

EL NICARAGUENSE.

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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 Tickets and freight to be paid in ADVANCE. Tickets to be given up at the Half-way House! 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. GOTTEL & E. CARAZO.
Isthmus of Nicaragua, Jan. 15, '56. j19-1f

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

El Nicaraguense.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Nicaragua is in want of a stable, honest and industrious population; and to insure the fulfilment of her necessities, it only requires that the advantages she holds out to the world should be known. Nothing is requisite but that those in straitened circumstances elsewhere, bound down with poverty, pinched by continual and gloomy starvation, chilled by colds, or doomed to weary and profitless labor in lands where hands are too numerous for the demands of the time, should know how easy it is to live in Nicaragua, and how full of promise the future is, and we should have a ceaseless flow of emigration. It is a hard task to unfold this information, to preach it with a single voice to a world of hearers, to beat it into the heads of those most deeply interested; but the work must be commenced, and in time it must be completed. The epoch is full of revolutions, and we do not despair that a few years will see a gratifying change in the internal condition of this State.—Her wealth has been unproductive too long, but hereafter its wild and uncultivated bounty must become profitable in the economy of providence to the wants of His creatures. There are too many of the poor in this world, to allow this garrot to lie waste; the spirit of avarice is too feeble to permit a few men to hold in entire control, so much of the common wealth of the world. Calmly and philosophically, we believe the State and government of Nicaragua offers greater inducements to enterprising settlers than any other country in the world. There is no drawback to the offer, either; but it is a bona fide compact, and one that may not be offered for a century again. The Republic owns eleven millions of public lands, all of which, at the time of the survey, was unsettled. The emigrant is offered out of this property, two hundred and fifty acres, to be chosen when and where he pleases, together with other inducements. The fertility of this land cannot be disputed, for its productiveness is a wonder to all who look upon it. The locality selected cannot be far from navigation, and the farthest settlement is near to the route of a feasible railroad. The country seems to have been laid off for railroads and canals; and the ease with which such improvements can be made, is not more patent than the fact that they will be consummated, and that, too, in a short time, to meet the demands of trade. Already two roads are spoken of, and the necessity for a third will soon bring it before the public. A road to Leon is a national project, on which is bent the eyes and engagements of the government, and therefore see-

his same old business in a land where it can be done fully as well, if not better, for a higher price, we challenge him to come to Nicaragua. The teeming earth is ready for his hoe and plough, the towering forest is sighing for his axe, the rich mines are waiting for his pick and pan. God, in his bounty, created one land where all might work together, and we are now appealing for a force to reclaim it from wild waste. Moreover, the commercial artery of the world lies here, and this also promises advantage to the settler. Not only will he have a chance of the earth's markets for his goods, but the trade of all nations will be open to his purchases. He can sell in the dearest and buy in the cheapest, for the trades from the uttermost ends must eventually pass from east to west through this State.

These propositions, laid down in a weekly newspaper—a thing of to-day—are nevertheless abiding truths, subject to the demonstration of time. Thousands who shall read, will pass them over, but the great hereafter will remember and reward them. The man in Alabama, next month, who draws his drinking water fifteen miles, and lives on fish caught in a trap, will neglect the offers of our government, and with his posterity die poor; but the next generation will deprecate his memory as one incapable of appreciating the virtues of progress when plainly presented. And he who moves next fall when the crop is gathered, and pays a handsome sum for a farm he will sell next year, when his neighbors converse of his negotiations, they must smile at his ignorance or incredulity, that led him around such inducements to engage in such follies.

However, we shall do our duty, and the fruition must come. In the unfolded records of the future, it is written that this revolution so brilliant in its opening shall go on to consummate the regeneration of a people and the rejuvenation of half a continent.—Half the sybil's books are already burned, and it will not be many years before the remainder are destroyed in the fulfilment of these prophecies.

NEWS FROM BELOW.

ITEMS FROM VIRGIN BAY.—A correspondent at Virgin Bay writes to us that on the 16th of the present month the alarm of an attack spread through the town, causing quite an excitement. The alarm originated from the firing of a gun by a man somewhat excited.

The orders of the officer commanding the Cushing Guard is that in the event of an attack, the members of the company are to assemble at the office of A. T. company, where the armory is kept under the immediate charge of the Captain. In less than one minute after the alarm, at least thirty men assembled in the street, subject to the orders of Capt. McMuray, and Lieut. Mills, who were about the

CORRESPONDENCE.

LEON, Feb. 23d, 1856.

El Nic: According to promise I write about the road, which is good from Granada to this place, with one exception, which can be easily remedied.—After you leave Granada the first town you arrive at is Massaya, which is a neat little town; one of its principle features is the Cathedaal, which fronts on the plaza and which is very handsomely decorated inside and beautifully finished on the outside. The troops stationed here are natives, under the command of Don Ruperto Ramirez, who is a gentleman, every inch of him, and who treats the Americans as if they were his brothers. I am sorry to say that he is sick at present.

The next town of note is Managua, which is very desolate in appearance. The troops that are stationed there, are under the command of a native who is too big for his shoes.

The next place of note is Pueblo Nuevo, which, in my humble opinion, is the cleanest place this side of Granada. The inhabitants are all civil and polite to the Americans, and the boys ought to use them well when they come along to this place.

The next place is Leon, which is the largest city in the State, and the healthiest. Yesterday being the birth day of the immortal Washington it was duly celebrated by officers and men. Salutes were fired during the day, in honor of it. There was quite an excitement created here last evening, by a report having started that the United States had recognized this government, and that French was coming home in this steamer, and many were the conjectures among the men who would be the next minister—Randolph or Ferrer. I don't think that either will go, for they have need of them both here, in my opinion. Now for the boys here. They are on the Plaza every evening drilling, and it must be said that they make a soldier-like appearance, and great credit is due to their respective officers for the efficient manner in which they are drilled, and if the boys in Granada don't look sharp they will beat them all hollow. Stir yourselves, boys.

Co. A's boys are all pleased with the appointment of Robert Pollard as Second Lieutenant of their company, and they are glad to hear that Markham has come back and been appointed Major. Gen. Chilon arrived looking well and hearty as ever.—Capt. Crane, of the Quartermaster's department, and Major Rogers, Assistant Commissary General, arrived here a few days ago, looking well and hearty. The principal man here now, and who is the observed of all observers among the natives is Signor Marchardo, who come up with Capt. Crane and Major Rogers from Granada. More in my next, which I don't think will be long. Send up some papers to the boys.
GRANADA.

ROUGH SKETCHES FROM MY HAMMOCK AND KNAPSACK, OF CAMP LIFE IN NICARAGUA.

BY CORPORAL PIPECLAY, CO. G. R. P.

Sorrow breaks seasons and reposing hours,
Makes the night morning, and the noon-tide night.
Princes have but their titles for their glories,
An outward honor for an inward toil;
And, for unfelt imaginations,
They often feel a world of outward cares:
So that, between their titles and low name,
There's nothing differs but the outward fame.
Shakespear, Richard III.

NO. III.

Feeling somewhat restless the other morning, I arose before old Sol had begun to gild the horizon, and started for a little *pasada* around the city. Crossing the Plaza, which had quite an animated appearance, the Indians and peasantry, men, women, children and mules, arriving loaded to their utmost capacity with all kinds of produce, edible or otherwise, found under or above the earth—hay, plantains, eggs, oranges, sweetmeats, bananas, yams, beans, sugar and many fruits whose names I could not learn, together with a very large supply of those most hideous and disgusting looking reptiles, iguanas, which seem to be in great demand during Lent, at any rate the supply seems to keep well up with the demand, and I do not think as far as the American portion of the community is concerned, that the supply need be increased. I also noticed a large bowl of alligator eggs, which seem to be looked on by the natives as a decided luxury. I examined one and its odor, which was somewhat powerful, reminded me strongly of old cheese in a rapid state of decomposition, so that I do not think they will ever become a favorite article of food amongst us.

I notice that Company D have hoisted at their quarters, near the Cathedral, a large silk Nicaraguan ensign, which flutters gaily in the wind, and lends quite a gala appearance to their quarters. Long may it wave!

Still the drum and fife are heard almost every morning, playing that most mournful of all music, the dead march, which, as it falls on the ear in the stillness of early dawn, accompanied by the slow and solemn step of the escort, tells us of another comrade called to his narrow and his last home, never again to answer to roll call or command until the trumpet of Omnipotence shall awake him to the great roll call of nations at the last judgment. Comrades lost and dear to us, who shall tell of your many virtues (your vices are forgotten and buried with you) who shall at the distant fireside of homes far removed, speak of the wanderer and the lost one perhaps long mourned for by a dear and loving wife or mother, who shall tell of the fate that has befallen them, and of their

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 duties shall be levied on the personal effects, household furniture, agricultural implements, seeds, plants, domestic animals, or other imports for the personal use of the Colonists or the development of the resources of the land donated, and colonists shall be exempt from all extraordinary taxes, and contributions, and from all public service except when the public safety shall otherwise demand.

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

Art. 6. A Colonization office shall be established and a Director of Colonization appointed, whose business it shall be to attend to the applications from emigrants, to collect and dispense seeds, plants, &c. and to keep the Registry Books of the Department. Done in Granada, the 23d day of November 1855.

PATRICIO RIVAS,

President of the Republic,

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.

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F. H. SIMPSON, 324 Broadway, N. York, 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. Gauffuan, U. S. Consul Realejo, Nicaragua.

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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.

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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.

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tain of filfillment. Another project to build a road from Granada to the Lake Beach, has already engaged the sympathy and adhesion of some of the most wealthy citizens of Granada, and we should feel no surprise if it was commenced within six months. A third must eventually connect Granada with Virgin Bay, Rivas, Agueque, Obraje, Naindaime, and the intervening country. Beyond the feasibility of constructing canals and roads, the country is so located that the traders are always within four days of both oceans, thus giving them an advantage possessed by no people in the world. The farmer, here, can raise the products most esteemed both in the east and west; and without trouble, the either ocean is opened to transport the fruits of his industry. The soil is without exception, as good as any ever tilled, and the market freer. All the appliances of internal and external navigation have been bountifully extended by nature to this State, and it only requires the necessities and inventions of men to reduce them to utility and profit.

