair has been drawing crowded houses with "The Marble Heart," at the old Sacramento Theatre.

The Raels are at Marysville. Their trip to California has not been profitable.

Mr. Buchanan, after a long and successful engagement in this city, has gone to Nevada.

Signora Garbato is in this city, occasionally singing at concerts.

The case of Cora was brought up for trial on the 3d. After a number of motions for change of venue and continuance, which were denied, a commencement was made at empanelling the jury.

In the city, for a fortnight past, theatricals have been flourishing. Mr. James Stark has opened the American Theatre, where, after Mr. Buchanan completed his engagement, Camille was brought out, with Mrs. Stark, as Camille. It has been very successful, as has also the drama of The Marble Heart.

At the Metropolitan Marie Duret has played a round of her characters. Jack Sheppard drew crowded houses for several nights.

London has 100 firemen. New York has 3,000. In the former place they have a paid system—in the latter, a voluntary one. The loss by fire in New York, is 170 per cent. more than in London; the rates of insurance five times as much.

NARROW ESCAPE.—The Cabinet on this question is a unit.—Washington Union.

How barely it escaped being a cipher.

DIED.

Through the politeness of the Governor of the Hospital, Lieut. T. DOLAN, we have been allowed to take from the registry book of that institution, the following names of those who have died since our last issue:

On Wednesday, 16th inst., Alfred Bernard, of Company "E."

On the 17th inst., W. Armstrong, of the Voltigeurs.

On the 18th inst., W. Darwin, of Company "F."

In this city on the 18th inst., W. Dikeman, of Company "C."

On the 18th inst., Mr. Mertles, of Company "D."

MARKET REPORT.

JANUARY 12th, 1856.

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

DEEP MINES.—The Eselschaeft mine at Ruetemberg, in Bohemia, now inaccessible, is said to be deeper than any other mine, being no less than 4,778 feet below the surface—a depth of only 150 feet less than the height of Vesuvius, and eight times greater than the pyramid of Cheops, or the Cathedral of Strasburg. The base of the salt works at Mindina, in Prussia, is 5,331 feet deep, and 1,992 feet below the level of the sea.

CONTEMPLATION.—There is a sweet pleasure in contemplation. All others grow flat and insipid on frequent use; and when a man has run through a set of vanities, in the declension of his age, he knows not what to do with himself if he cannot think.

The man who "kept his word," gave serious offence to Webster, who wanted it for his dictionary.

NICARAGUA Isthmus EXPRESS,

BETWEEN

VIRGIN BAY AND SAN JUAN DEL SUR.



Commencing on the 1st of FEBRUARY, 1856.

Trains will start DAILY from San Juan del Sur at 7, a. m., precisely, and from Virgin Bay at

2, p. m., precisely.

Price of Passage Ticket—TWO DOLLARS, (Nicaragua Currency.)

Letters and small packages, weighing less than 1 pound, TWO DIMES.

All other freight at the rate of \$1, per cwt.

Passage Ticket, and freight to be paid IN ADVANCE.

Tickets to be given up at the Half-way H.

SAN JUAN OFFICE—At the CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE.

VIRGIN BAY OFFICE—At DON CLAUDIO CURBELO's STORE, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, where Tickets will be sold, and the letters and orders for freight received.

Under the belief that this Express will be an accommodation to the Isthmus public, the undersigned offer to carry the business on with promptness and dispatch, and most respectfully solicit the public patronage for this new enterprise.

H. GOTTL & E. CARAZO.

Isthmus of Nicaragua, Jan. 15, '56. j19-tf

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

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On the evening of the

a hoop in the mouth to keep it open. It is hung about the neck of the picker, who empties it occasionally into a basket; and if he be industrious, he may pick three bushels in the day. But it is desirable he should take time, otherwise a great deal of unripe fruit will, in that case, be mixed with the ripe. The usual practice is to pick the trees at three different stages of ripeness. One hundred bushels in the pulp, fresh from the tree, will give about one thousand pounds weight of merchantable coffee.

There are two methods in use of curing or drying the bean: The one is to spread the fresh coffee in the sun, in layers about five inches deep, on a sloping terrace, or platform of boards, with the pulp on the berry, which in a few days ferments and discharges itself into a strong acidulous moisture, and in this state the coffee is left, until it is perfectly dry—if the weather is favorable—it will be in about three weeks. The husks are afterwards separated from the seeds by a grinding-mill, hereafter to be described, or frequently by pounding them with pestles in troughs or huge wooden mortars. Coffee thus cured, weighs four per cent. heavier than if cured without the pulp.

The other method is to remove the pulp immediately as it comes from the tree. This is done by considerable weight moving round in the trough and bruising the skins of the coffee, so as to render them separable by the fans, though there is always a proportion left untouched. When it appears sufficiently bruised, it is taken out of the trough and put to the fan, which cleans the coffee from the chaff, and the seeds remaining unground are separated by sieves and returned to the mill, which will clear 1,500 lbs. coffee in a day.

MINING INTELLIGENCE.—It may possibly appear singular to some of our foreign readers to learn that we have here mines of gold, silver and copper, which would be found superior, if properly developed, to any in the world. We have recently heard the most glowing accounts of the success of some few Americans who have turned their attention to this lucrative branch of industry, and we can safely assert that had we in our midst a few of the enterprising, industrious and experienced miners of California, they would find in this country a reward worthy of their labors, and which the almost exhausted and over-worked regions of California cannot afford them.

REINFORCEMENTS.—We were yesterday agreeably surprised by the appearance at our wharf at an early hour in the morning of the steamer "La Virgen."—She had on board some fifty-five or sixty recruits under the command of Capt. W. A. Sutter, and a finer body of men it has seldom been our pleasure to look at. The various companies in garrison greeted them with cheers of welcome as they marched past their quarters. We understand that they are for the present stationed in the quarters of Company "D," formerly occupied by Capt. O'Neil's company.

A PARADE of the Rifle Battalion under command of Col. M. B. Skerrett, took place on the plaza on last Monday evening. The several companies comprising the Battalion presented a fine appearance and went through the manual of arms and maneuvers with all the tact and precision of veteran soldiers.

15th inst., as Capt. J. C. O'Neil's Company were about leaving, a slight difficulty occurred between two members of the company, named Saml. Elsworth (of pedestrian notoriety) and — Williams, when the latter threw a knife at the former, inflicting a wound which, though deemed but slight at the time, has since proved mortal. Elsworth died at about 7 o'clock last evening. He had the reputation of being a quiet, inoffensive man, and was well liked in the company.—We understand a court martial has been ordered to convene, for the trial of Williams, on the 19th inst.

We were much pleased to observe that the last steamers, both from the Atlantic and Pacific sides, brought among us a few families. We bid these American pioneer famailies a hearty welcome, and well know that from the liberal inducements held out by our government, the fertility of our soil and the salubrity of our climate, in a very short time hence the public lands will be densely inhabited by a thrifty and energetic army of emigrants to this country, who will reap everywhere a golden harvest in return for their industry.

On the evening of the 15th inst., Companies "D" and "B" (Captains Archibald and O'Neil), departed *en route* to Leon. The men looked well and presented a handsome military appearance as they defiled through our streets to the soul stirring sounds of their martial music. They carry with them our best wishes for their welfare.

BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—Here is one of the very many beautiful thoughts to which Fanny Forrester has given expression:

"O, let me die in the country, where I shall not fall like the single leaf of the forest unheeded; where those that love me need not mask their hearts to meet the careless multitude, and strive as a duty to forget me! Bury me in the country amid the prayers of the good and the tears of the loving; not in the damp dark vault, away from the sweet scented air, and the cheerful sunshine, but in the open fields, among the flowers, that I loved and cherished while living."

AMUSING ADVENTURES OF TWO M. C.'S.—At the Emperor Napoleon's Ball to Queen Victoria, Messrs. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and Morgan, of New York, members of Congress, who accompanied Mr. Piatt, Secretary of Legation, were taken to be Piatt's lackeys, and the servants whose duty it was to arrange the carriages in the court until the presentation had taken place, were attempting to place the two members in line, to await the close of the proceedings, and the return of their master, when Mr. Piatt returned and extricated them.

New Bedford, Mass., is said to be the richest city in the country. The number of voters is four thousand three hundred and sixteen, and the real and personal taxable property, amounts to twenty-five million eight hundred and nine thousand dollars.—This gives about six thousand dollars to each voter.

half an inch in thickness, and much snow has fallen in the mining or mountain regions. In this city the thermometer for several days has been in the neighborhood of thirty degrees Fahrenheit, which is the extreme limit of our winter climate.

Kelly, convicted of the murder of Howe, in El Dorado County, is to be hung in Sacramento on the 8th.

By an arrival from the Sandwich Islands, we learn that Geo. M. Chase, U. S. Consul at Lahina, is dead.

A difficulty occurred a few days since at Bidwell's Ranch, resulting in the death of five Indians and one white man. The Indians came into a store kept by Mr. Joseph Schaeffer, and asked for some flour, and demanded it without payment. Upon being refused, they immediately shot him down and killed him.—The white residents in the neighborhood gathered together and pursued the murderers, and succeeded in killing five of them.

A man by the name of John Item was killed in Stockton, by the explosion of a flouring mill.

From the mines we have the most cheering accounts. The recent rains have given the miners plenty of water, and therefore plenty of work.

The Legislature is to meet at Sacramento on the 7th inst., when the new Governor will be inaugurated.

The exports of wheat during the past year, has been quite large, equivalent to 152,566 barrels of flour. Australia and New York have furnished our principal market for surplus bread stuffs. The total amount of wheat raised in this State during the past year is estimated as high as 2,525,444 bushels. A much larger amount will doubtless be produced this year.

On the 20th of December, the U. S. Land Commission confirmed the claim of the Catholic Church, to the Mission Church buildings, the graveyards and orchards, and vineyards attached to them, in the twenty-one old Missions of California. Since then the claim made by Bishop Alemany, for one league of land in each Mission, on behalf of the Christian Indians, has been rejected.

The election for Aldermen in the Fourth and Seventh wards, resulted in the choice of H. B. Janes, and G. W. Bryant, the Know Nothing candidates,

A. C. Haskell, charged with embezzeling 4,000 from his employers, was discharged, no one appearing against him, and it is said he has gone to Nicaragua. The gamblers who had won the money paid it to his employers.

Joshua L. Silsbee, the Yankee comedian, died on the morning of the 2d.

Christmas and New Year's day were very generally observed in the city.

It is understood that a suit will soon be instituted for the possession of the celebrated Leidesdorff estate, for which the late Capt. Folsom held a deed from Anna Maria Sparks, who professed to be the mother of Leidesdorff. It is now stated that she was not, and a deed is on file here from parties residing in Copenhagen, and professing to be heirs of Leidesdorff, transferring the entire estate to a man named Nuger. The property is advertised for sale, with the remainder of Folsom's estate, on the 10th inst., but these proceedings may stop the sale.

A man named Henry Thimbley, a native of England, died very suddenly at the Mission, on the 25th ultimo.

Ivory M. Blood has been chosen Seagant of Police.

The body of James Henry, a sailor on board the Independence was found floating in the bay a few days since. The body of a Swede named Ola Larsen was also found.

The Post Office has been moved into the lower story of the Custom House building.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt in this city on the morning of the 2d.

Flour, per bbl.	\$35	none on sale.
Corn, per bush.	40c.	native.
Sugar, per lb. common brown.	5c.	native.
do do fair.	8c.	native.
do do white.	15c.	import.
Tea, black, per lb.	2 to 3	50c.
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.
do snap-shorts, per lb.	10c.	native.
Beef, per lb.	6c.	
Pork, on foot, per lb.	6c. to 10c.	
Chickens, per doz.	\$1	80c.
Fowls, per doz.	3	60c.
Eggs, per doz.	25c.	
Ship Bread, per bbl.	12	none on sale.
Milk, per qt.	15c.	
Boots, pegged, long.	6	—native.
do imp. per doz.	72	
Shoes do Jefferson, per pair	3	—native.
do do imp. per doz.	43	—native.
Segars, per 1000, German.	25	
do do do.	4	80c.
Tobacco, good, all used in segars,	—native.	
do imp. none on sale.	1	per lb.
Brandy, inf. qual. per gall.	8	
Whiskey, good Monong.	6	50c.
do Scotch.	6	50c.
Gin, per case, very inferior.	28	
Wine, Port, pr. gall. extra slender	5	
Madeira, per doz., very poor.	28	
Claret, Julien Medoc, per doz.	8	
do Commonest per doz.	7	
Muscate.	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 PORT.

GRANADA, Jan. 19th, 1856.

ARRIVED.

JANUARY 17—Yacht Gen. Walker, Capt. Russell, from Virgin Bay, with passengers.

Steamer La Virgin, from Virgin Bay, with passengers to the Government.

SAILED.

JANUARY 13—Schr Capt. Green, for Virgin Bay.

14.—Yacht Gen. Walker, Capt. Russell, for Virgin Bay, with passengers, mail and express.

18th.—Steamship La Virgin, for Virgin Bay.

SEMIWEEKLY PACKET BETWEEN GRANADA AND VIRGIN BAY.

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

J. R. SWIFT,

Captain of the Port.

Office adjoining that of the Director of Colonization.

d15 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.

d15 3m

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

The subscriber wishes respectfully to call the attention of parties about settling in Nicaragua to the fact that he is now prepared to act in the above capacity 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 responsible houses.

F. H. SIMPSON, N. Y.
Refers to Dr. G. A. Gauffau, U. S. Consul Realejo, Nicaragua.

j12-tf

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

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

WIEDEMANN & BESCHOR, IMPORTERS.—Have received by last steamer, a large assortment 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 Nicaraguense office.

DECREE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PATRICIO RIVAS,
President of the Republic,

RANADA, ENERO 19 1856.

DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES

Por la circular que ponemos á continuacion dirigida por el Gobierno de la República á los otros Gabinetes de la América-central se miran de relieve los principios adoptados por la Administracion del país para conseguir la felicidad de Nicaragua y la armonia y buena inteligencia con los otros Gobiernos de la familia centro-americana.

Nicaragua, pues, desea, quiere y pue-de conservar su soberanía, su independencia y la integridad de su territorio: desea y quiere igualmente que las demás Secciones de Centro-américa conserven esos mismos derechos en su capacidad de entidades políticas; y, con tal objeto las escita para tratar de la union tan necesaria entre EE. hermanos.

