

EL NICARAGUENSE.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

VOL. 1.

GRANADA, NICARAGUA, OCTOBER 27, 1855.

NO. 2.

MALE & COOK, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

Advertisements will be inserted in the EL NICARAGUENSE, in the English and Spanish languages, at moderate rates.
Job Printing, of every description executed with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Per year, payable in advance, \$10; single copies, two dimes.

Life's Bitter Moments.

Life has its moments
Of beauty and bloom;
But they hang like sweet roses
On the edge of the tomb.
Blessings they bring us,
As lovely as brief;
They meet us when happy,
And leave us in grief.

Hues of the morning,
Tinging the sky,
Come on the subbeams,
And off with them fly.
Shadows of evening
Hang soft on the shore,
Darkness oerwraps them,
We see them no more.

So life's bitter moments
In brilliance appear,
Dawning in beauty
Our journey to cheer.
Round us they linger,
Like shadows of even;
Would that we, like them,
Might melt into Heaven.

El Nicaraguense, Oct. 27, 1855.

WANTED, at this Office, two good COMPOSITORS, to whom liberal wages and steady employment will be given. Apply immediately.

The Press in Nicaragua.

The liberty social, political and religious, of any people, must always, to a great extent depend upon an entire emancipation from improper control of that medium of conveying their opinions and ideas—the public print.

pulse and regulating its course thereby, but guiding and directing it; not fawning or cringing to a Government, but by wise and timely council assisting the executive officers in the formation and administration of wholesome laws, taking the text of the Constitution which may be adopted and measuring weapons with all who would infringe on a word of its articles.

Its connection between the Government and the people as a whole, and other nations of the world, should incite it to a patient investigation of every subject relating to internal and external welfare, to a cheerful and liberal disposition of its columns to information and advertising of a general nature. What mental labor or personal effort should be regarded when such results are near?

Let, then, the Government and the people support the press, and let them feel that each has in it a firm staff of support, a friend, and finally, that in it, and it alone, is found the strong and inseparable link between a Republican Government and a wealthy happy people.

A Thought for the Future.

Nicaragua has, it is to be hoped, escaped the ruinous consequences which a continuation of the wars that have so long marred her prosperity for a few more years would have entailed. The gloom, that for so many years hung like a dark cloud over all classes of her people, is dispelled. Business is beginning to assume regular and proper channels. The people, recovering from the pressure that has so long forced them down, begin to breathe freely, and seem to be preparing to act like men. Confidence, so long shaken to its very foundations, even in the social circle, is, to a considerable extent, restored. Men are recovering their self esteem, and seek objects

ject. It is is an evil of easy remedy, and no doubt the proper vigilance will be used by the constituted authorities. Let those who have entertained fear on the subject be quieted and luxuriate at their ease in the happiness that peace has brought to their doors. Let them enjoy the shadows of their vines and fruitful trees and let no man make them afraid.

General Walker.

We notice in some of the newspapers which have been received here by the last arrival from New York, that some of the letter-writers in Nicaragua affairs are evidently disposed to make themselves merry at the expense of the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article. We presume, however, that now, as success alone is the only criterion of merit admitted in that quarter of the world by newspaper paragraphists, the tone and style of correspondence on this subject will materially change when the intelligence of the final pacification of Nicaragua shall reach them. We who witnessed the stirring scenes and taken part with him in the exciting drama which has been exhibited and enacted by the American Phalanx, know something more about the real merits of the man and his cause, and of his position at different periods in the history of his participation in the war which he has lately brought to a close, than passengers from California, or gossiping quid-nuncs writing from Greytown or Pier No. 3, North River.

Sharing without hesitation or reserve, in all the privations of his men, giving up his horse, when accident threw one in his way on a march, to any one who seemed to suffer from tender feet or fatigue, sitting at the same mess and preferring the plainest dishes, he has endeared himself to his command as a true republican gentleman, who acknowledges no distinction except those which superior virtue and character bestow. Cool and judicious in the adoption of his policy, steadfast in adherence to rules of action once established, dispassionate, resolute and firm in their application and execution, he has by well-timed examples, enforced a strict obedience to orders, and a profound respect for law and discipline among his troops, and has secured order and good government in every place which the fortune of war has placed in his power. Nevertheless, he has never lost sight of that clemency and moderation which has always been wanting for the pacification of the country. Private property has been held sacred in his civil arrangements, quarter has never been re-

The official vote for every county in the State for State officers, has been received. Johnson's majority over Bigler, is 5093. Murray's majority is 374.

The State Agricultural Fair has proved very successful. Several novel features were introduced in the shape of tournaments, equestrianism by ladies, lassoing &c., for superior skill in all of which, prizes were awarded.

The Mining operation throughout the State, have proved generally satisfactory, although the present is the dull season, on account of the scarcity of water.

Oregon.

The dates are up to the 27th ult. The papers speak of the prospect of a general war with the Indians.— Murders of whites by Indians, and the reverse, are not unfrequent.

Gov. Stevens has reached Fort Benton. The rumors of his massacre are believed to have originated with the Indians.

The Military Expedition under Major Haller, had returned to the Dalles. It was sent out to chastise the Indians who murdered the Ward family. They captured ten of the murderers, tried and hung four, shot three, wounded one, and brought in two prisoners.

Miss Pellet is lecturing in Oregon.

The official vote of Washington Territory, as proclaimed by Gov. Mason, is for delegate to Congress, J. Patten Anderson, (Dem.) 857; William Strong, (W. and K. N.) 682; Joseph Cushman, (Free Soil) 44.

DEATH OF FRANK MARRYATT.—Many of our readers will be pained to learn of the death of our former townsman Frank Marryatt, son of Capt. Marryatt, the distinguished novelist. He died recently in London, from the bursting of a blood vessel. Mr. Marryatt was an artist of much note, both as a painter and dramatist. He was also the author of an interesting work on California. He inherited much of his father's ability in sketching character, and was a young man of exceeding promise. We believe he is the last of the Marryatt family.—*All California.*

NEW BANKING HOUSE AT SACRAMENTO.—The well known banking house of Drexel Sather & Church, have established a branch of their house at Sacramento, under the management of Thomas S. Fiske, Esq., well known to the mercantile community of San Francisco, for the past few years, as one of our most efficient and gentlemanly business men. The success of the bank, with the credit and reputation of Messrs. D. S. & C., and the management of Mr. Fiske, is placed beyond a doubt.

Hence we see no nation, however extended its resources, however intelligent its people, whose prosperity and advancement in the scale of civilization cannot be directly attributed to their freedom of speech, and through this, to their means of acquiring information. In Nicaragua, more especially, are we about to perceive the change to be wrought. That press which has heretofore been the blind and willing slave of power will shortly assert its superiority and become itself a mighty instrument, wisely controlled, whose destiny is to lead this people to a proud position in the ranks of nations.