There are thousands of acres of land at present unoccupied and uncultivated awaiting settlement; and their fertile tracts are offered by the government as a bonus to the emigrant. No charge is made, but he is simply asked to come and build his home; and with him may come his friends. There need be no unpleasant partings, no misgiving of a sustenance, for nature offers sufficient to live upon without work; no fear of the form of government, but every one may come, not as venturers, but as men certain of their reward. True, they need not come expecting to realize a fortune in a year, or in five; but in a shorter time than any where else, they may expect to reap a competence? The land is given to them, and in five years, this free gift, to say nothing of what improvements may be put upon it, will be worth a fortune. The simplest man can understand and realize this assertion; and if he has studied the history of the West, no one will gainsay it. When Texas became the seat of a new Republic, and held out inducements to emigrants, few believed in her worth or wealth; but twelve years have converted the poor emigrants into wealthy farmers, and so it must be in Nicaragua, only to a greater extent. Texas never had the advantages that are now offered in this State, nor is there a land at present open to emigration, which, geographically, can present such inducements to men of business.

We do not advise any man or men to sell off their possessions in the United States, and come to Nicaragua, if he is pleased where he is. God preserve us from bringing a cloud across the pathway of any contented and well located man; but we appeal to the restless and those anxious to go some where else than when they are. Thousands of such people, good and true, are to be found in all sections of the Union, and to them we address ourselves. Whether he be raising Weathersfield onions in Connecticut, cutting lumber in Maine, growing rice in Georgia, cultivating sugar cane in Louisiana, breeding cattle in Texas, digging gold in California, fattening pork in Ohio, milling corn in Indiana, or doing any of the great branches of industry in the United States, we care not, if he wishes to move and desires to follow

first on the ground. The company then patroled around the town, and after spending about two hours under arms, the men were dismissed with the thanks of the Captain for their prompt appearance in the street.

On Sunday the Captain drilled his men for an hour and a half at Light Infantry, extending from the centre, from the right, and from the left. Then closing on the same pivots, re-extending, skirmishing and forming rallying squares.

The company skirmished around the town to the amusement of all the inhabitants; before dismissing two charges were made, with loud cheers for Walker and Liberty.

The writer next suggests that as Virgin Bay is an important place, and somewhat exposed, nine men should be stationed there for military and police duty. These men could form a nucleus around which the citizens might rally, while at the same time the people could always rely upon the sentry to give the alarm, and thus call the Cushing Guards into action. This guard would also be serviceable in preventing the men who come to this country at the expense of government, from deserting so frequently, as is now the case.

The enterprising Brothers Garrard have purchased the St. Charles Hotel. Mr. Millard has re-opened the California House, where he is doing a thriving business. Lee and Shipley of the United States Hotel are crowded, spreading a most bounteous table.—Capt. McMurray has purchased another house and is about to build a magnificent hotel. So says dame rumor. It is contemplated by the Cushing Guards to visit Granada, after the arrival of their uniform from the United States, providing John McKean, Pierce, Marcy and company permit the clothing to come.

Some fellow from California with rather loose notions of law and order, pitched in and whipped half a dozen natives promiscuously last week, and was proceeding to thrash the balance, when Captain McMurray caught him by the throat and marched him off to the lock up, where he rested quietly all night with his feet in the stocks.

MINISTER FRENCH.—We learn by the last advices from the United States, that Col. Parker H. French, Minister of Nicaragua, to the United States government, had gone on a tour to the Western States of the Union, and therefore may not be expected to return to this Republic until the steamer after the steamer now due, arrives. Minister French has been received with distinguished consideration in all parts of the Union, and the people everywhere express their decided dissatisfaction at his non-reception by Secretary Marcy.

The Boston Journal mentions a rumor, from a source which entitles it to credit, that ex-Governor Baker, of New Hampshire, is to be appointed Governor of Kansas in the place of Gov. Shannon, who is now on the way to Washington for the purpose, it is stated, of resigning his commission. Gov. Baker has recently sold his property in Concord, N. H., with the idea of removing to the West. He was in Boston on Thursday on his way to Washington,

SURVEY OF SAN CARLOS,

SAN CARLOS, Feb. 24th, 1855.

J. N. Fabens, Esq. Director of Colonization, Nicaragua.

Dear Sir: In accordance with instructions from Genl. Walker, I have made and transmitted to him a surveyed plan of the new city of San Carlos, and for the information of those who may desire to locate here or in this vicinity, I hand you the following notes of memorandum and observations made in and around this place. The plateau of San Carlos is of primitive insular formation composed of hard sandstone varying in color from red to white, and suitable for building materials. Its geographical position is latitude 11° 10 m. north, and longitude 7° 45 m. west from Washington, and elevated about 18 feet above the level of the Lake. The main elevation covered by the survey, has a slight uneven surface covered with a growth of bushes and weeds interspersed with a few orange trees. There is every indication that this point was at a no very distant day, an island, as low grounds surround it, which are not yet covered with forests of large growth.

The lands bordering the Lake above San Carlos are rich and offer excellent positions for agriculturists to locate their claims. Boarding the river San Juan below, or east of San Carlos, the ground is low, and subject to overflow, but back from the river it rises gradually, offering some of the finest positions for plantations in the State. My meteorological memorandum is imperfect, but they lead me to the belief that San Carlos is as healthy a position for a town of large growth as can be found upon the shores of the Lake.

The favorable location too, being at the junction of the Lake and River, and past which must flow the tide of Commerce and emigration, now just beginning as it were, to pour into the Republic, must soon make San Carlos a city of first importance. The Rio Frio debouches into the Lake within one thousand yards of the "Punta Plaza" and southeast of it.—This river swarms with fish, and the water is very much colder than that of either the Lake or river. The Islands in the Lake afford ample supplies of wood and timber for every purpose. It is intended by the government to open a road from San Carlos into the mining region of the headwaters of Indian river, and as this must pass near the San Miguelets, that entire country, so rich in cattle and horses, will be opened to the markets of the Lake, and as soon as the Lake is supplied with steamers and sailing vessels, the region around San Carlos must become of immense value to the State, and lands of every description attain great value. There is no part of the State in which I could so heartily recommend settlers to locate their land permits as in this, and I willingly back my judgment by placing my own in this vicinity. Persons in search of forest lands would well to examine the Rio Frio, as there will soon be a steamer placed upon the Lake to explore that River and ply from San Carlos to all points upon the Lake within its vicinity. Dr. Pettit of this place and attached to the garrison, is now making arrangements to bring out a steamer for this purpose.

Very Respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,

W. CADY, Surveyor.

lonely graves by the Lake of Nicaragua. But it may be gratifying to those friends to know that every attention is shown at their interment, that their graves are marked and respected, that they have met soldier's fates and received soldier's burial, with all the honors thereto attached, and the thrice repeated platoon closes the ceremony. *R. quiescat in pace.*—Peace and quiet to their ashes.

Early the other morning about the hour of four, a marriage of some parties occupying a good position among the native population, took place in the Cathedral. The ceremony was very fine and imposing the altar dressed in flowers, and the bride and bridegroom tastily and somewhat theatrically arrayed.—A large party of relatives and friends were in attendance, and the occasion was enlivened by the brass band of the battalion. After the ceremony was concluded, a procession was formed headed by the band, and the party perambulated the streets till day-break, firing salutes of rockets and other fire-works, giving it a very brilliant appearance.

The improvements which are going on from day to day around us are of a cheering and most extensive nature. Houses which have been long deserted, are being re-inhabited—old buildings are being newly roofed, stuccoed on the exterior, and refurnished and cleaned on the interior. The old barricades which have long been an eye-sore to the city, are being removed as fast as laborers can be employed to do the work; and the fine old church of Altava, on the Mas-saya road, is also being entirely refitted and white-washed, and will soon form one of the most attractive features of that portion of the city.

Enfeebled by a severe attack of the calentura, or acclimating fever or the country, I have not been able this week to furnish my usual quota of news or sketchy matter of interest, as I have endeavored to do, but the readers of El Nicaraguense will, I know, take the will for the deed and pardon the short comings of the present week.

INSANITY FROM HOME SICKNESS.—On Friday last a German was put under restraint in Boston, Massachusetts, as a lunatic, he having purchased a small open boat with sail and oars, and covered it with canvass, except one small aperture to admit his body. He had, also, put on board provisions enough for two weeks, and, thus equipped, was about to sail for Europe, which, he said, he expected to reach in twenty-two days. When asked what he would do when his provisions were exhausted, he said "he had some money and would buy more!"

RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA AT PORTO RICO.—A letter received in New York from St. Thomas, dated December 18th, states that accounts received there from St. John, P. R., are to the effect that business was utterly prostrated by the ravages of the cholera. The number of cases, so far in that city, according to the official statement, being 3500, with the large per centage of 1599 deaths. The disease had not spread in the surrounding country to any great extent.

Speaking of the refusal of the London Times to publish Mr. Buchanan's note respecting the neutrality laws the Montreal Herald says: "Such dishonorable conduct, in a journal marked by such pre-eminent talent and consequently, enjoying so vast and unequalled a circulation, is clearly calculated not only to weaken its own influence, but that of journalism throughout the world."

El Nicaraguense.

NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE.

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, March 1.
To Our Army Subscribers

Hereafter El Nicaraguense will be published on Saturday morning, punctually, and we therefore request our subscribers in the different Companies, through their different Orderly Sergeants, to hand in a regular list of subscribers, with the number of papers wanted, and the order will be filled early on the morning of publication. The subscription list has been so imperfectly made out heretofore that we are constrained to adopt this course in order to ensure to our subscribers the early receipt of their papers. The list should be handed in before Friday night.

The members of the army will be supplied with papers and orders on the Quarter Master taken in payment. Companies stationed abroad, by sending regular lists to the Quarter Master General, can have their papers despatched by the earliest conveyance.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OUR OFFICE.—In a few days we will be in receipt of a large assortment of paper—printing and official; Spanish and English books, stationery, plain and fancy, and new printing materials. The proprietors of "El Nicaraguense" have completed such arrangements with Atlantic agents, as will enable them to supply the public in the book and stationery trade with goods at a very small advance on New York prices. In the job printing department we are now prepared to execute any orders in the latest style of the art, the material having been carefully selected and experienced job printers permanently engaged.

NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA.

By advices from Costa Rica to the 11th inst., we are semi-officially informed that the Mission of Colonel Schlessenger would not be received. The President of Costa Rica will decline to accept our Commissioner, because this Republic has engaged the services of Americans in its military establishment.—If the "foreigners" under General Walker had been dismissed when the revolution was accomplished, then the messenger of the Government would have accepted; but while the army is composed as at present, Costa Rica will hold aloof from communion with us. We hope for better things, however.

A courier may be expected from Costa Rica on Monday, and we shall then be in possession of more positive information. The hospitable reception of the embassy, and the calm and pacific reply of that government, inspires us with hope that a peaceable arrangement may yet be effected. Nicaragua will wait awhile and abide the fruits of her present attitude. She is willing to assist her negotiations with a few lessons of experience—to allow her actions to testify to her professions. There is no impatience on our part at a few month's delay—we have only asked peace, and so far there has been no disturbance.—This Republic, therefore, in the truce, will not leave any effort undone, to relieve Costa Rica of its ill-feeling and anxiety, which done, a treaty of amity must

A WORD TO SETTLERS.