La conducta franca digna y liberal que observa el Gobierno Provisionario de Nicaragua es un hecho culminante que dá por tierra con las falsas imputaciones que por alguien se le hicieran de tener mias hostiles contra las demás Secciones de la América Central. La marcha de los sucesos comprobará mas y mas la verdad de nuestros asertos; y entonces podremos decir á voz en cuello con la Contemporanea del siglo 19. *Los hechos hablan mas alto que los razonamientos.*

Como se ha querido suponer por algunos que el Gobierno de la República no tiene la libertad é independencia necesaria para sus determinaciones, y esto es depresivo á su dignidad y decoro, nos ha aparecido conveniente manifestar al público; que semejante imputacion es falso de toda falcedad; y que si el Ejecutivo de vez en cuando escucha las opiniones de algunas autoridades de rango y personas notables, es porque desea ilustrar las suyas para asertar en sus providencias; cuya conducta en lugar de ser reprehensible es laudable, y es la misma que en los asuntos graves, vitales y difficiles han observado siempre los Gabinetes mas cultos, segun lo enseña la historia.

Al semblante de lo dicho creemos que la sensatez se convencerá de que las mias de la Administracion del país no son otras que las de que se conserven no solo la nacionalidad é independencia de Nicaragua, sino tambien las de los demás EE. de Centro—América.

Circular á los Gobiernos de Centro—América.

REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES.

2.º Nómbrase en su lugar Secretario de la Guerra al Sr. Ldo. don Francisco Baca con el sueldo de lei.

3.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde—Granada, enero 16 de 1856—Rivas."

Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion; esperando reciproco.—D. U. L.

el 19-tf.

FERRER.

X N.º 141.
REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION

Granada, enero 16 de 1856.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de

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

"El Gobierno

Habiéndose nombrado por acuerdo de esta fecha Ministro de la Guerra al Sr. Lic. don Francisco Baca quien actualmente desempeña la Prefectura del departamento Occidental; y siendo necesario subrogar en este destino otra persona de aptitud; en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

1.º Nómbrase Prefecto del departamento Occidental al Sr. don Ildefonso Montanvan con el sueldo de lei.

2.º El Sr. Ministro de Relaciones es encargado del cumplimiento de este acuerdo y de que se comunique á quienes corresponde—Granada, enero 16 de 1856—Rivas."

Y lo inserto á U. para su conocimiento, publicacion y circulacion.

el 19-tf

FERRER.

X N.º 126.
REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION

Granada, enero 8 de 1856.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de

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

"El Gobierno,

Con presencia de la renuncia que ha hecho del destino de Prefecto de este departamento el Sr. Coronel don Trinidad Salazar; en uso de sus facultades,

ACUERDA:

1.º Admítense la dimision hecha por el expresado Sr. Coronel Salazar.

2.º Se nombra en su lugar Prefecto de este departamento al Sr. don Fernando Guzman.

3.º El Ministro de Relaciones es encargado del cumplimiento del presente acuerdo—Granada, enero 8 de 1856—Rivas."

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

el 19-tf.

FERRER.

X N.º 144.
REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE REACCIONES

Granada, enero 17 de 1856.

N.º 111.

REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

X Granada, diciembre 29 de 1855.

Señor

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

"El Presidente Provisionario de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

Siendo de urgente necesidad proporcionar recursos para sostener el orden de la República; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

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 adjudicacion forzosa de tabaco decretada, que sea en dinero ó efectos mercantiles como está prevenido 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 cumplan 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 exijirán 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 expendio 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 sién el que en ellas exista; el que comprase á otra persona, caerá en comiso á beneficio del denunciante y aprehensor, exceptuando los cueros que ingresaran 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 cuatro por ciento de comisión; y tanto a ellos como los Subdelegados pasaran 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 abasto necesario en los lugares de consumo, y además informarán

Compañía, y que no ha habido mas que cuatro personas que hayan tomado pasaje de Nueva York para Nicaragua, dos de estas van con el objeto de construir un molino pequeño, lo cual no me parece ser una violacion de la lei. El meeting de que U. me habla es cosa desconocida para mí. He tenido dos entrevistas con el Honorable Parker H. French, en las cuales él me ha hecho alusion al decreto de colonización recientemente dado por el Gobierno de Nicaragua y me manifestó el deseo de que la Compañía de transito rebajase el valor del pasaje á Nicaragua, de tal manera que facilitase á los colonos la emigración á su Estado. En conformidad con sus deseos, se ha hecho un rebajo, asegurándonos él de su parte que ninguna persona se embarcaría portando armas, ó que tubiesen ideas de alistarse en el servicio militar de Nicaragua. Yo manifesté al Sr. French que podrían tomar pasaje en vapores de la Compañía todas aquellas personas que quisiesen expatriarse para ir á domiciliarse en Nicaragua. El transportar á personas de esta clase es el deber y el deseo de la Compañía. Sin embargo hombres armados, ó designados para alistarse en el servicio militar de Nicaragua, ó de cualesquiera otro Estado, ni los llevamos ni pensamos llevarlos. No se equivoca U. al asegurar que yo ignore de que halla municiones de guerra á bordo de nuestros vapores. Ninguno de los miembros de la Compañía ha oido jamás hablar de tales municiones, ni saben que existan abordo. Es muy fácil ratificar este aserto, yendo hacer el registro de uno de nuestros buques que actualmente se halla en el puerto.

Sin embargo, me parece conveniente advertir á U. que en caso que el Gobierno de Nicaragua quisiese mandar "municiones de guerra" abordo de cualesquiera de nuestros vapores, para el servicio del Estado, siempre llevarímos dichas "municiones" con tal que se nos pague el valor de su flete, sin meternos averiguar cual sea el partido ó quienes las personas que actualmente componen el Gobierno de aquel Estado. La Compañía de transito, es un cuerpo colegiado, creado por las leyes de Nicaragua, y siempre reconocerá al Gobierno que establezca la voluntad popular del Estado; y la conducta de la Compañía á este respecto nunca será restringida en lo menos por el Gobierno de los EE. UU. En caso que este Gobierno creyese conveniente para su política pública ó privada, rehusar el reconocimiento del actual Gobierno de Nicaragua, nunca mirariamos esto como presidente que estuviésemos obligados á seguir, ni tampoco lo seguiríamos: nuestro deber es muy claro: debemos lealtad al Gobierno de Nicaragua, y todas las obligaciones que nos impone esta lealtad, sabremos desempeñarlas á la letra.

lesquier clase que este sea, como también cualquier modificación ó cambio que de este se quiera hacer, son cuestiones que afectan solamente á aquel Estado, y que solamente ellos quedan decidir. No hay mas que un solo Gobierno allí al presente, y este existe por la voluntad soberana del Pueblo. Dejarán de existir las leyes de Nicaragua no habrá tribunales civiles y habrá que borrar del mapa del Mundo al Estado entero, solamente porque el Gobierno de los EE. UU. se le anota no reconocer á un Gobierno que el no tiene poder para establecer ni autoridad para disolver?

"La Compañía de transito" no ha ayudado á establecer este Gobierno pero, una vez establecido, y no habiendo otro en el Estado, ni prespectiva de que pueda haberlo, le debemos obediencia, y á él solamente debemos pedir la protección consignada en nuestra escritura autentica para el goce de nuestros privilegios. De otra manera no seríamos mas que un cuerpo colegiado en un estado sin Gobierno, y bajo leyes sin subalternos que las administran.