Black, indeed, is the page in Nicaragua's history which records the fact that since this country has been nominally free, since 1821, when Spanish fetters were exchanged for those more galling, only because forged at home, the press—the only soldier that never deserted the cause of freedom—has lain bound in the dungeon's of Machiavealian policy except when brought forth to do execution on some unhappy fellow-prisoner. That which in the last thirty-four years should have made Nicaragua a garden spot in the world, has been the tool which planted and reared to perfection rank and noisome weeds, from which a foul contagion has spread over the country.

In no respect has the present Provisional Government of Nicaragua shown so much of foresight, or given happier omens of a better future, than in its early solicitude and present anxiety for the future welfare of the press. It is its duty to look to it that it repays this kind care—not by concealment, not by exaggeration or equivocation, but by a steady bold and determined stand upon the side of right, by an honest expression of conviction, by a fair and impartial representation of public opinion, and last, not least, by a watchful, jealous care of its own rights.

The benefits resulting from such a course to our adopted country will be incalculable, regarded only in a political point of view; its duties in other respects are no less urgent, no less imperious. As an advertising medium, as an exponent of the capabilities and resources of the country, it must be the all-powerful agent. As a medium between the Government and the people it should watch the one as well as the other, not feeling the public

upon which to exert the great gifts of talent and mental strength, with which God has endowed them, more worthy of the approbation of conscience than all the slaughter of their brethren, the confiscation of their property, and the multiplication of the horrors of war.

But in the midst of the joy to which a consummation so devoutly to be wished would naturally give rise, it must not be forgotten that the annals of the past are still fresh in the memory of all, that the agony and travail this noble state has undergone, the distress which the apprehension of imminently approaching destruction has carried into her homes and warehouses, the alarm that has paralyzed her industry, have left behind them impressions that cannot be at once effaced. There are moments when they will recall the records of the rewards they have received in the betrayal of their confidence, from those upon whom they have lavished honors, dignities, and emoluments, and they will reflect upon the demoralizing influence that a protracted state of war always exerts upon the common mind when not enlightened and balanced by full and adequate religious and intellectual education, when not well informed upon the subject of the political history of the world, and the causes of national progress, prosperity and decline. Already we hear intelligent men whispering their fears that an adequate police will not be at hand at the period of the organization of the government about to be inaugurated, to preserve order and peace and induct those into habits of peaceful industry who have been so accustomed to lead a camp and garrison life, and rely for subsistence upon ways and means provided by others, the bounty of government and the spoils of war. This would be the case in any country where people have not been born and bred in an atmosphere of republicanism, with its concomitant institutions, in a country where masses have had the advantage of the thorough education afforded by the Public School system of the North, and of the thorough insight into the philosophy of government, and the political history of each succeeding hour, furnished by a free and enlightened press. We hope that though Nicaragua has not been thus blessed,—for war has allowed no time for attention to such matters—no alarm need be entertained on this sub-

jected to a prostrate foe, and the persons and property of all peaceful citizens have been sacred from those outrages which so oftentimes, in the past history of the war, appeared to be the chief cause of the perpetuation of discord and bloody strife. As a man, and a General, he has exhibited equal amiability and republican simplicity of character towards those who have met him in a friendly spirit, as also to those who have encountered him with arms; and to all that conspired against his authority, stern justice, tempered with humanity. In his military career, his strategy has been more than equal to the crisis, and for the first time in thirty-four years of almost perpetual war, has Granada fallen, and that too, by so unexpected and sudden a surprise, as almost to make it a bloodless victory. If from great and honorable motives, by fair and praiseworthy means to perform great deeds, influencing the happiness of an oppressed people, and controlling the destiny of a country, as important to the world in its position and resources as Nicaragua, entitle a man to the appellation of "Great" in the sphere assigned him by Providence, then is General Walker entitled to it. Let those cavil and carp who cannot appreciate.

California.

The Common Council of San Francisco have passed an ordinance re-organizing the city police. Among other changes, the members of the Department are required to wear a uniform. It is supposed by some that the Mayor will veto the ordinance.

Peter Roark was arrested on the 21st ult., charged with the murder of J. McCarney.

The sale of Japanese goods per *C. E. Foote*, being the first cargo ever imported directly into the United States, occurred at the sales-rooms of Messrs. Wainwright & Randall on the 26th and 27th ult. The articles were readily disposed of at high prices.

An affray occurred on the 23d ult., on board the U. S. Frigate *Independence*, in which a seaman was severely cut with a razor by a boatswain's mate. Subsequently, thirty of the frigate's crew deserted, and in the attempt, six of them were entangled among the tules and were there found drowned.

On the evening of the 27th, Martha Callaghan came to her death in San Francisco by swallowing oxalic acid in place of Epsom Salts.

The Goose Bay Coal Company have issued a report made by their agents. Col. Wm. V. Wells gave the mines a thorough investigation, and also the harbor and adjoining country. His report contains a flattering account of the prospect, and shows that a valuable bed of coal is there situated, and in a most convenient location for shipping. Vessels have already been despatched for cargoes of the coal.

The State Agricultural Fair commenced at Sacramento on the 20th ult.

The wheat, barley and oat crop of Sacramento county this year, will be worth, it is estimated, \$2,000,000. The sum of three thousand dollars has been raised in Sacramento for the purpose of building a new Masonic Hall.

A gambler named Kutler, murdered a man named Moffat, near Downieville, on the 27th ult.

Crane, the murderer of Miss Newman, and Micky Free, one of the murderers of Kiddle and Howe, are to be executed at Colusa on the 28th October.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law yields the New York city treasury a tolerable amount of revenue in fines collected for drunkenness. Thus far the sum has reached \$721 in the several police courts, exclusive of the amount collected by the Governors of the Almshouse. This penalty is gradually producing a very salutary effect in the suppression of intemperance, and whether prohibition be a permanent or temporary policy, the imposition of heavy fines for intoxication will, no doubt, be continued.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—We understand that Mr. Denver has resigned the office of Secretary of State—the resignation to take effect after the 30th November.—*Alta California*.