"Where is the best place for us to settle?" was the interrogatory propounded a few days since, by a party of sturdy colonists as we dropped in to pay our Director of Colonization a passing visit. The old resident, however, was in no wise taken aback by the question. He proceeded to give the inquirer information as to the various departments of the State, describing briefly the climate, soil and productions of each, and pointing out on the map the several roads, leading to and through the said districts, showing the facilities of internal communication by land and water, the best markets for native produce, etc. The emigrants listened and examined, seemingly bewildered by the immensity of the field spread out before them—like children in a great log bazaar. There was such a variety of inducements offered in turn, they could decide upon nothing, and like the young man in scripture, though from a very different cause, they "went away sorrowful for they had great possessions."

There are many about town in the like predicament—parties who come into the State to settle but find it difficult to decide upon a location. Now to those who have the time and means to spare, we recommend by all means a jaunt through the State, or at least until they find the spot of their choice. Apart from any ulterior ends to be advanced thereby, such a trip would richly repay the voyager by the sublime scenery of mountain, lake, valley and rolling plain upon which his eye would feast. From the pasture lands of Guanacoste across the Transit road, now literally the highway of nations; through the smiling gardens of fruitful Rivas, all along the shores of the great Lake, tarrying at times at Indian pueblos, snugly sequestered amid grand old woods, and passing numerous water courses on his way till he reaches the mountain scenery encircling Granada, thence on to the thrifty and beautiful town of Masaya and thence across the lava fields, where blight and desolation for the first and only time in his journey will confront him, over the heights of Buena Vista, whence the two great Lakes of Nicaragua and the vast plain skirting their shores, arrest his wandering glances by a panoromma of unequalled beauty and fertility—on by the Lake shore of Managua, where the waves toss fretfully, as from a lesser ocean, thence "over the hills and far away," through mountain forests of primeval grandeur, where dwell perchance the panther, the wild cat, the jaguar and the ocelot and "many a plummy thing sitting within the stillness"—and at length, before the frame has begun to realize the burden of fatigue, or the eye has grown weary of grand spectacles, or the ear tired of nature's exhortation to reach the crowning vision of all—the great plain of majestic Leon, to gaze upon the city from the mountain side, as it lies so grand there in oriental calm and solicitude—this is certainly a tour to repay one a thousand fold for all the toil and exposure he may encounter upon his way. And if he would go further and realize with yet greater intensity of feeling, the truth of Wordsworth poetic theory, that

"Nature never did betray,
The heart that loved her, 'tis her privilege
Through all the years of this our life, to lead

high offices. We can conceive of no more cosy and comfortable life for a man, nor one more thoroughly honorable and independent than to be the proprietor of an estate in some pleasant neighborhood with his family about him, his flocks and herds grazing within ken, his fields golden with harvest, health in his veins and contentment in his heart. Now is the time, gentlemen to secure these homes. Walk into the Colonization office and take out your permits.

FAREWELL BANQUET TO THE OFFICERS OF CO. E. FIRST INF'TY.

One of the most *recherche* parties of the season came off on the evening of February 22d, at Manóvil's Hotel in this city, on the occasion of the departure of Co. E, 1st Infantry, from this place.—The route was not received until a late hour, but upon the news becoming public, the officers of Co. C. in connection with some members of the staff of the commander-in-chief immediately extended an invitation to the gallant Captain of Co. E, and his subalterns to meet them and their friends at 9 o'clock. Lieut. Morgan and Clinton of the staff, the commissioned officers of the two companies with several invited guests, sat down to a most sumptuous banquet: prepared by the worthy host of the Manóvil at scarcely an hour's notice.

Lieut. Lowery presided supported by Lieut. Morgan and Johnstone.

Ample justice having been done to the rich viands, the cloth was removed, and soon the popping of the corks announced that the regular toasts were in order.

The President gave as the first regular toast: Genl. Walker—The friend of Liberty respected of his subordinates may he be always considered as was the Father of his Soldiers!

This was eloquently responded to by Lieut. Morgan of the staff who gave in return: Col. B. D. Fry—commander of the Battalion—The man who tood first among the iron hail which fell thick around the heights of Chapultepec, on whom we rely now, as then, to lead us forward in the path of duty and danger.

This was replied to by Mr. West, who gave a most beautiful picture of the military career of the gallant Colonel.

The President then gave: Our guests of Co. E.—May they in their new quarters be so kindly received that they may never regret the many happy hours we have passed together in this garrison.

The gallant Captain of Co. E. at this moment entered the room and was received with the most enthusiastic cheers, and returned thanks, briefly as follows: My fellow-officers of the Battalion—Overcome as I am with a deep sense of the obligations which your kind treatment has placed me under, I can only say in reply that I am unused to speaking in public, and I also labor under much embarrassment, from the position in which you have placed me. I shall endeavor while separated from you, to so conduct myself that the friendly bonds which now unite us in one chain of friendship may never be broken. On behalf of my brother officers of my command, I sincerely thank you.

Many other toasts were drank with enthusiasm,

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY

First Lieutenant A. F. Rudler to be Captain in Co. F, Rifle Battalion.

Second Lieut. Charles Horrell to be First Lieutenant in Co. D, Rifle Battalion.

First Sergeant E. K. Ayers to be Second Lieutenant in Co. B, Rifle Battalion.

Sergeant Edward Maxwell to be Second Lieutenant in Co. D, Rifle Battalion.

Second Lieutenant Frederick Coulter to be First Lieutenant in Co. F, First Rifle Battalion.

B. W. Sammis to be Second Lieutenant in Co. F, Rifle Battalion.

Dr. Royston, to be surgeon, with the rank of captain.

C. H. Gray, M. D. is appointed Surgeon of the First Light Infantry Battalion, with the rank of Major.

C. H. West to be Second Lieutenant in Co. F, First Rifle Battalion.

W. H. Lyons to be Second Lieutenant, and Commissary to the First Light Infantry Battalion.

Adjutant of the Colonel—D. Barney Wolf has been appointed to the office of Adjutant of the Colonel commanding in the Oriental Department.

Sergeant Campbell has been appointed orderly to the Commander-in-Chief.

Musician John W. de Frewer has been appointed Band Master and ordered to take charge of the field music.

CORRESPONDENCE.

VIRGIN BAY, FEB. 36th, 1856.

Hon. Courtland Cushing: Dear Sir—The undersigned citizens of this place regret having heard that you are about retiring from the Agency of the Accessory Transit Company so long and faithfully filled by you, to the entire satisfaction of the travelling community, as well as to the residents of Nicaragua; and being desirous of tendering to you some mark of our esteem and good wishes, would respectfully invite you to partake of a dinner at the St. Charles Hotel, on such a day as may best suit your convenience. Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

Wm. H. Mills, G. McMurray,
C. Curbelo, Wilson G. Haynes,
John A. Bowman, Wm. Lee,
B. G. Shipley, J. Priest,
G. R. Beschor, Granada, S. Clemenson,
And many others.

VIRGIN BAY, FEB. 26th, 1856.

Gentlemen: Your esteemed favor inviting me to partake of a dinner at the St. Charles Hotel as a mark of your esteem and good wishes, and manifesting your approbation of my conduct as Agent of the Accessory Transit Company, is very grateful to me. The approbation of the travelling community, the residents of Nicaragua and of yourselves individually, satisfy me, and I beg you will excuse me for regarding your letter as an indubitable proof of your good will, and pardon me for declining your invitation to dine. With kind regard for each and all of you,

I remain you ob't serv't,

C. CUSHING.

To Messrs. Geo. McMurray, Watson G. Haynes, John A. Bowman, William Lee, B. G. Shipley, W. H. Mills and C. Curbelo.

At PECORINI'S can be found the best quality of COGNAC WINES AND CIGARS at moderate prices. Granada, Feb. 15.

POST OFFICE—Department of Granada, February 15, 1856.—All mail matter must be pre-paid. J. A. RUGGLES, Post Master General.

Granada, Feb. 15.

AGENCY AT POINT ARENAS,—Don Dionisio Tyon is our authorized agent at the above point.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF GRANADA.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY THE CAPTAIN OF THE PORT.

GRANADA, March 1, 1856.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 27.—Steamer La Virgin from Castillo, with merchandise and troops.

FEB. 27.—Yacht Gen. Walker, Kennedy, from San Carlos in ballast.

25.—Bungo Alida, from San Juan del Norte, with merchandise.

Two bungaloes, names unknown, with merchandise.

SAILED.

FEBRUARY 23.—Yacht Gen. Walker, Kennedy, for San Carlos, with Government stores.

29.—Steamer La Virgin, Scott, for Castillo, with merchandise, Government stores and troops.

LARGE SALE OF MERCHANDIZE.

ON THE FIRST OF APRIL Messrs. A. DE BARRUEL & CO. will sell at Public Auction, through Mr. C. J. MARTIN, Auctioneer:—

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF

French & English Merchandize, of the most suitable kind for consumption in the Republic of Granada.

The above well selected Goods have lately arrived at Greytown, and are valued at \$30,000.

From this date to the time of sale Messrs. A. DE BARRUEL will sell privately and by lots on the most advantageous terms to buyers for cash.

Immediately after the sale of the Goods Messrs. A. DE BARRUEL & CO. will sell at Public Auction, through Mr. C. J. Martin, all their LANDS and HOUSES, situated most advantageously for all kinds of business in different parts of Greytown.

Terms of sale CASH.

Granada, Feb. 15.

LATEST NEWS BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.



THERE was only one thing wanting in Granada, the capital of Nicaragua, to accommodate the large host of arriving guests; which has been achieved by the opening of a splendidly furnished and comfortable House, under the name of

MANOVILL'S HOTEL.

where the travelling public, as well as the citizens of Granada, will find a well supplied table, a splendid Bar and very comfortable beds.

J. MANOVILL, Proprietor.

G. H. WINES & CO'S EXPRESS,
Semi-Monthly for California, Oregon,
and the Atlantic States.



By the ACCESSORY TRANSIT CO'S. Steamers, and in charge of a Special Messenger; and carrying the Nicaragua and United States Government Dispatches. G. H. WINES & CO. will dispatch their EX-

follow. The people of that State are prepared for it, but their government acts with caution. Throughout Central America, the masses have a latent suspicion that General Walker is breaking down the barriers to their enfranchisement; but everywhere they are abused and misled by selfish men. The most improbable stories are circulated, vouched for by high officials, that the American emigrants have come to rob and waste, and that their career will be marked with pillage. The simple credulity of the people is thus imposed on, and the American name brought in disrepute. A Costa Rica paper now before us contains a proclamation, in which the people are inflamed by a grandiloquent libel, that the Americans were "invading that State, with ferocious and insatiable appetites, hunting their wives, their daughters and their properties." This is an old story against the Americans, and its constant repetition by men who know its falsity, is convincing proof that the true character of the Americans only requires to be known to be appreciated. The light is slowly breaking, however, and the day of disenfranchisement comes on apace.