Despues de una Manifestacion tan franca de mi manera de opinar, sobre las cuestiones sugeridas en su carta, sería talvez inútil el manifestar á U. que de ninguna manera estamos de acuerdo en su opinion de que la "transportacion" de personas que pretenden tomar posesion de las tierras de Nicaragua, bajo este apparente deseo, sea uno de los actos de principiar á poner en pie, ó procurar, ó facilitar los medios para la invacion de aquel Estado, cuyo acto está prohibido por el Estatuto. Este razonamiento, tal vez lo podrá entender mejor, cuando se me enseñe la manera por la cual un Estado puede ser "invadido" por las mismas personas á quienes se ha convocado que vengan, sin armas, sin intenciones hostiles, y que el mismo Estado les paga para que vengan.

Hai sin embargo una parte de su carta que yo no comprendo, U. me informa que hace algún tiempo que U. había llamado mi atencion sobre "una tentativa ó violacion de la lei, por personas transportadas en nuestros buques, y que mi vigilancia y actividad no fueron suficientes para impedir se contraviniere á nuestras leyes de neutralidad.

Segun mi conocimiento, (y creo que tambien segun el suyo), no ha habido todavía una sola persona de las transportadas en nuestros buques que jamas haya "hecho una tentativa de violacion de lei" ni tampoco ha habido una contravencion á nuestras leyes de neutralidad, "directa ó indirectamente, ya sea por la Compañía ó por las personas transportadas á Nicaragua por nuestros buques. Cual sea el acto, pues, ó en que ocasion hemos jamas contribuido á una contravencion de nuestras leyes de neutralidad.

Señor:
El Supremo Gobierno Provisional que actualmente dirige los destinos de Nicaragua cuenta ya en el dia con un firme apoyo para sostener la paz y tranquilidad de sus habitantes sin la posible alteracion en el porvenir, y para proteger las libertades públicas conforme á las instituciones de un Gobierno Republicano.

Bajo esta egida, su firme proposito es procurar por medios prudentes y adecuados el progreso y felicidad de todos los nicaraguenses y mantener la buena armonia y fraternidad con todos los Gobiernos centro-americanos, cuya suerte está perfectamente identificada con la de Nicaragua.

Este sincero sentimiento auxiliado por la opinion pública, revela el universal deseo de que se una cordialmente la gran familia centro-americana; se evidencia por la reciente expresion oficial de sus respectivos Gobiernos: y pues que ya sonó la hora en que Centro-América despertándose de su letargo, manifiesta propensiones de union fraternal, mi Gobierno acoje con gozo inefable estas demostraciones sujeridas por la opinion pública, por que de esta suerte asegura de una manera estable, su cara independencia, su integridad territorial y su respetabilidad en el exterior.

En tal concepto, á nombre de mi Gobierno, tengo el honor de dirijirme al de esa República, por el respetable conductor de US., con el objeto de exitarlo, bien para que reciba un Comisionado que se le mande, ó para que acredeite una persona cerca de este Gabinete á fin de tratar y concluir dignamente el asunto de union tan vital é interesante para todo Centro-América.

Espero tener la satisfaccion de que el Sr. Ministro elevará este despacho al conocimiento del Supremo Magistrado de esa República, y que aceptará los votos de mi mas distinguida consideracion.

D. U. L.
e19-tf
F. FERRER.

N.º 139.
REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO
DE GOBERNACION.

Granada, enero 16 de 1856.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de.

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

"El Gobierno,

Considerando justas las causales espuestas por el Ldo. don Sebastian Salinas para renunciar el destino de Secretario de la Guerra; y siendo necesario nombrar una persona de capacidad y patriotismo que la subrogue; en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

I.º Admitese la renuncia que del Ministerio de la Guerra hace el Sr. Ldo. don Sebastian Salinas.

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

"El Gobierno,
Considerando justo que los gendarmes disfruten el mismo sueldo que los militares; en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

1.º Desde el 1.º de febrero próximo gozará la fuerza de gendarmes del sueldo señalado en la tarifa militar decretada en 3 de junio de 1853.

2.º El Sr. Ministro de Hacienda es encargado del cumplimiento de este acuerdo, y de que se comunique á quienes corresponden—Granada, enero 17 de 1856.—RIVAS."

Y de orden suprema lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion, esperando recibo—D. U. L.
e19-tf

FERRER.

VICE CONSULADO BRITANICO.

El Realejo, enero 10 de 1856.

Sr.

Tengo que acusar con toda satisfaccion recibo de su carta oficial fecha 3 de noviembre ultimo, la cual ha llegado á mis manos hasta ahora solamente la duplicada, conteniendo para el conocimiento de este consulado copia de un tratado celebrado entre los Jefes de las fuerzas beligerantes los Generales Ponceano Corral y Guillermo Walker para el restablecimiento de la paz y el de un Gobierno Provisional bajo la presidencia de don Patricio Rivas.

Como testigo ocular de todos los horrores, y de los eventos que han ocurrido en este desgraciado país desde el principio de la revolucion en mayo de 1854, ninguno puede apreciar mejor que yo el restablecimiento del orden y quietud, y es de esperarse que por los esclarecidos miembros del gabinete que están ahora en el poder la prosperidad será traída al umbral de sus habitantes los mas indigentes. Persuádase U. que el Gobierno de su Magestad Británica se inclinará en igual simpatía mientras que los asuntos del país sean conducidos de acuerdo con los usos y en conformidad á las leyes de las naciones.

Con todo, por el próximo correo trasmitiré al Sr. encargado de negocios de S. M. B. en Centro-América Sr. "Carlos Lemor Wyke," residente en Guatemala, el tratado con su favorecida comunicacion, para su conocimiento é instrucciones.

Tengo el honor de ser de U. Sr. muy obediente servidor.

(Firmado) Tomas Manning.

Encargado del Vice Consulado.

A S. E. el Señor don Máximo Jerez Secretario de Relaciones del Supremo Gobierno Provisional.

al Ministerio de Hacienda cada quince dias sobre el número de ganado realizado, con expresion de sus fierros y sus dueños: estenderán boletos á los compradores para que por este medio acreden las compras ante los Receptores y Comisarios de Alcabalas, quienes en vista de ellos libraran los que corresponden para constancia de haber pagado el derecho 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, sufrián una multa de cincuenta pesos en dinero por cada vez que esto se averigue.

Art. 8.º Todo gasto para la venta del ganado en los mercados, inclusive el cuatro por ciento de comision que corresponde á los agentes, será de cuenta de los deudores adjudicatarios, y los Subdelegados de Hacienda cuidarán de que el pedido que á estos hagan sea bajo la seguridad de que mas bien del producto neto resulte un superabundante contingente para restituirselos.

Art. 9.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde—Dado en Granada, á 29 de diciembre de 1855—PATRICIO RIVAS—Al Sr. Ministro del despacho de Hacienda.

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

e12-tf

Con respecto á la interpretacion que U. da sobre "el tratado Cleyton Bulwer" ni soy de su opinion, ni podré serlo. Y cuando U. dice que "yo debo saber bien que por los artículos de la convencion entre los EE. UU. y el Gobierno de la gran Bretaña, los EE. UU. se obligan á reprimir todos los ensayos que se hagan para colonizar el territorio de Nicaragua," me veo en la obligacion de manifestar que no se, no he sabido, ni nunca sobre que tal cosa haya existido. Por la convencion á que U. hace alusion, nunca ha sido el designio de los EE. UU. ni el de la Gran Bretaña; el "reprimir todos los ensayos" ó cualesquiera ensayo para colonizar el territorio de Nicaragua por individuos particulares.