Previous to the fall of Sebastopol, Gen. Bosquet made the following address to the troops under his command:

"Soldiers of the second corps, and of the reserve! On the 7th of June, you had the honor to strike proudly the first blow right to the heart of the Russian Army. On the 16th of August, you inflicted on the Tchernaya a most shameful humiliation upon the enemy's army of relief. To-day it is the *coup de grace*, the *coup mortelle*, that you are about to strike with that firm hand which the enemy knows so well by carrying his line of defence by the Malakoff, while our comrades of the English Army and of the First corps, will commence the assault of the Redan and the Central Bastion. This is a general assault, army against army. It is an immense victory with which the young eagles of France are this day to be crowned. Forward, then, *enfants!* Malakoff and Sebastopol for us, and *Vive la Empereur!*"

The following is the purport of the Czar's address:

His Majesty thanks the garrison of Sebastopol for the bravery they have displayed in defending that strong-hold to the very last, and declares that he is convinced all the troops of the empire will follow this example in sacrificing life—all—everything, for the sake of protecting the religion, honor and independence of Russia. That he still relies with confidence upon the firmness and courage of his faithful and attached soldiers, to repel every future hostile attempt to violate the sanctity of the Russian Territory, while he excuses the recent failure at Sebastopol by saying there is a line which is impassable even to heroes.

Prospectus.

The objects of the *Nicaraguense* will be the diffusion of information in regard to the position and resources of this State. The natural wealth of Nicaragua is almost unknown, not only among foreign nations, but even among the inhabitants of the country. To assist in furnishing such knowledge as will tend to develop the almost boundless riches of Nicaragua shall be one of the principal objects of this paper.

But in order that the natural wealth of the Republic may be developed, it is absolutely necessary to end the civil feuds which have for the last thirty years desolated the land. To reconcile liberty with order—to preserve the rights of the citizen while enforcing the duties he owes the State—to substitute peaceful and constitutional changes for violent and bloody revolutions—will be among the purposes of the *Nicaraguense*.

As far as conduct is concerned, our journal will be entirely free and independent. It does not claim, nor will it submit to be recognized as the official organ of any government. Its opinions on all political subjects shall be given frankly and without restraint; and when any government, whether democratic or legitimist, liberal or servile, undertakes to control its expressions, the *Nicaraguense* will cease its publications.

With such views the publishers of this paper hope to accomplish something, not only for Nicaragua, but for all Central America. Their efforts will not be unavailing if earnest endeavor and zealous industry are capable of attaining the ends for which they strive.

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National Intercourse.

Nothing can be imagined more absurd in the governmental policy of a country than an attempt to exclude other nations from its commercial advantages, or to restrict foreigners in their intercourse with its inhabitants. As well might a man endeavor to live in Granada interdicting all correspondence between his household and the other families of the city. Such an extreme misanthropic selfishness

reciprocal ties of duty and obligation, enforced by treaty, and contributing to each other's happiness and prosperity by means of an enlightened literary and commercial intercourse.

Peace in Nicaragua.

The position that the present Government of Nicaragua occupies, in its relation to the residents of the city of Granada, must be taken in a great measure as the criterion of the place it will in a short time occupy in its connection with the other towns of the State and the people at large.

The evident honesty of purpose and determination in execution of whatever has hitherto been undertaken, has been, and will be, a guarantee to residents, native and foreign, that a solid peace, founded on mutual concession and cemented by a unity of interest, must in future spread its genial influence over this, the fairest portion of God's creation. With a continuation of this firm control, the native merchant is assured in the possession of the fruits of his labor, and the foreign resident, who is desirous to invest here that capital from which elsewhere he would in proportion realize but little, may do so with full confidence that the products of the country will pay him ten and an hundred fold. Not alone is the merchant benefited by the change, in all the ramifications of petty trade, in the family circle as well as in the public mart, a strong government and its accompanying influence is ever felt.

A few facts, and facts are stubborn things, will show in a proper light the feelings which a few days of peace, and a firm reliance in a future prosperity has engendered. Since Col. French has occupied the position of Commissary of War, and within two days of the time that peace seemed near, the principal merchants of the city, almost to a man, have offered for the use of the Government such funds as they had on hand and to spare, taking in lieu thereof and as security therefor, the obligation of the Government, backed by the reputation and known responsibility of the Commander in Chief and the Commissary of War. That further, upon the same consideration they have offered and have already furnished to the Government large quantities of merchandise, suitable for army use and stores, and are still desirous of continuing, upon the

own. The fratricidal spirit that has hitherto impelled, will take entire possession of you, and smoking ruins and a name will be all the remnants of your country. Reform, then, your private attachments, so long sundered; let social ties bind the union of the people, and of the people to the government: let the elective franchise be respected, and let Democracy, Liberty and Religion go hand in hand as pioneers; and rest assured, their path will be one of glory—their goal, the proudest man may aspire to.

The Past.

We would not cast even a momentary shadow over the bright sunshine which now illumines the hearts of the people of Nicaragua. It is a sad philosophy that mingles bitter herbs with every savory dish. But even as in partaking of dietetic luxuries, we can return thanks to the Father of all kindness for the bounties we enjoy, and speak of the means by which he works the happiness of his creatures, so in the midst of political joy, giving thanks for the peace of which we have been made partakers, we may revert to the causes of the anarchy and confusion, the political disruption and civil war which has so long paralysed the energies of this beautiful country, and contrasting them with the clemency, moderation, and justice which now promises to make us a happy and united people, draw from the discussion some useful guiding principles of action in the future.

It is not our intention to make any comparisons between the parties to the struggles which have agitated the country. Unquestionably each has conscientiously regarded its distinctive policy to be best calculated to develop the resources, promote the wealth and establish the foreign credit of the nation, and to increase the security and advance the happiness and comfort of the individual citizen. Comparisons here would be invidious, and at the present juncture in very bad taste. It is only with errors of action common to both parties and distinctive of the policy and conduct of all the administrations which have guided the vessel of State that we can with propriety speak. That such errors have existed no one can doubt who considers the present stagnation of trade, the paucity of produce, the scarcity of labor, the dismantled houses, the abandoned markets, the high pri-

desperation that chill the blood of the historian as he records them. In secret conclave it seeks confederacy and prepares a plan of bloody vengeance for its real or imaginary wrongs. Intrigue and conspiracy become the business of the one party, and distrust and espionage the rule and system of the other. That which takes the form of treason will soon assume the mask of treachery. That intolerance which proscribes the existence of party, based upon objects and motives pure and laudable in themselves, in every republic essential to its perpetuation, quickly ends in despotism, and its agent becomes a tyrant and the victim of a bloody vengeance. This all history attests in all the revolutions it records; and these recurring frequently in a country are the fruitful source of the most disastrous results, morally, socially, and politically, and lead to an extreme demoralization that ends in poverty and ultimate disgrace. Law becomes confounded with tyranny, and its most wholesome and important restraints are defied as the mere caprice of the despot's will. That religious veneration which gives to government all its majesty and power over the mind is contemned and despised. Might usurps the place of right, and anarchy and confusion close the scene in darkness and in blood.