Central America will have a better idea by-and-by. Nicaragua will marshal her sister States in a nobler career than intestine broils. As she has done, and will continue to do, with Costa Rica, so she will continue to act with all, until they have been won to raternity.

MAIL MATTER.—The United States mail will close this evening, and go down on the steamer to night.—The mail sent forward was the largest ever despatched from this city.

For the information of the public, we are requested by the Post Master General to state that all letters for any portion of the world outside of this Republic, must be paid for in advance.

GONE TO CASTILLO RAPIDS.—Company B, of the First Light Infantry, has been stationed at the above post, and departed on Thursday night, under First Lieutenant J. R. Baldwin, who will command the garrison. Lieut. Baldwin will relieve Co. A, under Capt. Warren Raymond, which is ordered to report at Head Quarters, in Granada.

INCENDIARISM.—Some malicious scoundrel, on Tuesday night, set fire to the schooner Esperanza, on the beach, and before the fire was discovered, she was almost entirely consumed. The Quarter Master General offers a reward of \$500 for the incendiary.

FLAG STAFF.—A trim looking poll is at present being prepared for erection in front of the quarters of the Commander-in-Chief. Something of this sort has long been required, to assist the public in coming to a conclusion, without being forced to inquire for the State House.

GONE TO THE STATES.—Captains Will Morris and J. W. Rider both left this city on Thursday evening en route for the Eastern States. Both leave a host of warm friends behind, and the sixty days of their furlough will be counted over anxiously.

DRAWING AND MUSIC.—A native wagon. Lieut. Johnson is responsible for the above.

PAPERS.—Captain Collins and Purser Smith of the steamship Cortes, have our thanks for late papers.

From joy to joy!"

he may proceed on through the embowered vales of Onesalepéc, Chichigalpa and Chinandega and thence to Realejo, and look again upon the vast Pacific, and returning visit the mountain regions of Segovia, Matagalpa and Chontales, very rich in gold and silver, and "cattle on a thousand hills." The mountain winds blowing around him shall incite him to higher aspirations and purposes in life; the sentiments of his heart shall be expanded, his philosophy nobler, his christianity firmer; and if in looking over the many lovely scenes amid which he has journeyed, his thoughts at times have gone back to a sorrowful and suffering brotherhood, of whom he remembers to have heard—if, perchance, he has never seen then naked and starving in the cold regions of the North and he has felt instinctive yearnings to beckon them to new homes where plenty and eternal summer awaits them, who shall blame him? Aye, and if these untenanted fields of wealth and enchantment should haunt his dreams and waking hours, and forgetful of Mrs. Partington with her map, and Nero Claudius Marcy who mismanages the affairs of the State Department at Washington, he should send messages to those who live in poverty-stricken lands, and hide their want and misery in unwholesome cellars and garrets, and whose little ones are to them not a blessing but a curse, but have as strong arms and stout hearts as those who hunt them down, and in the touching language of Dickens' little Nell, should beg of them to leave their dark rooms and loathsome haunts and come confidingly to the bosom of this inviting land, where they will be sure to have enough, and where they may "sleep in fields and under trees, and have the sun and wind upon their faces during the day and thank God together"—who shall brand him as a criminal for this?

We have wandered from our purpose. There are probably not a few among the new comers who lack the necessary means for a prolonged travel preparatory to settling. To them we would recommend the selection of a location somewhere as early as possible. The necessary information as to the advantages of different points can be obtained at the Colonization office. The sooner such a selection is made, the sooner can a perfect title to the same be obtained, and the sooner will the proprietor be able to realize something from his labor. It costs but little to throw up a log house, to buy a few calves, some pigs and poultry, to clear away and plant a corn patch and a plantation field, and out of the proceeds of a small farm, a family may live comfortably, while their plantation of coffee or cocoa is arriving at maturity. Those who are early enough to secure good locations and who make some improvements thereupon may be sure of a sale for their estate in a few years at a large advance upon present valuation should they desire to leave the country. They are other things to be considered—the country is more healthy than the city—and the pleasant excitement consequent upon some regular occupation is very conducive to health. Then the ownership of land gives dignity and character to the man. He becomes a part of the State—the State regards him not as Hodge, the grower of yams, rice, corn and plantains, but as Cincinnatus, the independent citizen who may at any moment be summoned from the plough to honor

and this, the first banquet ever given by the Light Infantry Battalion broke up at 12 midnight. Each one feeling that while such unity of feeling existed among the officers of the army, they were sure of success in all their undertakings.

HO! FOR CHONTALES!—In relation to a poster headed as above, and signed by C. W. Webber, we would explain as follows: Mr. Webber who is well known in the United States as the "Hunter Naturalist" and author of six or eight books, consisting of Texas Border adventure and illustrated volumes of natural history, principally, projected immediately on his arrival an expedition to Chontales and Matagalpa for the purpose of exploration—not "mining" as has been supposed.

This enterprise seems to have been mistaken by gentlemen arriving by the last steamer, and even others for a mere mining speculation. Now the fact is, the distinct purpose had in view from the beginning has been to make this, as far as the resources of the country will admit, a scientific exploration, with a view to a complete survey, and report upon this interesting and valuable region.

The government has already expended liberal sums in efforts to receive full reports upon the mineral regions of the State, but has been defeated by the unhappy and premature deaths of the gentlemen employed for the purpose. It is now thought to be time for those gentlemen who come here filled with the liberal spirit of enterprise, and a sagacious forethought of the future of the new State of their adoption, to act in this matter, not alone in view of their own personal interest, but with reference to those of the government.

In furnishing rations and arms the government does all for such an expedition that present conditions can justify, and as the men who compose it will have the opportunity of locating and "denouncing" mining claims, we do not see that they can justly ask anything more than to be permitted to accompany the party from the Plaza out, to be disbanded on the Plaza in, and then return to work their respective claims or "denouncements."

ARRIVAL OF MR. MALE.—We take great pleasure in announcing the arrival on Friday last, of Mr. Joseph R. Male, of El Nicaraguense, in this city. He came in company with a large number of persons from New York and other portions of the Union, who have manifested great friendship for him during the voyage hither. He is still laboring under a very serious illness, though we are happy in believing he will soon be recovered from his long and protracted illness. All the care which could be rendered to a man, has been extended in his case, and it is greatly owing to this that we hope for his speedy restoration to the business cares of life. The readers of this paper will experience a benefit from his presence and we shall enjoy some relaxation from the incessant duties of the office.

The above article was crowded out last week.

AN OFFICER SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR COWARDICE.—A letter from Kazatch Bay states that Mr. Deheuy, second master H. M. screw gunboat Lynx, was tried by court martial for cowardice exhibited during the attack on Kiburn. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

DIED.—In the quarters of Co. B, San Francisco Church, Granada, on the 26th of February, JAMES MILLER, Drum Major of the 1st Light Infantry, in the 21st year of his age.

He was an excellent and accomplished musician, a good soldier and firm friend to deplore his loss, he was followed to the grave by all the martial music of the 1st Light Infantry Battalion, and an escort and firing party from Co. C. Capt. Walker, commanding. *Ea ter: papers please copy.*

Capt. Thomas J. Averett, First Lieutenant James Jamison, and Second Lieutenant H. Clay Hall, of Co. E, with about 42 men, are stationed at Massaya, twelve miles from Granada. The post is considered one of the healthiest in the State, and the boys appear perfectly satisfied with their new position.

A Virginia editor, being introduced to Horace Greeley recently, in the National Hotel, Washington, insulted him with a challenge to fight. One of the correspondents of the New York press interfered, and "conquered a peace."

SHARP.—At Chicago the merchants receive money inclosed in mourning letters, so as to cheat the post-office clerks. In sixty days remittances to the value of \$20,000 were returned to that city from the Dead Letter office.

GRANADA HOTEL, WOOD & CO. Proprietors.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT is fitted up and catered for on the American principle, and visitors to and residents in Granada will find there all the advantages of an Atlantic Hotel.

Boarding and Lodging by the day or week, or board without lodging.

A stock of the best Wines, Liquors and Segars constantly on hand.

Granada, March 1.

\$500 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to any one giving information that will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons that set fire to and burned the schooner ESPERANZA, on the night of 25th February last.

Apply to
Col. THOS. F. FISHER,
Quartermaster General, Nicaraguan Army.
Granada, March 1—tf

\$50 Reward.

DESERTED from the service of the Republic of Nicaragua JAMES RITCHIE, a private of Co. C, First Light Infantry Battalion, age 23, height 5 feet 8 3-4 inches, hair dark brown, eyes brown, occupation a baker. A Reward of Fifty Dollars will be paid to any person who will deliver the said Deserter Ritchie to any Commanding Officer of a post in the Republic.

Dated at Head Quarters, Granada, Feb. 21st, 1856. Approved and ordered to be published.

WM. WALKER,
General Commander in Chief.
L. NORVELL WALKER,
Captain Co. C, First Light Infantry Battalion.

Wanted.

A GOOD BLACKSMITH and HORSE SHOER.

Apply to
Feb 23tf
COL. THOMAS F. FISHER,
Quarter Master General.

For Sale.

THE schooner ESPERANZA, as shenow lies on the beach at Granada. Apply to
Feb 23dtf
COL. THOMAS F. FISHER,
Quarter Master General.

PRESS, as above, on Monday, Jan. 14th, connecting with the Steamer UNCLE SAM for San Francisco, and STAR OF THE WEST for New York, and DANIEL WEBSTER, for New Orleans.

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

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

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

J. A. RUGGLES, Agent.

At Nina Reinas.

Refer to { Don PATRICIO RIVAS, Plaza, Granada.
Feb 9-tf. { C. MORGAN, New York.
{ C. K. GARRISON, San Francisco.

WINES & CO'S EXPRESS.

THE ABOVE EXPRESS WILL LEAVE THIS CITY FOR

THE UNITED STATES AND CALIFORNIA,
FRIDAY, FEB. 29,
CONNECTING WITH THE FOLLOWING STEAM-SHIPS.

NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, N. York: PROMETHEUS, Capt. CHURCHILL, New Orleans, and UNCLE SAM, Capt. BALDWIN, San Francisco.