El Artículo I.º del tratado de 19 de abril de 1850, al cual U. alude, dice "los Gobiernos de los EE. UU. y la Gran Bretaña, no podrian, ni el uno ni el otro, ocupar, fortificar, ó colonizar ó asumir ó ejercer cualesquier dominio sobre Nicaragua". Con una ojeada cuidadosa que U. de al tratado U. descubrirá que la prohibicion de "colonizar" se refiere únicamente á los dos Gobiernos en sus respectivos caracteres como cuerpos colegiados. Un ensayo hecho por el honorable Parker H. French, obedeciendo las órdenes del Gobierno de Nicaragua, á quien él representa, para mandar colonos á Nicaragua, para que se naturalisen en Nicaragua, no puede de ninguna manera interpretarse, segun mi modo de ver como una "colonizacion" ni por los EE. UU. ni por la Gran Bretaña. El tratado en cuestion no se arroga la facultad que seria ridicula de prescribir á Nicaragua, si debe ó no colonizar su territorio, y en caso de hacerlo, señalarse quienes deban ser los colonos y de donde deben venir. Estas cuestiones solamente pueden ser resueltas por el voto soberano de Nicaragua, cuyo ejercicio no lo ha delegado ni á los EE. UU. ni á la Gran Bretaña.

U. ademas se opone á la autoridad que pueda tener el Coronel French, por razon de que la fuente de donde se dice proceden los halagos para colonizar á Nicaragua no está reconocida por este Gobierno como procedente del Gobierno de Nicaragua.

Por lo que consierne á la validez del actual Gobierno de Nicaragua, es tal vez de mucha felicidad que no dependa esta del reconocimiento que de ella haga el Gobierno de Washington. El pueblo Nicaraguense tiene la autoridad y el poder de establecer su propio Gobierno; y ya lo han establecido. Será una cosa nueva para ellos, como lo es para mí tambien que los EE. UU. pudiesen en manera alguna inspeccionar ó restringir sus acciones politicas. Siempre que haya que establecer un Gobierno en Nicaragua de cuan-

dad" intencionalmente ó sin intencion, no se me ha informado absolutamente; así pues niego la verdad de tal acusacion, con toda la fuerza que el idioma puede dar á la denegacion.

Cuando el Presidente hacia los esfuerzos mas recomendables para impedir la salida de Enrique L. Kinney en su expedicion de pillage sobre Nicaragua, la Compañia como U. mui bien sabe, se cundo esos mismos esfuerzos rehusando llevar ni un solo hombre á Nicaragua, apesar que habia sentenares que pagaban su pasaje para dicho Estado. Y en mas de una ocasión, pasajeros que habian pagado su pasaje hasta California y que deseaban quedarse en San Juan del Norte, se les obligó por nuestros Capitanes y agentes, segun instrucciones recibidas de la Compañia, á que continuasen hasta California ó regresasen á Nueva York. Si el fin que U. se propone en su carta, y su objeto fuese el de impedir que hombres armados ó desarmados, vayan á Nicaragua con un designio militar, ya sea que se hayan alistado aqui ó que fuesen á alistarse allá, puede U. contar para esto con toda la libre, y sincera cooperacion de la Compañia de transito. Con nuestro conocimiento no se embarcarán hombres que tengan tales designios. Pero, para evitar una mala inteligencia, me es forzoso decir á U. que nosotros llevamos todas las personas que paguen su pasaje aunque su objeto sea el ir á acogerse ó por la invitacion de cualquier decreto de colonizacion dado por cualquier Gobierno, no importa quien fuere el que lo administre, en tanto que él sea el único Gobierno existente en aquel Estado.

Con mucho respeto de U. &

J. L. White.

Al Honorable J. M. McKeon Procurador.
Distritorial de los EE. UU.

A. D. Despues de haber escrito la presente he visto la carta de U. publicada en el Herald, y tambien una conversacion que tubo lugar entre U. y el honorable Parker H. French, en la cual U. amenaza de disolver nuestra linea. Si yo hubiese sido sabedor de esta bravata importante, mi respuesta habria sido de un caracter mui diferente. Cuanto mas pronto empiese U. esta magnanima empresa tanto mas breve sabrá U. que estas amenazas grandiloquas no nos infunden temor. En tanto que obedescamos las leyes del país, como siempre lo hemos hecho y continuaremos haciendolo, nada tendremos que temer de la justicia ó de la venganza de los oficiales empleados subalternos del Gobierno.

J. L. White.

UNIVERSIDAD DE LEON.

En aquella ciudad: se elijó el 1.^o de noviembre del año ppdo. con arreglo á las constituciones universitarias al Rector y consiliarios y resultaron electos— Para Rector el Señor Salinas (Sebastian) y para consiliarios los Señores Francisco y Jesus Baca, Salinas (Basilio) Mateo Arrieta, Pedro Solis, Presbítero Apolonio Oroso, Teodoro Delgadillo y José Masis; y tenemos el placer de comunicar al público que tanto el Señor Rector como el claustro de Doctores y Consiliarios, se ocupan de dar el lleno á sus importantes funciones, y que en consecuencia la juventud estudiosa está dedicada á sus tareas desde el dia 12 del citado mes de noviembre, prometiendo así, llenar las esperanzas de la Patria, que vé en la Ilustracion la fuente de su prosperidad y bienestar. Tenemos tambien el gusto de informar al público que en dicha Universidad han comenzado á tener efecto los exámenes anuales, y que en ellos han brillado los talentos de cursantes de Doctores don Agustin Guerrero y don Vicente Heredia y el de los cursantes de Filosofia José María Chaves y Tomas Duarte, cuyos exámenes tuvieron lugar en la mañana y tarde del domingo 6 del corriente. El dia siguiente 7 se reunió el honorable Claustro de Doctores y Consiliarios en el Oratorio de la Universidad, y allí el Señor Rector anuncio á la concurrencia de estudiastes y porcion considerable de individuos de la misma Universidad, que el Señor Consiliario Delgadillo estaba destinado á pronunciar un discurso alusivo á la apertura de las clases despues de las vacaciones de la pascua de Natividad; y estando el Señor Delgadillo en la Catedra dijo:... Señores. *Ignorantia est tenebra mundi; et per sapientes mundus illuminatur, ideo individuorum nationum et humanitatis est, sapientes posidere ut sicut fhari magna fiant.*

La Ignorancia cubre al mundo de Tinieblas; y el Sabio es el Sol que las disipa, por tanto; á los individuos, á las naciones y á la humanidad entera, importa tener sabios, que cual elevadas lumbres, las conduzcan á su engrandecimiento y esplendor—Penetrada de esta sublime idea, la sociedad nicaraguense, ha mirado siempre la ilustracion de la juventud como la mas vital de sus imponentes obligaciones, como el manjantil mas fecundo de donde fluyen los diversos raudales de goces que dulcifican la vida social, como el punto céntrico en que jiran las halagueñas esperanzas, de nuestra suerte futura como el germen de la rejuvenescion nacional que desenvolviera sus verdes follajes, para refrescar bajo sus gratas sombras los cansados miembros de nuestra acongojada patria, como la sec-

con las inspiraciones del saber, como se desenvuelve el genio de los poetas al ennobecer su fantacia con los alegres presentimientos que les brinda la naturaleza.