Such, it must be admitted, are the dark forebodings of Nicaragua's future, unless an enduring peace shall put a final end to strife, and a stable government capable of securing tranquility at home and of attracting the enterprise and commerce of other countries be established. None other can be called legitimate, none other can offer any valuable guarantee for life and liberty; none other can inspire the confidence that will induce the investment of funds in commercial, metallurgical, or agricultural operations for her benefit. Let the shrill notes of the fife and the loud alarms of the drum give place to the dulcet tones of the harp and the guitar, the cries of the wounded and the groans of the dying to the songs of peace and love, the roar of artillery for the merry laugh of a free, happy and united people. Let the example in the history of other States, now great and prosperous, be imitated. Let capital be solicited and enterprise be invited from abroad on fair and equitable grounds, with adequate guarantees for its security; let the mineralogical and agricultural resources be developed by patient and persevering industry; let the transit faci-

would evince an almost total destitution of all the common characteristics of humanity, a contempt for the approbation of men, a total indifference to human sympathy, a disregard of every social duty, a perversity of heart. As with an individual family among those of a particular city, so with a particular family among the nations of the earth. The idea that only Dutchmen should live in Holland, Spaniards in Spain, Japanese in Japan, Frenchmen in France, Chinese in China, Mexicans in Mexico, Nicaraguans in Nicaragua, and Yankees in New England, is one which is as repugnant to all the better impulses of the human soul as it is antagonistic to the designs of Providence in the gift of the earth to man, in the appointment of a common progenitor for the human race, and in the publication of one and the same dispensation of grace and peace to all the nations of the earth as to members of one and the same family, being all children of his love. It is at enmity with the mission, philosophic as well as religious, of the age in which we live, and suggests a foreign policy which all those nations, whose power now controls the destinies of the world have unanimously pronounced against. The mass of the people in every country ignore it in the practical philosophy of their lives, and restricts or oppresses the commerce only of those States whose despotic rules never hear or hearing, disregard the voice of the people where the press is shackled and where liberty of speech and even of thought is denied or curtailed, where education is of the most limited character or utterly neglected, where the selfish ambition and avarice of rulers run riot in high tariffs and monopolies of trade, where timidity and cowardice, twin sister vices of ignorance and indolence, reduce the people to a state of political imbecility the most degrading to their influence upon international movements. Liberty in international relations, revenue tariffs with incidental protection, freedom from duty on all foreign necessities, the abolition of monopolies and tolls upon the high seas, are Anglo-American principles which have been enforced by argument upon England, France, Germany, and Russia, the controlling powers of the earth. China, Japan, and Tartary, though they boast a numerical force of more than one-half the human race, may resist the spirit of the age, yet the destiny of man is appointed, and it must yet happen that all the nations of the earth will be bound together as members of one united family in the bonds of peace and harmony, cemented by

same terms, the same supply.

Further, the natives, the *hijos del país*, secure in the preservation of life, property, and liberty, daily bring to the city, as in old times of peace, their merchandise, the fruits of their labor in the field, confident that under the protection of the present Government they at last possess that to which they have so long been strangers—a perfect security.

Though yet suffering from the fearful ravages of a civil war, the country, for two years untilled, still produces an abundance of the necessities and many of the luxuries of life are cheaper here than can be found, of the same quality, on any portion of the earth.

To what conclusion then, must we arrive, from a consideration of these facts. But this, that a nation prouder and more powerful than any of the world, must soon arise and take that position to which her national advantages of every class so well entitle her; a nation naturally hardy and valiant, but enervated and down-trodden by superstition and misrule, must, under the renovating action of a firm and competent executive officer, cast off its chains, and grappling to its work, make itself all that God intended it.

No where can the eye be directed, but new fields are seen for hardy enterprise; new roads to wealth, as well as honor. The soldier, the statesman, the farmer, the mechanic and the merchant, have here a newly opened mine;—its leads are everywhere spread over our beautiful State; each has, however, to delve, to work with all his soul and energy and the end will not be far off.

A peace is about to be framed between the so-called Legitimate and the Democratic Parties of Nicaragua. For two years, civil war has, in its ruthless course, brought misery and death into the families of the land; the mother has lamented her first born; the wife her husband, and even the old man's grey hair has not been spared. This is to cease; a better, and a happier day is dawning.

NICARAGUANS! Too long has the sun of your national device been hidden by the volcanoes of national and personal prejudice; too long has the lava stream of blood poured from the side of your smitten and bleeding country. Save her, ere it be too late. Where is the man who would not save his mother? Let your sun arise to its zenith, and it will far outshine any other sun. Break but one article, trample but upon one letter of an article, in the peace now about to be framed, and your sun will set in a sea of blood, and that too your

ces, the numerical disparity of the sexes, the universal apathy, distrust, and terror which meet the eye of the observer on every hand.

Political differences of opinion exist in every Republican country, and the most lively and animated discussions attend their settlement. Questions of policy, agitated with heat and rancorous temper is often exhibited it is true, but shielded by an untrammelled press the peace of the nation is secured, and an appeal to the ballot-box, without scrutiny of the votes, settles the affair. If the action of the Government is disapproved by a portion of the people, no deep laid secret plot, full of peril and actuated by revengeful ambition, is planned against its officers. The appeal is not taken to arms, but the recurrence of the proper constitutional period is awaited, and a skilful and quiet canvass of the votes of the people pronounces judgment upon their course.

In the United States party conflicts recur constantly. Like the storms of summer, they are attended by the heavy thunder and fierce lightning flashes in which reason plays its powerful artillery and wit, scintillates with vivid brilliancy, but after the rain-cloud has burst and the conflict is over the political atmosphere is clearer and purer for the agitation of its elements and the golden rule "Do unto others as you would wish them to do unto you" is at once the safeguard and protection of that freedom of thought and liberty of speech which is guaranteed to all by the fundamental pact.

During eighty years the Republics of the North have made several changes of policy, but not one revolution or civil war has cast a gloom over the land. Not so has it been in this portion of the world. For four-and thirty years, with scarcely an exception, the history of the Republics of Spanish America is but one continuous record of revolution, exile, and confiscation, written in the blood of their own citizens, shed by the hands of their brethren. Whatever party has been dominant, it has throughout the period during which it have held the reins of power been equally intolerant and proscriptive. All who have ventured to entertain opinions and views of policy counter to those of their leaders, have been obliged to confine them to their own breasts, or utter them at the peril of their lives and fortunes. But the fire of thought, however it may be smothered, can never be quenched. It will feed its smouldering spark upon the ashes of the persecuted heart until it nerves the oppressors victim to deeds of frenzy and

ilities of the State be opened to the world; let a national mint give the State a national currency, and let commerce, on terms of perfect reciprocity, diffuse the manufactures of other countries over the land. In five to ten years Nicaragua will be the garden of the world. Those who shall contribute to this result will erect for themselves a monument more enduring than brass—in the hearts of their countrymen to the remotest generations.