EXPRESS MATTER will be received up to 5 o'clock, P. M., on the day of departure.

J. A. RUGGLES, Agent.

Granada, Nicaragua, Feb. 9th, 1855.

WALKER HOUSE,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE PLAZA.



THE undersigned have opened the

above House with the intention of keeping it on the most approved plan. The tables will be supplied with every article afforded by the market.

The Bar will always be supplied with the choicest Liquors and Cigars.

Meals at all hours. Boarders by the week at a moderate charge.

G. E. BROCKWAY & A. MINER.

Granada, Feb. 9—1m.

\$10 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid for the return of a REVOLVER which was stolen from my room. It is a large size dragon pistol and is numbered 1920. The above reward will be paid for the detection of the thief.

MICHAEL McCARTY,

Granada, Feb. 9. Voltigeur Company A.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received an assortment of FRESH PROVISIONS, which they will dispose of in lots to suit purchasers and at moderate prices.
C. & E. THOMAS,
Granada, Feb. 9. Heina street.

JUST RECEIVED

PER STEAMER FROM NEW YORK

50 TINS EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR—Baltimore Mills.
100 tins soda and butter crackers;
10,000 superior Havana segars;
10 barrels fine Sherry and Malaga wines, and for sale by
f2tf
W. TELLER,
Plaza, Granada.

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. tf

WIEDEMANN & BESCHOR, IMPORTERS.
Have received by last steamer, a large assortment of GOODS of every description.

EL FALSO ARTISTA.

1840.

I.

Una de las hermosas noches de otoño cuando todos descansaban en Roma y la luna plateaba con sus rayos las ondas del Tiber, retrando en ellas los soberbios edificios que adornan la capital del mundo; cuando el pueblo dormía confiado en la severidad del Papa Alejandro, un hombre á quien los romanos, y á quien la Europa entera admiraban como el artista de su siglo, desceñido el cabello, cubierta la faz de mortal palidez, y con trémulo paso, vagaba por las orillas del rio, fijando con aire imbécil su vista en aquellas aguas, testigos de tantas glorias, depositarias de tantos crímenes.

En vano había querido conciliar el sueño en su magnífico lecho; el pesar agudo que lo devoraba en su palacio le siguió al campo.

Después de una hora de silencio exclamó.

“Ay! envidian mi nombre, mi gloria! Mi fama es una corona de hierro candente que me abraza y que no puedo arrancar de mi sien! Dária mi palacio, mi casa de campo, mis riquezas todas por calmar mis remordimientos! Ah! yo he hecho siempre todo lo posible por librarme de ellos —y siempre en vano!”

“Yo me he postrado ante el confesionario de un sacerdote; he gemido, he golpeado mi pecho con dolor, he hablado, y—el ministro del cielo con terror ha huido al escucharme. Yo he asistido con jóvenes artistas, por olvidar mi pena, a voluptuosas orgías, y cuando el vino espumante rebo-saba en los vasos y las hermosas nos brindaban con el placer, ansioso de perder la razón, bebía, bebía, y bebía en vano! Ay! el vino y las mugeres no tienen embriaguez para mí!”

“Para lograr la paz del alma, he seguido á un solitario lejos del mundo, me he consagrado á la austeridad y á la penitencia, y sin embargo, allí también tenía siempre fija, siempre clavada en mi cerebro la execrable idea! En vano he buscado el sosiego en los brazos de un ángel, de una mujer pura; las virtudes de una esposa no han bastado á purificar mi alma, ni á acallar los remordimientos! Su voz celestial me reñata, me asesina, me llama GHIGI! nombre exe-

liberta de una muerte inevitable! —la muerte en el cadalso.

La casa de campo, pobre en su exterior, se hallaba adornada con cuadros preciosísimos.

El generoso huésped reveló á Ferragio, en cambio del fatal secreto que este le confiara, lo que á ningún mortal hasta entonces había revelado. ¿Que era Ghigi, pintor napolitano, á quien hacía diez años suponían unos en Méjico, y los mas muerto. Al volver á Nápoles, de donde había salido huérfano y desvalido, después de quince años de ausencia y después de haber aprendido la pintura, logró hacerse amar de la hermosa Paula, hija del conde de Rionzo. Por evitar la venganza de una familia noble y poderosa, abandonó sus trabajos artísticos, robó á la hermosa Paula, se casó con ella, y bajo nombres supuestos habían hallado un asilo seguro en las cercanías de Palermo. En aquella casa vivían felices, ignorados del mundo.

Cultivaba Ghigi el arte de que era idolatra sin gloria, pero también sin envidia, sin los mezquinos celos que el mérito engendra. Su ventura era completa; el miserable á quien había salvado la vida la destruyó.

La soledad y la hermosura de Paula encendieron su sangre Siciliana. Un día, fuera de sí, penetra en la estancia donde dormía Paula. Paula fue suya.

A los gritos de la desventurada, acude Ghigi á su socorro, y una puñalada lo derriba á los pies de Ferragio. La hermosa Paula espira de dolor.

Al asesinato sigue al robo. El oro, los cuadros de Ghigi son arrebatados—y su cadáver mutilado horriblemente. Podría revivir aun—su lengua podría hablar, su mano podría escribir.

El asesino llega á Roma.

Se anuncia como el pintor Ghigi, que vuelve de Méjico, y expone al público algunos de sus cuadros, que fueron comprados con avidez. El nombre de Ghigi se repite con entusiasmo, adquiere gloria, es en poco tiempo rico, muy rico, y la celebridad y los placeres sofocan algún tanto los remordimientos, hasta que un suceso terrible, al cabo de dos años, vino á destrozar de un modo cruel su corazón.

Vió un día el príncipe Borgia, hermano del Papa, uno de los cuadros que conservaba aun, una Virgen dando de mamar á un niño Jesús. Deseó adquirirlo para su

GUATEMALA.

De Guatemala.—Por una persona de confianza hemos sabido, y estamos poseídos que las noticias de Guatemala nos hacen afirmar que no hay ninguna demostración de hostilidad ni debe ser esperada de aquel lugar contra Nicaragua. La única noticia en que tal impresión puede ser creída es que Guatemala ha estado reforzando recientemente su Ejército, y de otra manera preparado el Estado para la guerra. Ningún atentado de ofensa se debe esperar del carácter guatemalteco, ni hará atentado ninguno, al presente, pero el Estado mantiene su Ejército para alguna acción en lo futuro. El primer proyecto de una invasión fue favorablemente aceptada; pero la tardanza trajo el consejo sabio, y una campaña ofensiva hizo que declinase.

Traducción de la correspondencia de Guatemala á nuestros amigos.

NOMBRAMIENTOS.

Con fecha 9 de febrero por decreto Gubernativo, fué nombrado comisionado especial cerca de la República de Costarrica el señor Coronel don Luiz Sehlessinger.

Con fecha 11 del mismo por acuerdo Gubernativo fué nombrado Subdelegado de Hacienda el señor Teniente Coronel don Raimundo Selva.

Con fecha 16 del mismo por acuerdo Gubernativo fué concedido el pase al título de Cura interino de la Villa de Acoyapa al señor Presbítero B. don Santiago Solórzano.

Con fecha 20 del mismo por acuerdo Gubernativo fué nombrado Receptor de alcabalas del distrito de san Fernando el señor don Nicolas Mátuz.

LOCA FANATICA.—Un comerciante del barrio de San German de Paris, recibió el 16 de Octubre la siguiente carta, de una pariente suya, rica propietaria que habitaba en un magnífico *chateau* de las cercanías de la capital:

“Tú eres mi único heredero, y no quiero hacerte esperar mas tiempo. Hasta ahora he sido feliz; á cada uno su turno para disfrutar de la felicidad. Por otra parte, yo estoy cansada de vivir. Una idea fija me preocupa; mis sueños me anuncian en la eternidad delicias que deseo vivamente ir á

1.º

COMANDANCIA, Y GOBERNACION MILITAR DEL DEPARTAMENTO.—D. U. L.—Leon, febrero 8 de 1856.—Señor Prefecto del departamento.—Con fecha de ayer el Comandante de Chinandega me dice lo que copio.—“Habiendo sido informado este mando por las autoridades de la Villa del Viejo: que el Sr. Leocadio Llona se ha introducido á este distrito sin haberse presentado á ninguna autoridad con su pasaporte correspondiente; mas como viene faltó de requisito, ni ménos se ha presentado á las autoridades correspondientes, y que en esta República es bien conocida la conducta del Sr. Llona, tanto mas, cuanto que hai antecedentes que lo acreditan, es por esto que con esta misma fecha he librado orden al Alcalde 1.º de dicha Villa, lugar en donde él pertenece, para que dentro del perentorio término de tres horas, lo haga salir fuera de la República.—Todo lo que pongo en conocimiento de U. para que dicte las medidas que crea convenientes á este respecto, suscribiéndome de U. atento servidor.—José María Vallesteros.

2.º

Prefectura y Subdelegación de Hacienda departamental.—Sr. Comandante y Gobernador militar del departamento.—D. U. L.—Leon, febrero 7 de 1856.—Acabo de recibir la comunicación de U. de hoy en que me inserta la que á U. ha dirigido el Comandante de Chinandega con fecha del día anterior, impartiendo que el Sr. don Leandro Llona que llegó á la Villa del Viejo sin ningún pasaporte, le mando salir fuera de la República dentro de tres horas, por medio del Alcalde 1.º de aquella Villa, fundándose segun dice, en la expresada conducta del expresado Sr. Llona.—Yo no sé que un Comandante del distrito de Chinandega, ni ninguna otra autoridad subalterna, tenga derecho para impedir la introducción de cualquiera individuo que quiera venir á la República.—Si pudiesen hacerlo á su arbitrio, resultarían inculcados todos los principios, y todas las leyes que hacen al territorio de la República un asilo sagrado para todo el que quiera vivir en él. Solo al S. P. E. segun la lei secundaria que reglamentó sus atribuciones, le es permitido mandar sacar de

tura y Subdelegación de Hacienda del departamento Occidental.—I Montalvan.

Conforme Ministerio general del supremo Gobierno de la República. Granada, febrero 21 de 1856.

FERRER.

3.º

AL PREFECTO DE LEON.

Ympuesto de su oficio fecha 9 del corriente, el Gobierno de la República aprueba la conducta oficial que U. observó impidiendo la coacción personal ordenada por el Comandante de Chinandega en que se propuso expatriar al Señor don Leocadio Llona, porque este acto es atentatorio á las garantías públicas y constitucionales que deben ser observadas por todo Gobierno libre. Por tanto, se ha dispuesto el día de hoy por la Comandancia Jeneral del Ejército la destitución de tal empleado, sin perjuicio de las responsabilidades que haya contrahido con su procedimiento.