"Venid, Jóvenes todos, entrad á las célebres aulas de esta augusta universidad á beber los principios que transforman al hombre, de hombre en dios de los mismos hombres, porque." Las ciencias y las Artes, como dice el inmortal Valle, son las que ponen la naturaleza entera á los pies del hombre, las que le dan el cetro del mar y de la tierra." Recordad que que así como en ellas se hicieron grandes los Larcinagás, los Ruices, los Samoras, los Lopez, los Quiñones y otras nobilidades cuyos nombres viven aun en el templo de la fama. Vosotros tambien sereis acreedores de igual estima, cuando hayais llegado á la cima de la perfeccion científica. Entones vuestros consejos servirán de protección al pobre para mejorar su suerte, de guia al ignorante para no ser víctima del dolo, de instrucción al rico para convinar sus cálculos y engrozar sus caudales, de máximas á los mandatarios para reuir con sabiduría y justicia, de modelo á los pueblos para hacerles morales y obedientes, y de Angel á las naciones para anunciarles su dicha ó desventura. "Con razon dice el mismo Valle" no puede haber riqueza, poder, ni prosperidad sin ilustración—Porque ella es la fuente de donde fluye la riqueza, el primer bello de las sociedades políticas y el ornamento mas grande de los pueblos y el gran Literato que á la vez nos preside en su memorable mensaje á la Legislatura de 51. "La ilustración, dice, semejante al caudoso padre de las aguas del Egipto, que en magestuoso curso viene desde remotas Regiones, comunicando fertilidad y vida á los desiertos africanos, dá á los pueblos libertad, abundancia y poder."

Ved aquí pues evidentemente confirmado que á vosotros es aquienes está reservada la gloria de hacer felices á los individuos, á las naciones, y á la humanidad entera; *Quia Ignorantia est tenebra mundi; et per sapientes mundus illuminatus, ideo individuorum nationum et humanitatis est sapientes posidere ut sicut fhari magna fiant.* Mirad, cuanta razon tiene la patria para fijar en vosotros las apacibles miradas de su halagueño porvenir, ella se contempla edificando en vosotros una muralla inmarcesible que surcará el arbol de la paz en la que se estrellarán los que osaren minarle, y al que ningun Gigante podrá dislocar por que sus ramas se esconderán en las nubes y se enlazarán con los ángulos del firmamento. Si, porque dentro de vosotros se levantarán un héroe que cual otro Moises, esconderá bajo el polvo á los que intenten enterrar el puñal de sus maldades en el corazón de esta madre comun, y sobre sus cenizas colocará el Pabellón

idea exacta, ni escudriñar el por qué de nuestras revoluciones políticas—El partido que pregoná en el país esas mismas ideas, y que es el contra nuestra bandera, queriendo ser franco debería entrar al debate sin las especies basardas con que desvia y lleva á otro terreno las mas palpitan tes cuestiones, pues si en los europeos es deisculpable por la distancia é ignorancia de los hechos hacer uso de tales sofismas, entre nosotros no rige esa excepcion, por mas fundamentales é invulnerables que se supongan los argumentos de dicho partido. Mas como esto no es creible y debe esperarse que nuestros pro-hombres sigan sus ideas y su empeño, se hace inevitable el choque de opiniones diversas, choque que el partido liberal á que pertenecemos jamas ha esquivado, convencido de que de la libre discusion sale la realidad de las cosas.

Una serie no interrumpida de acontecimientos preparados y consumados por el antiguo partido servil retrógrado de Centro-América ha hecho concebir probablemente la idea de la dominacion absoluta y perpetua del país, haciendo su víctima al partido republicano progresista. A este respecto, mucho hemos aducido, y no faltará ocasión de consignarlo tambien en el discurso de los artículos que nos proponemos escribir, una vez que esos hechos son tan prominentes en los anales de la patria. Mas siendo lo principal en la actual crisis, traer á la vista algunas consideraciones relativas á la supuesta invasion de yankees en Nicaragua, comenzarémos á hacer observaciones sobre los trabajos de los conservadores que al paso que quisieran que detestáramos la amistad y la asistencia americana, han deseado y desean el protectorado monárquico las mas veces europeo.

El emperador Iturbide reinaba en Méjico cuando se proclamó la independencia de la América-Central—¿Quienes se acojieron á su gracia é introdujeron la falange extranjera que subyugaso los pueblos libres para perpetuar su dominacion como la tenia á la sombra de la España? La historia nos dice que los hombres de principios absolutistas. Sin embargo la razon y la justicia triunfo y pudimos entrar al carril de una sana y conveniente política, siguiendo las instituciones liberales adecuadas á los pueblos que aspiran á una alta posición social. Algunos dicen que esto nos perdió, pero el buen sentido, la experiencia misma está demostrando que nos perdió el enojo de aquellos hombres absolutistas que no siendo bastante frances ni magnánimos para resignarse en su adversa suerte, juraron vengarse á cualquier costa, falseando los principios establecidos, deprimiendo á los que los han sostenido con la mayor buena fe, y

con mucha festinacion, y con demasiado peligro para los pueblos inofensivos de la República que quisieren ser pacíficos y neutrales. Ese lenguaje es una provocacion á que no dan lugar los hechos. Hablando así, no solo por la idea que nos hemos formado de la revolucion de Nicaragua sino atendidos al recto juicio de otras personas. Con efecto, si aquel Estado hubiese sido invadido, y peligrase la Independencia y aun la religion por el desorden y la violencia, por las tendencias y el extranjerismo, ¿por qué motivo el venerable sacerdote don Hilario Heredia gobernador del Obispado de Nicaragua encomiando la paz y el orden que se disfruta de resultados de la toma de Granada, no solo felicita á su Gobierno sino al jeneral Walker que dió cima á tan grande empresa? Por qué si los sucesos de Nicaragua son desesperados y tristes, los ciudadanos libres de Guatemala, apesar de la distancia, por conducto del Jeneral Carrasco felicitan pública y espontaneamente al Gobierno nicaraguense y al jeneral que se halla á la cabeza del ejército libertador? ¿Porqué motivo, en fin, si la Independencia peligra, el Benemérito jeneral Cabanas Presidente constitucional de Honduras, tan amigo y defensor de ella, reconoce el Gobierno del Sr. Rivas y no se niega á recibir los honores que se le rinden por el ejército que comanda el Sr. Walker? Y si estos argumentos son de un poder irrecusable no lo es menos de que en Nicaragua hai un Gobierno del país que obra en calidad de Centro-American, el cual recibirá un agravio cada vez que se abriguen sospechas de estar traicionando á la nacion. ¿Se quieren mas pruebas? Lease de nuevo el Remitido nicaraguense que se haya al principio de este número, escrito, segun los conservadores, bajo el poder del filibusterismo. Las últimas palabras de esta pieza notable que piensa en Centro-América independiente, dice: "Gracias á la Divina Providencia, hemos encontrado amigos y aliados en los Norteamericanos, bajo el mando de su digno jeneral Walker, y unidos con ellos, haremos respetar nuestro Gobierno y nuestra patria sagrada, haremos temblar á los que tuviesen la osadia de violarla, y haremos reconocer no solo nuestra divisa "Nicaragua Independiente" sino tambien la otra de "Centro-América Independiente."