GRANADA.

Granada, or what now remains of that once beautiful city, contains about 8,000 inhabitants, and before the civil wars that have laid waste the cities and plains of Nicaragua existed, contained upwards of 30,000. At intervals during the last twenty years the Democratic party had possession of the suburbs of the city and the Legitimists the barricades, from which they had never been beaten till the 13th September. It is estimated that over four times the amount of ammunition has been expended on the siege of Granada than was used in the battles of Mexico; the soldiery on both sides keeping up an incessant random cannonade, indiscriminately tearing down the magnificent churches and dwellings that were once the pride and boast of the Castilian residents. Thus fell to earth cathedrals and churches that would have adorned any city in the universe, of which there could not have been less than twenty-five or thirty, many of them containing ten and twelve altars, richly carved and profusely adorned with precious metals and emblems of Catholicism.

Granada is built on the old Spanish style—containing a large Plaza, where is situate the Cathedral and public buildings; from this radiate the principal avenues, which are very numerous and narrow, lined with houses one and two stories high, having large windows protected by heavy iron gratings. The entrance is through a massive gateway, from whence you arrive on a large court-yard, containing ornamental trees and shrubbery; around this are situate the dwellings and offices, all built in the same style. Each of the avenues leading to the Plaza has a barricade of great strength and thickness, and take the city as a whole, it is capable of making a glorious defence. Granada covers about six square miles, though in every direction you see ruins indicating a city at one time double that extent.

Treaty of Peace

BETWEEN GENERALS WALKER AND CORRAL.

We publish below a copy of the articles of pacification lately agreed upon by Generals Walker and Corral. They are conceived in a spirit of compromise and mutual concession highly honorable to the gentlemen themselves and to the parties whose representatives they have been, and we have no doubt they will meet with the unanimous approbation of our readers. The duty of determining the conditions of peace and the manner in which the dissensions that have so long distracted this unhappy country should be reconciled, could not have been committed to more honorable men, and there is every reason to hope and to be assured that the peace which has been established will be long and prosperous. On every side we hear the praise of Gen. Walker. Encomiums upon the prudence, moderation, and strict sense of honor and justice which have marked his course throughout are eloquently spoken on every hand, while the generous magnanimity and patriotism of Gen. Corral, and his noble and effective exertions in moving his Government to peace are themes upon which every one loves to speak.

Both gentlemen have enshrined themselves in the hearts of the people of Nicaragua. Long may they celebrate the anniversary of the day which has secured to them social and political happiness and to Generals Walker and Corral an enviable immortality.

TREATY.

Generals William Walker and Ponciano Corral, being animated with the most sincere desire to put an end to the war which has destroyed Nicaragua, and anxious to remedy so great an evil, the first in virtue of the faculties given him and the second fully empowered by the Government which resided in this city, have agreed, after mature discussions, in celebrating the following Treaty:

1. From this day are suspended hostilities and there shall be peace and friendship between the belligerent armies.
2. Patricio Rivas is named Provisional President of the Republic of Nicaragua for the term of fourteen months, unless the President, in full Council of Ministers, should resolve to call an election before the end of the term.
3. The Ministers of State will be appointed by the President, and will be taken from the four departments of which is composed the Republic—one of War, one of Foreign and Internal Affairs, one of Treasury, and the other of Public Credit.
4. The Provisional Government will respect, and have

On Monday last Col. Parker H. French entered upon the discharge of his duties as Commissary of War, a position which his friends, knowing his ability and influence, and the benefits which must naturally accrue to that department from the same, will be well pleased to learn that he has consented to accept.

We have learned with pleasure that since he has been in office many of the capitalists of this city, native and foreign, have offered to advance the Government all their ready funds; that the merchants, to a man, have offered him all the facilities at their command, taking as their security for future payment the joint names and reputations of General Walker and Col. French. Such a manifestation of public confidence, backed by that of the community at large, must and of right ought to be peculiarly flattering to those gentlemen.

The department over which Col. French presides is only second to that of General Walker; everything relating to the finances of the State, and to the support and maintenance of the army, passes through his hands, and now if ever, does that energy and force of character which we have ever heard accorded him stand him in need. We trust he may have no drawback, either by sickness otherwise in the discharge of the arduous duties of his office.

DIED.—In this city, on the 21st, Mr. NICHOLAS CARROLL, late of Yuba county, California, and a native of New York, about 35 years of age. The deceased left San Francisco on the 5th of October, to visit his friends in the Atlantic States, anticipating his return to his adopted home on the Pacific shores; and after passing through the trying scenes of Virgin Bay and San Carlos, where innocent and unoffending Americans were sacrificed by the late Legitimate party of Nicaragua, it was the will of "Him who knoweth all things," to call his spirit away. It may be some consolation to his relatives to know that up to his last moments he had the attention of sincere friends, who condole with his family at home, and his friends in California. Col. Wheeler, the American Minister, received the deceased on his arrival at this place, and extended towards him his usual hospitality, and had the funeral ceremonies appropriately attended to.

New York and San Francisco papers please copy.

A great deal of attention has been paid to Africa lately. On the north the French have Algiers, and are making constant additions to its primitive boundaries.—Down the west coast there are Spanish, Portuguese and American settlements, while the Cape is in possession of the English and Dutch. All these settlements are anxious to get into the interior, where the climate and soil are much better, and the English Government have sent two scientific exploring expeditions into the country; a great deal of useful information has thus been gained.—The territory east of Liberia is almost as large as the United States, which the American Colonization Society now propose to explore and settle. The task will be a difficult and dangerous one, but American perseverance, ingenuity, activity and enterprise, will accomplish whatever it undertakes. Let all the nations watch and pray.

The *Alta California* thinks that newspaper publishing has been overdone in San Francisco. The popu-

As the passengers from San Francisco, en route for New York, were about to embark on the lake boats, the *St. Carlos* and *Virgin* at Virgin Bay, they were attacked by the Chamorra party, who approached them with the insignia of Democracy and protestations of good will. They stated their object to be the capture of suspicious individuals. Being unable to find the parties they looked for, they fired on the passengers—about six hundred—who were unarmed, killing eight and wounding six, some very dangerously. They then entered the Transit Company's office, and upset everything about the premises—rolling the safe out and breaking things generally. The passengers retreated into the bush where they remained scattered about during the night; the following morning the Chamorra party having left the town, they got on board the boats, and arrived here on Monday evening. The wounded were taken to the Military Hospital, under charge of Dr. Jones, and are doing well thus far.