Así contseto su apreciable de orden su prema suscribiéndome de U. atento servidor.

FERRER.

4.º

MANDO EN JEFE DEL EJERCITO DE LA REPUBLICA.

CUARTEL JENRAL GRANADA FEBRERO 21 de 1856.

Señor Comandante y Gobernador Militar del departamento Occidental

Habiendo el señor don Bruno Ribaduya abusado contra los derechos del Gobierno haciendo que Leocadio Llona saliese fuera de la República despatriándole; U. en consideración á este desórden cometido por dicho señor Ribaduya, prontamente le destituirá del destino de Comandante

No teniendo otra cosa que indicar á U. soy de U. atento servidor. firmado WM. WALKER.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO GENERAL.

Granada, febrero 27 de 1856.

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

“El Gobierno

Teniendo informes positivos que en la

erable! Los romanos, los extranjeros, mi muger y mi hijo, todos me llaman Ghigi—y siempre Ghigi! Nombre usurpado, y al que va unido tanto crimen! Ghigi nignifica para mí, ingratitud, traicion, adulterio, robo, asesinato! Oh! si la muerte fuese la nada! si no hubiese una vida eterna de castigo, donde aun tenga que oír siempre ese terrible nombre: Ghihi—Ghigi!”

Cayó, y alzando sus ojos convulsos al cielo, sacó del pecho un pliego grande sellado con tres sellos negros—lo depositó sobre la arena—suspirando por última vez á la ciudad de Roma—al palacio donde reposaban su muger y su hijo—y el ruido sordo que hizo su cuerpo al caer en el agua, fue repetido á lo lejos por el eco, en medio del silencio profundo de la noche.

II.

A la mañana siguiente, Roma lloraba consternada la muerte del gran pintor Ghigi. Las conjeturas mas extrañas se hacian sobre la causa de su desastrosa muerte. Su tristeza, su melancolia desde que habia aparecido en aquella capital, emporio de las artes, le habian hecho abandonar sus pinceles, que le habian grangeado un renombre inmortal. En vano el pontífice mismo habia deseado emplear sus talentos en el Vaticano. Ghigi se habia negado constantemente. El pliego que habia dejado el infeliz al suicidarse, revelaba un horrible misterio.

El miserable cuyo cadaver habia arrojado las ondas del Tiber, y al que la ciudad entera se apresuró á honrar como á un gran artista—no era Ghigi! Se llamaba ANTONIO FERRAGIO.

Natural de Palermo, y joven disulato, una noche al salir de una orgia con otros compañeros de desorden, insultó á una dama de distincion y asesino al hermano del gobernador de Sicilia.

Huyendo del cadalso, aquella misma noche, solo y errante, cayó al amanecer desfallecido á algunas leguas de Palermo. No podia negar el asesinato, por que una de sus víctimas le habia reconocido; ni podia tampoco encontrar un asilo, porque la venganza de las leyes alcanzaria al que le protejiese. Iba á perecer.

Un joven paso en aquel instante a caballo. Al verle pálido, moribundo, víctima tal vez de algunos bandidos, le ofreció generoso socorro; y á fuerza de instancias le arranca su secreto, le monta á la grupa de su caballo, y le da un asilo en su casa de campo. Le

magnífica galeria; pagó por él una suma considerable, y al conducir el cuadro al palacio de los Borgia, el pueblo entusiasmado á la vista de aquella obra maestra signe á los conductores aclamando el nombre de Ghigi y obliga á Ferragio á resistir á este tributo improvisado, conduciendole en una carrosa descubierta del príncipe Borgia.

Era tanta la multitud, que el fúnebre acompañamiento de un infeliz que conducian al cadalso tuvo que detenerse. Los gritos de alegría ahogaron el rezo triste de los agonizantes.

Era el reo un mendigo mudo y manco, á quien la justicia del Papa condenaba al cadalso por el insignificante robo de un pan, á que le habia impulsado la necesidad.

Al oír el nombre de Ghigi, al ver el que llevaban en triunfo, levantó la cabeza, extendió sus manos mutiladas hácia el, intentó en vano articular un sonido con su lengua cortada, y se desmaló.

Era el verdadero Ghigi.

El asesino subió en triunfo al Capitolio; el artista murió en el cadalso!

Un año despues, los remordimientos del asesino le habian vengado.

III.

A los tres dias, el cadaver del suicida era conducido en un carro, sin acompañamiento privado de las oraciones de la iglesia, y arrojado en un muladar fuera de la puerta Scelerta, al mismo tiempo que la nobleza y el clero romano conducian al panteon otro cadáver exhumado del campo donde la caridad cristiana sepulta á los infelices condenados al último suplicio.

El cadáver que honraba Roma con unos funerales dignos de un rey, era el de un infeliz muno matco, ajusticiado un año antes por un insignificante robo.

La obra maestra que el infeliz habia encontrado conducida en triunfo al marchar al cadalso, precedía á su féretro.

El Papa mismo Alejandro VI. celebró una misa delante de la urna donde se depositaron los restos del gran artista, á quien condenó la justicia engañada de los hombres, y á quien la justicia divina devolvio en la posteridad su fama y su merecido renombre.

EL DR. T. C. DEVAL tiene la satisfacción de participar á sus amigos y á los habitantes de Granada que ofrece sus servicios como Dentista.

Aquellas personas que quieran ó cuparle pueden frasar á su oficio, situado en la calle de Travezado, Hotel del los Wood.

Granada, Marzo 1.—tf

gozar. Por lo tanto, cuando recibas esta carta, ya habré dejado de existir en este mundo; pero vivirá sin duda en otro. Mi testamento está en regla, y escribo al notario al mismo tiempo que á ti. Adios.”

El comerciante se apresuró á ir corriendo á casa de su parienta, mas ávido quizás de su vida, y la lialló en efecto ahorcada en su alcova. Dios le haya dado esa felicidad que ella buscó por medio de un pedazo de cordel, y que no le han podido procurar en la tierra sus ricas propiedades. Aprovecharán éstas mas al sobrino que á la tía? —o tendremos que contar la historia de otro ahorcado, por ahito, dentro de algunos años?

CAZA MOSCAS.—Un habitante de Saint Omer acaba de hacer un descubrimiento que pude ser de mucha utilidad en ejertos países, y aun ofrece campo á importantes aplicaciones de otro género. Tal es la destruccion de las moscas por el electro magnetismo. Un aparto de fuerza minima; que comunica por medio de un hilo conductor con una lámina de metal aislada sobre placas de vidrio, y atravesada en su longitud por un hilo metálico, es suficiente para un cuadrado de mas de un metro. No solamente las moscas que tocan á la lámina ó plancha no se vulven á levantar, sino que las que se acercan á su superficie, á 4 ó 5 centímetros de distancia, caen paralizadas. Se provoca la destruccion de las moscas por este medio, colnoando sobre la plancha metálica un vaso de ancha boca, tambien de metal, en el cual se ha depositado un poco de azucar ligermante humedecido.

RAREZA ANGLO-AMERICANA.—Los periodicos del Canadá refieren la estravagancia de un rico habitante de aquel país, que va vestido, de pies á cabeza, con un traje de nueva invencion, compuesto todo ei de pieles de rata. Levita, chaleco, pantalon, cordata, gorra, botines, zapatos y capa, todo es de pieles de ratas que aquel ente desocupado se á entretenido en cazar, para presentarse en público singularizándose entre todo el mundo, asemejándose en extremo á un Esquimal. Cuatro años dice la *Gaceta de Montreal* que ha invertido aquel hombre para—hacerse ridiculo. “Es demasiado tiempo (añada oportunamente el mismo periodico); en nuestro país hay muchas gentes que no emplean tanto en lograrlo, y se salen con la suya admirablemente!”

la República al que se introduzea á ella y pueda perturbar su paz y tranquilidad.—En tal concepto comprendo: que el Comandante Ribaduya se ha extraviado librando su orden contra el Sr. Llona, sea cual fuese la conducta de éste; tanto mas cuanto que la ha dado á un Alcalde que no es ni puede ser subalterno suyo.—Yo que soi el encargado del cumplimiento de las leyes en el departamento, y por consiguiente el primero que debe dar seguridad á las personas y propiedades, no puedo aprobar este hecho, que como atentatorio á las garantías sociales, deshonra el país y al Supremo Gobernante que tan dignamente lo rije. Voi á dar cuenta al Ministro de Relaciones con este incidente sin perjuicio de mandar al Alcalde 1.º de la Villa del Viejo que no cumpla con la orden del Comandante Ribaduya, que como arbitraria no lo escusa de responsabilidad—Todo lo que digo á U. en contestacion á su citada para lo que haya lugar y al verificarlo, me suscribo su atento suervidor—*I Montalvan*.

3.º

Prefectura y Subdelegacion de Hacienda departamental—Sr. Alcalde 1.º de la Villa del Viejo—D. U. L. Leon, febrero 8 de 1856—Por una nota que el Comandante de Chinandega don Bruno Ribaduya ha dirigido al Sr. Gobernador del departamento con fecha 7 del corriente, que se ha servido insertarme me hé informado de que el expresado Comandante dió á U. orden de que hiciese salir de la República dentro de tres horas al Sr. don Leandro Llona—Esta orden atentatoria no debe U. obedecerla: se quebrantan con ella las leyes que permiten la libre introduccion á la República á todos los que quieran venir á ella y se menosprecia la autoridad civil que U. ejerce haciendolo el mero ejecutor de las disposiciones de la militar—Por tanto: le prevengo que no cumpla con la enunciada orden, dejando por consiguiente en libertad de recidir donde quiera el Sr. Llona: debiendo advertir que la precitada orden del Comandante no puede escusar á U. de responsabilidad—Espero recibo de la presente comunicacion para las ulteriores disposiciones que debo dictar—Soy de U. atento servidor—*I Montalvan*—Conforme con sus orijinales—Leon, febrero 9 de 1856—Prefec-

ciudad de San Fernando continúa la epidemia del cólera morbus haciendo estragos; y que por esta causa es indispensable aumentar la fuerza de gendarmes allí establecida, para auxiliar al Gobernador de policía de aquel distrito en lo concerniente al cumplimiento de sus deberes; en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

1.º La fuerza de gendarmes del distrito de San Fernando tendrán diez plazas mas, cuyo aumento estará á las órdenes del Gobernador de policía del mismo distrito con total independencia del Comandante del resguardo de hacienda

2.º El sueldo del mencionado Gobernador de policía será el mismo que designa el decreto gubernativo de 28 de abril de 832 y será pagado en los términos allí expresados.