Es pues una inventiva del partido aristocrático la decantada invasion de yankees en Nicaragua. Los norte-americanos que hai allí, es visto que reconocen al Gobierno del Sr. don Patricio Rivas, y que van dando respetabilidad á las leyes patrias republicanas, muchas veces á punto de desaparecer en manos de los conservadores que desean reyes y monarquías. El Jeneral Walker declarando al Ministro de los Estados Unidos sus principios y sus fines dice, que es demócrata y que sostendrá

contenida por el temor de la lei; y por desgracia hai demasiados á quienes pueda decirse como Horacio: *Pero el miedo de la horca hace vuestra equidad.*

La clase elevada de los hombres gobernada por el temor de la opinion, este miedo es, para ella, frequentemente mas fuerte que las leyes, y aun mas poderoso que la religion.

Dios, la naturaleza y los reyes han prohibido el desafio, bajo la doble pena de la muerte y de una desgracia eterna; pero la opinion hace consistir la verguenza en la denegacion del combate, y el duelo existe contra la voluntad de los reyes, de la naturaleza y de Dios.

Dichoso el pais en que las leyes y la opinion co-cuerdan como otras veces en Esparta y en Roma; entonces es cuando se ven grandes virtudes y grandes hombres; en todas las demás partes se hallan acciones brillantes y hombres célebres; pero no se encuentra aquella unidad de principios, aquella firmeza en la conducta, aquella justicia en la distribucion de la verguenza y del vituperio, que dan á todo un pueblo un carácter heróico y nacional.

¿Cómo se ha de hacer seguir un camino recto á los hombres, cuando el del bien y del mal no está irrevocable y uniformemente fijado? ¿Quién puede determinar su marcha, cuando la opinion del guerrero es distinta de la del ciudadano, cuando la lei civil permite lo que prohíbe la lei religiosa? Y qué funesta confusión no debemos temer en un siglo y en un país en que la filosofia, la creencia, la fe, el honor, la libertad se disputan la autoridad, hablan y mandan en lenguas distintas? ¿Qué bandera ha de seguirse cuando llevan todas la imagen de la opinion pública de la cual cada partido se declara órgano, de la cual cada pasion se cree intérprete?

Seremos grandes y dichosos cuando de todas estas opiniones se haga un solo lio, una sola antorcha de todas nuestras luces; pues, si nada es mas útil que el miedo de la opinion pública, nada es mas fuerte que el miedo de las opiniones divergentes y opuestas.

CANTO.

que el que suscribe dedica á su compatriota el Sr. Presbítero Dr. don

RAFAEL JEREZ

en su inauguracion al canonicato el dia 23 de diciembre de 1855.

Ilustre Sacerdote del Eterno, Honrado Ciudadano, amigo fiel, Sumiso y obediente entre los hijos, Amante de los pueblos y la lei.

Hoi que te cines otro nuevo laurel, Hoi, yo te canto; pues tu hermosa cien Se alza risueña, como siempre humilde Orlando aun sobre si nuevo laurel.

dion privilegiada que ha de producir los ancianos depositarios de la confianza pública, los centinelas de la salud comunal y los Apóstoles del santuario: asemejándola á la escogida porción de Israel, hasta en haberla estatuido providencias parciales, consiliarios ilustrados, y un Rector experto lleno de sabiduría, para que (á la manera del gran caudillo Hebreo asociado con los mas venerables de aquella nación santa) vigile por la prosperidad, orden y progreso de tan rico establecimiento, sin negarle aquellos moderados desahogos y competentes recreos, que la naturaleza consiente á la edad juvenil para que despues de tan prudentes distracciones, en que el espíritu recupera un inmenso caudal de fuerzas, se entreguen con mas ardor, energía y entusiasmo, á sus faenas literarias. ¡Y qué días mas bellos! ¡Qué época mas encantadora! podria ostentarse á la grata consideracion de la juventud Nicaraguense por nuestra constitucion universitaria, que aquella en que, naciera el deseado de las gentes, el anunciado en las promesas bíblicas y esperado con tanta impaciencia por todos los justos! ¡Qué época mas encantadora! que aquella en que la imaginacion dibuja la cuna de un hombre bajado del cielo, que sin armas, sín auxilios humanos conquista las naciones, que sorprenden al mundo con sus maravillas y deja silenciosa la tierra con su presencia.... que arranca de raiz el cetro de la tiranía, que oprimiera al linaje de Adán, y comprueba los titulos de su mision sobre-humana muriendo en un madero y articulando entre sus últimos gemidos ¡Amor! ¡Perdon! ¡ha! jóvenes; ¡Cuantos momentos de júbilo! ¡Cantas horas de dulces recuerdos! ¡Cuantos días de sentimientos divinos! ¡Feliz vuestra memoria que se ha acordado de su Dios y le ha traído acá abajo para hacerle adorar! Mas como todo lo que hai bajo el Cielo tiene su medida, *omnia tempus habet et suis spatiis transemit sub Cœlo*" También vuesta alegría tiene su término. Y he aquí la obligacion sagrada que en esta mañana desempeña la nación nicaraguense, al pronunciar por conducto de su ilustre universidad, "el inicio de sus tareas científicas en el presente año. Hé aquí el acuerdo en virtud del cual su mui honorable Rector se sirvió nombrarme para que os dirijiese la palabra en el acto solemne de su declaracion.

Abierto está ya, pues, el santuario de la civilizacion. Venid, amables jóvenes, venid, acercaos á recibir las lecciones de la ilustracion para que vuestrós talentos se abran como se abren las flores del campo al recibir las gotas del rocío: Para que vuestrós entendimientos se enciendan con el calor de las ciencias como se enciende el color de las Mariposas á la vista de los nacientes rayos de la aurora: Para que vuestro corazon se desenvuelva

de la libertad, del orden y de la moralidad, que son los simblos de nuestra futura grandeza. Empero vivid persuadidos jóvenes que sin religion no hai civilizacion, sin trabajo no hai ciencia. Elegíos por compañeros en vuestra vida literaria por que ellos son los que han distinguido á los jeníos tutelares que brillando cual los Astros del imperio en la República de las letras, han legado á la posteridad sus líneas haciéndose de esta manera los habitantes de todos los siglos y los Maestros de todas las generaciones. Imitadles pues, y mereceréis como ellos ser condecorados con el gran título de SABIOS.

DIJE.

CRISIS POLITICA EN LA AMERICA CENTRAL.

Artículo 1º

Llegada al fin á presentarse en nuestro país una crisis importante, que si los pocos periódicos nacionales que se publican no han tenido la franqueza para observarla en su verdadero punto de vista, no por eso ha dejado de seguir en silencio natural. Es mui de creerse que en tal crisis nos observa todo el mundo, queriendo descubrir allá á lo lejos una entidad política próxima á eclipsar su nombre, agregando una estrella mas á la gran República de los Estados Unidos, porque á este fin, las mil veces de la propagadan servil de Centro-América ha empeñado su influjo y astucia dentro y fuero del país, hablando de la política interna con el carácter mas intolerante, ciego y terco que cuadra bien con sus miras, así como halaga los intereses de las naciones monárquicas europeas. Por esto es que en dichas naciones tambien el órgano de la publicidad consagra largos artículos á lo que en su sentido, y no olvidándose de Walker, Kianey y yankees, traducen por los derechos de las clases originarias y DISTINGUIDAS de Centro-América, hallando á mano el medio mas comun de atacar con personalidades las ideas opuestas: con invectivas los hechos que nuestros ojos ven desarrollarse de otra manera, y con desplazamiento y horror, las especies que á los oídos del hombre pensador y amigo del progreso suenan con una vibración mui diferente.