On Monday morning, at daylight, the Secretary of State of the Legitimists—Don Mateo Mayorga—was shot on the Plaza, by the native troops—by way of reprisal for the conduct of his party at San Carlos, in firing into the Company's Steamer.

Peace being proclaimed, we may now expect to see an ingress of population to this State equaling that of California in its palmiest days. The inducements, particularly to settlers, surpasses everything in the history of the world; and our mines, as far as they have been explored, are rich in all the precious metals, and will give work to the thousands of mechanics and laborers who are now a surplus in the California market.

The volunteers who arrived here on Friday afternoon have been formed into a Voltigeur Company, under command of Col. Fry. They are all well mounted and will be a great acquisition to the forces.

On Tuesday morning, previous to the arrival of Gen. Corral, the whole of the American and native force were reviewed on the Plaza. Their competency in drill reflects great credit on the officers of the army.

A GREAT GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.—We have now lying upon our table, says the editor of the *Oregon Argus*, a fossilized mammoth grinder of the *Mastodon Maximus* which was found in a small branch at Canemah, a few days since, by Mr. Samuel K. Barlow. The grinder was perfect when discovered and weighed three pounds. No less than seven species of the *Mastodon* have been discovered in different parts of the world—three in Europe, two in South America, one in India, and one in the United States. We have now the pleasure of announcing the first discovery of the kind on the Pacific Coast, by our old friend, S. K. Barlow, who is known all over the Union as the old pioneer who cut the first wagon road through the Cascade Mountains.

The anniversary of the occupation of Mexico has been magnificently celebrated at New York.

The people of Maine, by a large majority, have repudiated the Liquor Law fanaticism.

PARTE ESPAÑOLA.

Nicaragua Independiente

Tratado de paz, y amistad celebrado en esta ciudad el día 23 del presente mes entre los Sres. Jenerales don William Walker, y don Ponciano Corral—El primero, como Jefe expedicionario de la fuerza democrática, que ocupa esta plaza, y el segundo, como autorizado plenamente por el Gobierno Estrada, y es como sigue.

Los Jenerales William Walker y Ponciano Corral, animados de los mas sinceros sentimientos de hacer cesar la guerra que ha destrozado á Nicaragua, y deseosos de poner remedio á tan grave mal, el primero en virtud de las facultades que tiene y el segundo facultado omnimodamente por el Gobierno que residia en esta ciudad, han convenido despues de una madura discusion en celebrar el tratado siguiente.

- 1.º De hoy en adelante quedan suspensas las hostilidades, y habrá paz y amistad entre las fuerzas beligerantes de uno y otro ejército.
- 2.º Se nombra Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua al Sr. don Patricio Rivas, por el término de catorce meses, á menos que el Presidente en consejo pleno de Ministros, resuelva convocar para elecciones antes de este término para su renovacion.
- 3.º Los Ministros serán nombrados por el Presidente, y tomados de los departamentos de que se compone la República, debiendo ser cuatro los Ministros: uno de Guerra, otro de Relaciones interiores y exteriores, otro de Hacienda; y otro de crédito Público.
- 4.º El Gobierno Provisorio respetará y hará respetar los Capítulos 2.º 3.º y 4.º y las Secciones 2.ª y 3.ª de las disposiciones generales de la Constitución de 1838.
- 5.º Habrá un olvido general de todo lo sucedido hasta hoy por opiniones y faltas políticas; y ninguno será molestado ni inquietado por ellas.
- 6.º Los contratantes y el Presidente Provisorio se obligan á que sean reconocidas las deudas contraídas por los beligerantes, ya sea por prestamos, exacciones ó cualquiera otra causa.
- 7.º El Presidente reconocerá los grados y destinos militares que hayan obtenido los que han servido entre los beligerantes.
- 8.º Quedan libres para retirarse fuera de la Re-

respected, the chapters 2nd, 3d, and 4th, and sections 2nd, and 3d, of the general dispositions of the Constitution of 1853.

5. There will be a general oblivion of all that has taken place to this day for political faults and opinions, and no one will be molested or treated for such.

6. The contracting parties and the Provisional President oblige themselves to recognise all debts contracted by the belligerent parties, whether it be for loans, exact ions, or any other cause.

7. The President will recognise the commissions and military appointments of those who have served under the belligerents.

8. All those chiefs, officers, or citizens who may wish to return from the Republic or cities may do so with the guarantee and security of their persons and property.

9. The French Legion may continue serving the Republic, should they manifest a desire to become citizens of Nicaragua, and in this case the Government will give to each the portion of land that has been offered them. The arms they now use, as they belong to private individuals, will be returned to their owners.

10. General Walker will give orders to the forces that are attacking Managua to withdraw themselves to Leon and reduce their number to one hundred and fifty men; when this will be done General Corral offers to reduce the forces of Managua to the precise number, of one hundred men, under the command of Gen. Martinez, those of Masaya to fifty men, under command of Colonel Don Lino Cesar or another honorable chief.

11. The forces of Rivas will remain under the command of Gen. Hatruch, and the Provisional Government will appoint the chief officer, and regulate the number of men that will be on duty in that department.

12. The Governments that have heretofore existed in Nicaragua during this war, will cease, when the Generals shall notify them of this treaty.

Done in the city of Granada this twenty third day of October, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-five.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

1. Twenty-four hours after the arrival in this city of the Provisional President of the Republic, the army that Gen. Corral commands in Masaya will enter this city, when united with that of Gen. Walker, the President and both Generals will proceed to the Church to return thanks to the God of Armies for the termination of the war.

General Walker will be recognised as General in Chief of the Army of the Republic, and named by a decree of the Government.

General Corral will deliver the command, armament and munitions of war, unless the Government disposes otherwise.

2. The Government of the Republic will reside in this city, and will here receive the Ministers and Consuls of foreign nations.

3. Both armies will use no other device than a blue ribbon, with the inscription "Nicaragua Independiente." The Great Seal, the arms and inscriptions of the banners and standards will also have the same motto.

Granada, October 23, 1855.

(Signed) WM. WALKER, Commander in Chief of the Democratic Army that occupies Granada.

(Signed) PONCIANO CORRAL, General in Chief of the forces of the Republic.

In virtue of the full powers that by decree of yesterday were conferred upon me, I oblige myself to respect and have complied with the foregoing.

Granada, October 23, 1855.

(Signed) PONCIANO CORRAL, General in Chief.

lation of the State does not exceed 350,000, and yet it sustains fifteen dailies, six tri-weeklies and thirty-five weeklies. Still the number has been reduced from January, 1854, when the population was materially less.—New Hampshire, with a population larger than California, has no daily paper, and but thirty-five weeklies. In January, 1854, San Francisco had fourteen daily papers, with a population of about 35,000. New York, at the same time had but thirteen dailies with at least twenty times the population. A good deal of energy is expended upon sedentary occupations in all parts of the United States, which would pay better if exercised in mining, farming, manufacturing and trading. But inflation is there the order of the day.