3.º Quedan vigentes las demas disposiciones que no se opongan á este acuerdo.

4.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde. Granada febrero 28 de 1856—Rivas”

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

FERRER.

G. H. Wines y compañía espresos mensual para California, Oregon y los Estados del Atlántico.

Por la compañía accesoría de tránsito os Vapores y á cargo de un mensajero especial; llevando los despachos de Nicaragua y el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos

G. H. Wines y Compañía despachan sus espresos como arriba se espresa, el lunes 14 de febrero conectado con el vapor Uncle Sam para San Francisco, y el vapor Stas of the West para New-York y Daniel Webster, para New Orleans.

Todo lo que pertenece á negocios del espreso será atendido y despachado con prontitud, y en los términos mas razonables.

Colecciones hechas en San Juan del Sur, la Bahía de la Virgen, y para todos los puntos de la ruta del tránsito.

Los precios mas altos pagados por oro en polvo y acuñado—El Tesorero despachará á New-York ó á otros puntos en los términos mas favorables.

J. A. Ruggles Agente.

En Casa de la Niña Yrene. Don Patricio Rivas, Plaza de Granada

AVISO.

Aviso importantísimo para la Compañía de tránsito de este Istmo y para todas las Compañías del Mundo que tengan vapores en la mar del Sur.

Existen en la vega del majestuoso Río Lempa, muchas vetas de carbon de piedra, y como á 500 varas de distancia de estas vetas, hay tambien una mina de Plombajina, cuyos propietarios uno de ellos se encuentra en esta ciudad bastante facultado por sus socios para entrar en cualquier clase de negocios respecto de esta propiedad. Haremos una ligera reseña á los que tengan interes en este importante negocio, de la manera en que se encuentra situada la misma de carbon, su calidad es Antrosait, su situacion es como sigue: A veinte y cinco leguas del puerto sobre pacificas corrientes del venerable Lempa, se encuentran las incontables vetas de la mina de carbon á que nos referimos, en el tránsito de estas veinte y cinco leguas no se encuentra obstáculo ninguno, pues el Lempa corre pacificamente sobre sus aguas sin que obstáculo alguno se oponga á su majestuosa marcha. A sus riveras se encuentran poblaciones que pasan de 500 habitantes, con viveres de toda especie, y á precios tan baratos como los de reas, corigtes en los Estados Unidos. El pueblo de san Juan Lempa tiene mas de mil habitantes, y es abundante en toda especie de viveres con un temperamento delicioso, y facionable, con rios abundantes y toda especie de comodidades para la vida, es á tres cuadras de este pueblo que se encuentran las diferentes vetas de la mina. En conclusion diremos que verbalmente con los individuos que quieran entrar en este negocio los informaremos de circunstancias que no nos es dado hacerlas por la imprenta.

Granada febrero 27 de 1856.

REMITIDO.

Es una cosa mui digna de notarse ver al Jeneral don Guillermo Walker en Nicaragua, ¿De donde es este hombre? Aunque la pregunta parezca fuera de propósito

VENEZUELA.

Tabaco de Barinas.

En la Sección científica é industrial, que redacta el Sr. Ramon de la Sagra en las columnas del Eco Hispano Americano, trae de ordinario observaciones útiles para la industria de estos paises, encontráremos un saludable consejo, una advertencia que hace en obsequio de Venezuela respecto á la produccion de nuestro tabaco de Barinas. Tenemos el gusto de dar colocacion en nuestras columnas á las palabras de aquel científico escritor, con la esperanza de que este ramo de produccion y exportacion venezolana, mejorada segun las indicaciones de quien está al cabo de las causas que han hecho desmerecer al tabaco de Barinas en competencia con el de Ambalema, recupere su primera importacion en el mercado europeo.

"El tabaco de Ambalema, dice Sagra, es objeto de comercio con la Alemania, donde parece que va venciendo al de Barinas, que exporta Venezuela, y con el cual tiene mucha semejanza. El uso del tabaco de Ambalema es mui reciente en Alemania, pues segun los documentos que leemos, apenas hace diez años que fué llevado por la vez primera á Brehmen, donde el consumo asciende en el dia á 15 ó 20 mil tercios ó balas, que se pagan al precio de 332 francos el quiental de 100 libras. Attribúyese la preferencia que obtiene, no á su mejor calidad intrínseca, sino á hallarse mejor empaquetado, y se critica en el de Barinas, el ser cojido verde secado al aire, y no venir bien prensado. Estas advertencias las trascribimos en obsequio de los venezolanos."

A propósito de tabaco, extractamos de la *Revista Industrial del Néo Granadino*, los siguientes párrafos sobre el cultivo de esta planta que forma en Venezuela un ramo de industria y de exportacion no despreciable.

"Frecuentemente se ha hecho el ensayo de cultivar en nuestras tierras la semilla de cuba, y la experiencia demuestra uniformemente que en la primera siembra se obtiene un tabaco de las mismas condiciones que el pabano, pero que en las siembras subsiguientes la misma semilla dejenara enteramente. Se ha observado tambien, que el ta-

EL VOLCAN DE LA ANTIGUA.

Durante los dias 9 y 10 del corriente (ayer y antes de ayer) hemos presenciado en esta Capital algunos de los efectos de una nueva erupcion volcan conocida por "de fuego". Desde como á las tres de la tarde del primero de los dias mencionados, comenzó á notarse una nube negra y espesa que se elevaba en la direccion de la Antigua, y que fué poco á poco aumentándose, hasta cubrir toda la cadena de montañas que se estendian desde el sur hasta el suroeste de la Capital. Inmediatamente comenzó á caer una lluvia de arena menuda, y de color oscuro, que al caer la tarde se hizo mas sensible. La noche estuvo oscurísima y fue tal la cantidad de arena volcánica que cayó durante toda ella, que ayer amanecieron los patios de las casas, las calles, las plazas, y los campos inmediatos, enteramente cubiertos de esa arena. El horizonte estaba ayer muy opaco, y la niebla no era ya de color negro como el miércoles, sino ceniciento, cubriendo la atmósfera y las montañas, en todas direcciones. No se notó que cayese mas arena.

Este fenómeno procedia, como dejamos dicho, de una erupcion del volcan de la Antigua. Escriben de aquella ciudad que desde las ocho de la mañana del dia 9, comenzó á notarse un penacho de humo que se elevaba sobre el cráter del volcan, hasta una grande altura, oyéndose al mismo tiempo un ruido sordo. Continuó tomando cuerpo la nube, oscureciendo el sol y estendiéndose en la direccion de esta capital. Como á la una de la tarde, comenzó allá la lluvia de arena y continuó toda la noche, mas gruesa que la aquí cayó. No se sabe aun los perjuicios que haya podido causar en las sementeras. Por lo demas, no se dice que la erupcion haya hecho otros en la Antigua ó las poblaciones inmediatas.

Segun observacion que ha hecho aquí el Sr. Cura Jehl, encargado de la parroquia de Jocotenango, la cantidad de arena que cayó, en la superficie de una vara cuadrada, en el patio de la iglesia, desde las ocho de la noche del 9 hasta las ocho de la mañana del 10, es decir, en doce horas, pesaba seis onzas, seis y media ochavas. El peso específico de esa arena volcánica, tomando el agua destilado como unidad, equivalia á 1, 32.

El viento que ha dominado durante la erupcion, era S. O., lo que ha hecho se sienten mas sus efectos en esta capital. Cuanto tuvo lugar la anterior, en 28 y 29 de setiembre, se percibió aquí mucho menos, porque corria el viento N. E.—*Gaceta de Guatemala, Enero 11.*

N.º 174

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA
MINISTERIO JENERAL.
Granada febrero 16 de 1856.
Señor Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el

N.º 176.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA
MINISTERIO JENERAL.

Granada, febrero 29 de 1856.

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

El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

Por cuanto por decreto de 18 del mes corriente se ha declarado revocadas y anuladas las concesiones á la Compañía del canal marítimo atlántico pacífico fecha 22 de setiembre de 1849, la modificacion de 11 de abril de 1850, la de la Compañía accesoria de tránsito fecha 29 de agosto de 1851, con las actas de reincorporacion fecha 9 de marzo de 1850. Por tanto, estando disueltas y abolidas dichas Compañías, y queriendo remeplazarlas para procurar la continuacion del tránsito por este último; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA LAS PROPOSICIONES SIGUIENTES:

1.º La República de Nicaragua cede al Señor Edmond Randolph y sus socios el derecho y privilegio esclusivo por el término de 25 años de la fecha de este convenio, para trasportar al traves de su territorio por una sola ruta, pasajeros y cargas, del puerto de San Juan del Norte en Nicaragua ó de algun otro punto mas practicable del atlántico al puerto de San Juan del Sur ó cualquier otro punto mas practicable del pacífico, á la opcion de los cesionarios, y el derecho y privilegio esclusivo de navegar por buques de vapor en todos los rios, lagos y aguas interiores de la República, durante el término de los 25 años referidos—Los cesionarios dentro de un mes de la fecha de este convenio, designarán al Gobierno de la República la ruta que ellos elejirán, describiendo la misma para los nombres de los puntos por donde ella parará y si en algun tiempo quisieren ellos abandonar la que hayan designado, y adoptar otra ó hacer un cambio material de la misma, podrán efectuarlo, obteniendo previamente el consentimiento del Gobierno.

2.º Los cesionarios, en consideracion á los privilegios que se les han concedido, se obligan á pagar al Gobierno de Nicaragua un peso por cada pasajero por ellos transportado al traves del territorio de la República—El pago será hecho en la misma República de

y exentas de toda clase de derechos ó impuestos, serán seguros y protegidos contra toda detencion ó interrupcion por parte del Gobierno.

6.º Los cesionarios son obligados á obtener del Gobierno una patente para buque que la compañía ocupe en las aguas del interior de la República y á presentar cada año una lista de todas las embarcaciones ocupadas en la navegacion de la ruta, con expresion de sus nombres, capacidad &c. debiendo el Gobierno dar una certificacion del registro separada de cada buque firmada por el oficial ó empleado correspondiente, cuya certificacion le servirá de suficiente pasaporte en los puertos donde toque.

Los cesionarios convienen en establecer dentro de seis meses de la fecha de este convenio, una línea de vapores oceanicos entre la ciudad de Nueva York y el puerto de San Juan del Norte en Nicaragua, ó cualquiera otro punto que los cesionarios quieran adoptar sobre el atlántico, y la ciudad de San Francisco y el puerto de San Juan del Sur, ó otro de los del pacífico que los cesionarios adopten; como tambien á mantener durante el término de esta concesion su tráfico, con excepcion de los peligros ordinarios de mar y navegacion; y en caso que la línea sea interrumpida por algun desastre imprevisto, los cesionarios están obligados á reorganizar la línea tan pronto como sea posible; mas si á juicio del Gobierno la compañía no pudiese cumplir sus compromisos por incapacidad, tienen derecho, previas las averiguaciones del caso, para anular ó suspender las concesiones de este contrato.