Llegó pues, la hora de que la prensa nacional tome esas cuestiones tan vitales á su cargo, sin respicencia á las voces de las naciones extranjeras de Europa que ni tienen derecho de sojuzgarnos ni de temernos en tutoría para esperar que sigamos al pie de la letra sus deseos en aquellas cosas que á nosotros toca, y que son esencialmente americanas; y sobre lo cual es seguro que no han podido todavía formarse una

preparando su reaccion con todos sus odios y sus venganzas. Hé aquí la historia contemporanea sin que en lo dicho quepa embuste.

Esa eterna venganza pues, buscada con empeño y á cualquier costa no ha conocido límites: produjo la persecucion del esclarecido Barrundia y sus consocios que con el mayor esmero copiaron lo mejor de las leyes de los Estados Unidos en que están basadas las constituciones de los Estados de nuestro continente: produjo el encono contra las que antes eran provincias y hoy Estados independientes por que no suscribieron sus planos ni admitieron su dominacion, llegando al extremo de intentar á sangre y fuego su conquista. Ahí estan los escombros de Comayagua, y los vestijios en los pueblos del Salvador. Mui frezca está la absorcion del Estado de los Altos & &. Fuertes dichos Estados por la union, conocieron los absolutistas que era preciso avasallarlos y amenazarlos por medio de la noble fuerza y de la alianza extranjera para hacerles sentir y conocer sus proyectos.

Aquí comienza á desarrollarse mas que en ninguna otra época su antipatía contra los norte-americanos, pues habiendo elegido los aristócratas como caudillo á un cónsul inglés que á nombre de su Gobierno se le vió tomar posesion de algunos territorios nacionales centro-americanos, el ilustre Presidente Taylor de los Estados Unidos quiso poner término á tales avances con las estipulaciones Clayton Bulwer, por mui embrollado que piensan los conservadores estuvo su sentido literal. ¡Quien ignora y puede reducir á duda el inmenso beneficio que

en Centro-américa la libertad y los derechos del pueblo. Contestando al Ilmo. Sr. Herodocia, sobre religion le asegura que, sin el auxilio de sentimientos y maestros religiosos no puede haber buen Gobierno; por que el temor de Dios es el cimiento de toda organizacion social y política, y que las opiniones por las cuales ha luchado en Nicaragua, crec firmemente son deducciones legítimas de las doctrinas immaculadas del Redentor. En Dios pongo, dice, toda mi esperanza para el suceso feliz de la causa en que estoy empeñado y para el sostén de los principios que defiendo.

Y si tales cosas resuelve la revolucion de Nicaragua, es una idea sublime que de una manera inesperada, como dice el Ilmo. Sr. Herodocia, triunfa en Granada y viene á saludar á la América Central, poniendo al pueblo en plena posesion de sus derechos, y á la República en plena posesion de la paz y el orden, para que la civilizacion y la riqueza nacional no permanezcan mas tiempo negadas á sus hijos y al mundo entero. Los partidos antes se destruian, y siempre sucumbiendo el de los principios. Llega la crisis; suena la hora; convenia que á tan supremo momento asistieran americanos. Triunfa el partido democrático, y su triunfo es la salvaguardia de la independencia nacional, por que él la redimió del imperio de Iturbide, la salvó de Dominguez en el Castillo de Omoa, la defendió de la aristocracia infinitas veces.

(Continúa el art. comenzado en el n.º 12)

Su único miedo sería quebrantar la lei divina, turbar el orden público, faltar á las reglas del honor, é incurir el vitupério del solo juez que teme, su conciencia.

Siendo raro, como lo es, el verdadero dolor, estamos en todas partes obligados de acudir al socorro de la flaqueza humana, inspirándoles dos miedos saludables, creados para triunfar de los otros miedos que nos estraían.

Estos miedos saludables son el miedo de las leyes y el miedo de la opinion: son los grandes muelles de los gobiernos; pero hay pocos que sepan servir perfectamente de ellos; están casi en todas partes demasiado tendidos ó demasiado flojos. Estas dos grandes palancas de la fuerza pública deben ser criadas por el ingenio y dirigidas por la justicia; demasiado frecuentemente se les vé preparadas por la ignorancia, usadas por la práctica y conducidas por la pasión, ó abandonadas por la casualidad á la flaqueza.

El menosprecio de las leyes es el pre-sagio mas cierto de la decadencia de un imperio; pues el orden solo existe por ellas: la verdadera libertad no es otra cosa mas que la esclavitud de las leyes; si las leyes duermen, las pasiones velan, los vicios y los crímenes imperan. La clase mas numerosa de los hombres solo es

Hoi te saludo, por tu nueva gloria, Sacerdote del Dios de la verdad, Pues contemplo con gusto la Victoria Que tu Madre tambien hoi sentirá.

Una lluvia de gracias de los Cielos Derrame sobre tí la Trinidad, Y que tu voz potente como el trueno Publique su poder y su bondad.

N. AGUADO.

FIRMEZA DE CARACTER.

Pasó por esta República en el año que acaba de espirar uu jóven Poeta de diez-inve años de edad y de entendimiento exclarecido, expulsado de su país por que su Gobierno lo creyó (como era cierto) cómplice en una revolucion que en el mismo tiempo se descubrió antes de verificarse, y era la justa proclamacion de su independencia; al cual jóven le hizo uno de aquellos funcionarios etiando pretendia desterrarlo, la proposicion siguiente. "Que lo perdonaba con tal que diera un manifiesto público en que hiciera entender que se arrepentía de sus deseos politicos, prometiendo no tomar parte en lo sucesivo en los acontecimientos que pretendieran cambiar la posicion social de su patria." Pero aquél, aunque decia que había amado siempre á su país y que lejos de él creia que no podria gozar un momento de tranquilidad; como conocia lo caro que le había de costar la permanencia en sus riveras patrias, desechará la proposicion dicha con la misma firmeza que Ciceron desechara las estratéjicas proposiciones de Catilina; y en aquel momento pensó y escribió el siguiente soneto que es repetido en su mismo País con la misma popularidad que las canciones de Al Tasso en todos los territorios de Italia; el cual verso dice así.

MI PROPOSITO.

Primero el corazon en que se anida Mi inmenso amor á Cuba haré pedasos, Primero romperé mil y mil lazos Que me atan al carro de la vida:

Primero apuraré la copa enhida Del dolor hasta el fin en breves pasos, Primero como Scévola mis brazos Pondré ante la pira enrojecida:

Primero gota ágota y lentamente Proscripto, errante el suelo americano Regará sin cesar mi lloro ardiente:

Primero mi verdugo sea mi mano Que merecer de un déspota insolente El perdón de ser libre y ser Cubano.

He aquí la firmeza de carácter de un verdadero liberal.

EL provedor del Ejército está dispuesto a comprar azúcar, frijoles, café y vinagre: todo lo paga á precios convenientes.—Jacinto Chamorro.