Sebastopol has fallen. The Russians have ranked themselves with the bravest races of Europe, and their officers have evinced a degree of skill not to be surpassed, in the prolongation of the siege. It is a law of war that every fortress properly attacked, must ultimately yield, and to this law all nations must submit.—The loss of life has been fearful on both sides. Russia still presents an undaunted front, and the melo-dramatic interest of the war is only beginning. The real war is now only about to commence.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.—Another attempt was made upon the life of the Emperor of France, by a young man as the was going to the theatre, on the evening of the 8th of September.

DEPARTURES TO THE ATLANTIC STATES FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The Steamer of the 5th of October bore away from California, Gen. J. W. Denver, Congressman elect, Capt. Wm. Neely Johnson, brother of the Governor elect, H. H. Byrne, Esq., for years past the District Attorney of San Francisco, Gen. Joseph Lane and Major P. B. Reading. The *Alta California* says that Mr. Byrne seeks in the north, recovery from impaired health. We think we could assign another reason, and one which we hope will prove to have been a more influential one in causing his trip.

FROM CHINA.—Dates from China at San Francisco, are up to August 6th. There had been a desperate encounter between the boats of U. S. the Steamer Powhatan, and H. B. M. Steamer Rattler, on the one side, and a fleet of pirates on the other. The allies had eight killed and fifteen wounded. Ten junks were taken and destroyed, and eight hundred of the villains were killed.—They had been doing much damage to trading vessels for some time back.

NAVAL.—The U. S. Naval Board appointed to inquire into the efficiency of officers and report such as they should find incapable of performing duty promptly and efficiently, have presented to the Secretary of the Navy, the names of 201 officers for removal from active service, and of this number 49 are to be dropped from the rolls entirely. Their report has been approved.

We beg to suggest to the citizens of Granada that our columns are open for their advertisements, which will be inserted on moderate terms—in either the English or Spanish department. Our paper will have an extensive circulation among the inhabitants of Nicaragua as well as the United States and Europe, which offers inducements to the mercantile community of this city, we hope they will take advantage of.

H. L. KINNEY.

We promised in our last week's issue to notice the proceedings of Mr. Kinney in San Juan del Norte. Having gathered all the information within our reach, as to the proceedings of that gentleman, and the basis on which he hopes to construct his petty government—endeavoring without success, to extract something bearing on the subject from the paper of which he is the head—we have concluded to leave his *excellency* in the hands of the government of Nicaragua—who will, no doubt, take the necessary steps to keep Mr. Kinney in his proper position—when, if his farming qualifications are as great as he wishes the world to believe, he may be of service in his colonization.

We are much surprised at Mr. Kinney's success in advancing a point of importance, implicating himself with the American Government—even in his Inaugural Proclamation—but it would appear his success makes him desperate, and that he is resolved at haphazard to draw the attention of both the governments of the United States and Nicaragua to his tom-foolery. We refer to the following extract from his *Inaugural Proclamation*:—

"Notwithstanding the failure of the last Congress of the United States to make an appropriation remunerating the citizens of San Juan for their losses from the bombardment of the city by Captain Hollins, there is a cheering prospect that justice will to some extent be rendered at its coming session. A measure so important to the business interests of the people, and so urgently demanded by every consideration of justice and humanity, cannot be postponed consistently with the good name of the American Government. Every effort of mine, whether in an official or a private capacity, shall be exerted to procure from that Republic a speedy relief to those who are now so unjustly deprived of the proceeds of their own honorable industry."

This is an assumption of importance on the part of Mr. Kinney that is truly ridiculous—and his efforts to secure a speedy relief for his subjects from the American Government, will be treated with the ridicule they deserve.

The following, also from the *Central American*, will give a pretty correct idea of the absurdities which Mr. Kinney advances—the statement being altogether preposterous:—

"On Thursday last we visited Gov. Kinney's plantation. It is situated about three-quarters of a mile from town on the opposite side of the Laguna. We allude to the patch of ground selected by him for his own amusement, and as a test of the adaptation of the soil to different kinds of grains and vegetables.

The Governor arrived here on the 16th of July, and it was some two or three weeks before he cleared away the undergrowth and planted the seed; we brought away a fine lot of roasting ears, beans, &c. The material fruit trees left standing, are full of fruit, and thus in the short space of about two months, the Governor is in the enjoyment of garden luxuries that would have required years to realize at the north."

To cap the climax, we clip the following extract from an article headed "The Kinney Union," which will leave Napoleon and Wellington far in the shade:

"The 'Kinney Expedition,' has furnished more copy for the press within the last twelve months than all the news and war documents from the combined forces of the Crimea. And while the 'Allied Powers' have done little more than furnished the one stereotyped tune of 'Sebastopol not taken,' Col. Kinney and his forces have accomplished a victory hitherto unparalleled in the history of the world!"

pública ó de las poblaciones, aquellos jefes ó oficiales y ciudadanos que quieren; con la garantía y seguridad de sus personas y propiedades.

9.º La legion francesa; si gustase puede quedar al servicio de la República, siempre que manifiesten deseo de ser Nicaraguense, y en este caso, se les dará por el Gobierno á cada uno la porcion de tierras que se les tiene ofrecido. Las armas que usan como son de particulares se volverán á sus dueños.

10. Se dará orden por el Sr. Jeneral Walker á las fuerzas que atacan á Managua, que se retiren á Leon reduciéndolas á ciento cincuenta hombres; y cuando lo hayan cumplido ofrece el Jeneral Corral reducir las fuerzas de Managua al preciso número de cien hombres al mando del Jeneral Martinez; y las de Masaya al número de cincuenta hombres al mando del Sr. Coronel don Lino Cesar ó de otro jefe honrado.

11. Las fuerzas de Rivas permanecerán al mando del Sr. Jeneral don Florencio Xatruch y el Gobierno Provisorio dispondrá el número que en aquel departamento deba hacer el servicio y el jefe que debe mandarlos

12. Los Gobiernos que han existido en Nicaragua durante la guerra cesarán en el acto que cada uno de los Jenerales les notifique este tratado; y cualquiera de ellos que quiera continuar ejerciendo el Poder Ejecutivo será reputado como perturbador de la paz

En fe de lo cual firmamos dos ejemplares de un tenor y nos comprometemos á cumplir y hacer cumplir lo estipulado en el presente tratado.