8.º El privilegio concedido á los cesionarios por este decreto, no excluye al Gobierno; quien podrá tener vapores para el único objeto de trasportar las mercancías y pasajeros que no vayan de tránsito fuera de la República.

9.º Los cesionarios están obligados á conducir en sus vapores á los empleados del Gobierno, la correspondencia del país que vaya ó venga, lo mismo que sus tropas cuando lo necesite, sin exijir por ello indemnizacion alguna.

10.º La República conviene en proteger y defender á los cesionarios en el pleno goce de los derechos y privilegios concedidos en este decreto, y tambien

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yo la repito ¿De donde es este hombre? porque yo no veo mas que á un hombrebriculo, es decir á un hombre chiquito ó de pequeña estatura; pero por fin: de donde es? vaya la repuesta: es individuo de los EE. UU. es un hombre real y verdadero, es el que ha venido guiado por el dedo  de la Providencia á establecer la paz en Nicaragua, es el que ha venido á engrandecer nuestro pais dándonos respetabilidad ácia el esterior haciendo que los gobiernos fuera de los limites de Nicaragua reconozcan su integridad é independencia. Napoleon conquistador del uniberso, sus primeras miras fue hacer reconocer los limites territoriales de la Francia, Washington y sus sucesores han hecho lo propio en los EE. UU. Bolivar tambien los demarcó en la América del sur y quien en Nicaragua mejor que Walker Tiemblan los aspirantes porque la gloria es dada á quien por el que dirige al universo; se le ha concedido. Acordaremos de las leyes de las dos tablas en que por aquel dedo fué escrito: no levantarás falzo testimonio contra tu prógimo. No hai mejor prójimo que aquel que se empeña á darle vida á su semejante y porque el adoleciente se ha de convertir contra su fovegredor? Sigamos al Jeneral Walker, unamos nuestros esfuerzos, proclamemos en union de él libertad é independencia; y seremos felices.

Se continuará

MEJICO.

Otra revolucion está apareciendo en Méjico; una correspondencia perfidia ha sido descubierta proponiendo botar el Gobierno del Jeneral Comonfort y establecer en su puesto el Imperio de Anahuac. El trono estaba ofrecido á Agustín Iturbide primero, y que si él rehusaba, entonces á Haro y Tamasis. el posterior declinaba, en Mejiçano Cortes era el que convenia que fuese el Monarca. El Jeneral Uzaga se ha pronunciado en contra de Comonfort, y parte de la guardia nacional ha salido fuera. Los caminos están llenos de ladrones, y en verdad que todo el pueblo parece estar en la necesidad mas lamentable de un Gobierno parecido al que á la presente está establecido en Nicaragua.

Traducción de los periódicos de San Francisco.

baco es mas abundante, resistente y de rápido cultivo en los terrenos situados hacia á las márgenes de rios caudalosos como el Magdalena; pero que es mas fino y aromático en las orillas de los pequeños rios, tales como Laguna y Sabandija en la provincia de Mariquita.

"Igualmente se han hecho observaciones comparativas de los terrenos, y de ellos hemos obtenido: 1.º que el tabaco necesita para medrar, de un terreno que contenga en abundancia lo que se llama vulgarmente *caliche*. Así, en los mejores terrenos de Ambalema, ó de la provincia de Mariquita, hemos encontrado la libra de tierra distribuida así:

Tierra vegetal	onzas 8 1-2
Arena y caliche	5 1-2
Arcia	2

2.º "Que si las vegas enteramente llenas producen el tabaco mas suave y aromático, crece con mas rapidez y es mas vicioso y consistente en las pequeñas laderas que tienen sustancias calcáreas en abundancia, ó se manifiestan un tanto rocallosas. 3.º Que abonado el terreno, el tabaco se produce de calidades distintas en esta forma: mejor que todos, el abonado con sal marina; en seguida el abonado con majada; despues el abonado con ceniza ó riego de legía; y en último lugar el que no recibe abono alguno.

"Obsérvese tambien que en terrenos de un mismo nivel con poca diferencia, hai zonas mas ó menos propicias para el tabaco. Así, se nota en la provincia de Mariquita, que la region mas feliz para el tabaco es la comprendida entre los rios Magdalena, Venadillo y Guali, y la cordillera central, que descanza sobre Lérída, Guayabal y Mariquita. En las demás zonas el tabaco es abundante, pero bastante áspero y mucho menos elástico y resistente."

"El cultivo del tabaco exige terrenos completamente desmontados ya para evitar la plaga, ya para que la hoja tenga suavidad. Despues de descajado un monte corpulento, debe esperarse á que el terreno pierda algo de su vigor exuberante y bravo, con la siembra del maíz ú otra planta alimenticia. Es en el rastrojo, ya quando, que el tabaco prospera sen dificultad, sobre todo si los montes y las ciénagas se encuentran bien distantes."

Copiado del Boletín oficial de San José fecha 30 de enero.

decreto que sigue.

El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes.

Considerando perjudicial tanto á los intereses fiscales como al comercio en general, importacion y exportacion de efectos mercantiles extranjeros que al presente se hace por el puerto del Tempisque en el estero real que desagua en el golfo de Fonseca; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Art. 1.º Se prohíbe la importacion y exportacion de efectos extranjeros por el citado estero, quedando habilitado el puerto del Tempisque únicamente para el tráfico de pasajeros, frutos y manufacturas de Centro-América que por disposiciones vigentes no esten prohibidos.

Art. 2.º Todo el que contravenga á lo dispuesto en el artículo anterior será condenado á perder los efectos que haya introducido ó intente introducir, con arreglo al reglamento Gubernativo de 28 de julio de 1848; que tendrá todo su vigor y fuerza y lo hará cumplir en su totalidad el juez de hacienda respectivo.

Art. 3.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde.—Dado en Granada febrero 16 de 1856.—Patricio Rivas.

Al Señor Ministro Jeneral."

Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en los pueblos de su mando; esperando recibo.

FERRER.

§ 10 ALBRICIAS.—La suma espresada se paga por devolver una pistola de Cilindro que se la robaron de mi cuarto. Es una pistola grande, del tamaño de las que usa la caballeria, el número 1,920 la misma suma se pagará por denunciar al ladrón.

Miguel M. Carthy.

Batallion de Cazadores Compañia.

A.—Granada, febrero 9 de 1856.

OJO—SE NECESITA—OJO!

Un buen HERRERO y que sepa herrar muy bien caballos. Dirijase ala Comandancia General.

Cor. THOMAS F. FISHER,

Guarda Maestro General,

Nicaragua en el lugar y de la manera que el Gobierno determine.—El Gobierno tiene el derecho de examinar por orden de las personas que designe los libros que se manejen ya sea dentro ó fuera de la República; pudiendo ejecutar este acto cualquiera de sus agentes ó empleados ordinarios.

3.º Todos los artículos que los cesionarios necesiten para el uso de la ruta que adopten con abjeto de transporte de pasajeros y cargas, tales como carbon, máquinas, víveres, instrumentos útiles y todos los otros materiales indispensables para el objeto, serán admitidos dentro de la República libres de toda clase de derechos, y pueden ser descargados en cualquiera de sus puertos ú otros puntos de su territorio que los cesionarios elegirán, dando noticia en este caso á los empleados correspondientes del Gobierno con una lista de los objetos introducidos, pero los cesionarios no tendrán derecho á importar en el territorio de la República mercancías ú otro art. de comercio para venta ó cambio, sin pagar los derechos establecidos por la lei, y son tambien prohibidos de introduccion artículos ó materiales que sean monopolizados ó prohibidos por la Republica, sinó es que sean para el uso de la ruta y para ser empleados en el transporte de pasajeros y cargas.

4.º La República concede á todos los vapores y buques de los cesionarios el derecho de entrar, salir y transitar los puertos, rios y aguas sobre el atlántico, el pacífico y las interiores.—El uso de todo esto será libre de todo derecho ó impuesto de cualquiera clase; y se le concede á los cesionarios el uso de algunas tierras baldías en las inmediaciones de los puertos, rios y lagos del tránsito que les sean necesarias con el fin de establecer casas de trabajo, extractos, oficinas &c. para fomentarlo, no debiendo exeder de diez acres el terreno que se dé, ni ocupar los puntos militares, sin previo consentimiento del Gobierno.

5.º La República estipula que todos los buques y vapores de los cesionarios y todas las mercancías, terrenos, malas, manufacturas ó alguna otra propiedad de los cesionarios, ó de otras personas trasportadas por la dicha ruta de un mar al otro al extranjero, serán libres

se obliga á no contratar ó ceder á ningún Gobierno, individuo ó compañía el derecho de trasportar pasajeros ó cargas al través de su territorio ni el de navegar por vapores en algunos de sus rios ó lagos, durante este convenio.

Comuníquese á quienes corresponde.

Dado en Granada, á 19 de febrero de 1856.—Patricio Rivas—Al Señor Ministro general."

Y de orden suprema lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, circulacion y publicacion en los pueblos de su mando, esperando recibo.—D. U. L.

FERRER.

AVISO.

Los Señores A. de Barruel y Ca. harán el 1.º de abril próximo y dias siguientes por medio del Señor don C. J. Martin, vender en subasta publica un inmenso surtido de mercaderías Francesas é Inglesas, de las mas apropiadas para el consumo de la República de Nicaragua.

El valor de ese surtido muy bien selecto y llegado á Grey town desde seis meses exceden 30 mil pesos y de aqui al 1.º de abril los Señores A. de Barruel venderán en venta privada y á las condiciones mas ventajosas para los compradores, cuyas condiciones serán tanto mas moderadas cuanto que los Señores A. de Barruel solo tratarán por dinero contado.

En seguida y despues de la venta de todas sus mercancías los Señores A. de Barruel y Ca. harán por medio del Sr. don C. J. Martin la venta en subasta publica de todos sus terrenos y casas situadas sobre varios puntos en Grey town y todos tan vastos y bien puestos que podran convenir á toda clase de comercio.

PAGARE.



FRONT Punta Arenas e Ysta pa tocando en los puertos intermediarios. La mui velera goleta americana "JOSEPH". Su Capitan J. M. CLAPP, comenzará inmediatamente haciendo sus viages para dichos puntos. Por pasaje ó flete veanse con JAMES GORKHIL, San Juan del Sur.