Hecho en la ciudad de Granada á veinte y tres de octubre del año del Señor de mil ochocientos cincuenta y cinco,

ARTICULOS ADICCIONALES

1.º Veinte y cuatro horas despues de la llegada del Presidente Provisorio de la República á esta ciudad, entrará á ella el Ejército que manda el Jeneral Corral en Masaya, y unido con el que manda el Sr. Jeneral Walker con el Presidente y ambos Jenerales pasarán al templo á dar gracias al Señor de los Ejércitos de la terminacion de la guerra.

El Sr. Jeneral Walker será reconocido como Jeneral en jefe del Ejército de la República, y nombrado por el Gobierno por un decreto.

El Sr. Jeneral Corral entregará el mando, armamento y municiones, amenos que el Gobierno disponga lo contrario.

2.º El Gobierno de la República residirá en esta ciudad y en ella recibirá á los Ministros y cónsules de las Naciones Extranjeras.

3.º Los dos Ejércitos no usarán mas divisa que un liston celeste con una incipcion que diga "Nicaragua Independiente." El gran sello del Gobierno, las armas y incipciones de las Banderas y Estandartes tendrán el mismo mote.

Granada, octubre veinte y tres de mil ochocientos cincuenta y cinco.—(firmado) *William Walker*, Comandante en Jefe del Ejército Democrático que ocupa Granada.—(firmado) Jeneral en Jefe de las fuerzas de la República—*Ponciano Corral*.

En virtud de las facultades omnímodas que por decreto de ayer me son conferidas me comprometo respetarlo y hacerlo cumplir—Granada, octubre 23 de mil ochocientos cincuenta y cinco. Jeneral en Jefe.—(firmado) *Ponciano Corral*.

TRADUCCION.

Con el primer número "del *Nicaraguense*" comienza, como esperamos, una nueva era en la historia de la prensa de Centro-América. Los objetos de esta gaceta serán muy diferentes de estos de cualquiera otra, que aparecido hasta ahora en este Estado. La conducta también, sin embargo de no ser nueva en otro lugar, será enteramente nueva aquí.

Los objetos del *Nicaraguense* serán la divulgación de información respecto de la posición y los recursos de este Estado. La riqueza natural de Nicaragua casi no es conocida, no solamente entre los mismos extranjeros, sino también entre los habitantes del país. Asistir en la divulgación de tales conocimientos, como servirán para la explotación de las riquezas casi infinitas de Nicaragua, será uno de los principales objetos de este periódico.

Pero para que sea explotada la riqueza natural de la República, es absolutamente necesario acabar con las riñas civiles que han desolado el país por los últimos treinta años. Reconciliar la libertad con el orden preservando los derechos del ciudadano, esforzando al mismo tiempo las obligaciones, que debe al estado sustituir cambios pacíficos y constitucionales por las revoluciones violentas y sangrientas: será una de las miras "del *Nicaraguense*."

Pasando á la conducta, nuestra gaceta será enteramente libre é independiente. No pretende ni permite de ser reconocido como órgano de un gobierno. Las opiniones en la política serán dadas francamente y sin restricción y si un gobierno sea democrático ó legitimista, liberal ó servil, quiere contrariar sus espresiones el *Nicaraguense* cesará sus publicaciones.

Con tales miras los editores de este periódico esperan conseguir algo de bien no solamente para Nicaragua, sino también para todo Centro-América. Sus conatos no serán infructuosos, su empeño y fervor son capaces de conseguir los fines, que tienen en vista.

NICARAGUA—SUS RECURSOS.

Nicaragua—Aunque pequeño en el grande hemisferio americano es grande en su posición geográfica y su destinación futura, fué siempre mirado con un interés y continuamen-

bioso por los extranjeros, que podían ser inclinados á la explotación de los recursos del estado. La admirable y superior facilidad del tránsito, que ofrece Nicaragua al mundo mercantil, presentan una fuente de enormes riquezas para los ciudadanos de ella.

El tráfico pasante por un país fué siempre una fuente de una renta inmensa por él. Inglaterra se ha hecho tal, como es ahora por medio de su comercio, llevando esclavos para España, se ha dado esta preponderancia grande en Asia y en el Pacífico, cual sostendrá siempre, si no se adoca uno ó los dos mencionados transitos y cual acaso pérdida para ella, pasará á Francia ó Rusia.

Por medio de tal comunicación del tránsito será dado un nuevo estímulo á la industria y la agricultura de Nicaragua. Su suelo grato da anualmente diferentes cosechas de granos excelentes, productos preciosos de jardín y frutas deliciosas, que son artículos deseados en California, Nueva York y todos los grandes mercados de Europa y Asia, y así una otra fuente de riqueza será abierta por los habitantes. ¿Por qué su pueblo no quiere la paz entre sí? ¿Por qué no quiere cultivando amistad con los pueblos de los otros países, siguiendo á una política liberal en favor de ellos auxiliares en sus empresas, para abrir á este hermoso país al comercio y á la navegación? El beneficio será mutuo, la ganancia debe ser decidida igualmente. Los Americanos aman la paz y las frutas de una industria honesta y desear tener ventajas reciprocas. Ellos tienen capital y son listos emplearle en este país remarkable é interesante y quieren hacerlo con los principios de reciprocidad, en condición de ventajas mutuas. No quieren la guerra, ni los horrores de ella; ellos hacen la guerra solamente para establecer libertad y liberalidad, por necesidad desembainan sus espadas y nunca oscurece la venganza la gloria de sus victorias; ellos toman armas para establecer la grande misión comercial é industrial de nuestro siglo y ganada la victoria son listos todavía de comprar lo que conquistaron, al mismo precio, que ofrecieron antes que comenzó la lucha. ¿Por qué los Nicaraguenses no quieren imitarlos en su industria pacífica? En la explotación de sus recursos, en la preparación de un mercado para los productos de otros países convirtiendo de su abundancia á las necesidades y los usos de

tal, ó en sus aprisionamientos se trataban con demasiada crueldad. ¡Tal es la fatal disposición del hombre cuando olvida sus deberes humanitarios, y se deja llevar de las pasiones! Pero, ya parece que el Supremo conservador de las sociedades humanas ha fijado una mirada compasiva sobre el pueblo Nicaraguense dispensándole los primeros destellos de la paz, de la paz, deidad encantadora, y dulce manantial de todos los bienes.

Lo aseguramos así, porque el día 23 del corriente ha llegado á esta ciudad el Sr. Jeneral don Ponciano Corral autorizado plenamente por el Gobierno del Sr. Estrada para formar un arreglo con el Sr. Jeneral Em. Walker Jefe expedicionario de las fuerzas democráticas, sobre la cesación de la guerra—No dudamos, por el conocimiento que tenemos del Sr. Jeneral Walker, es decir, por sus buenos sentimientos filantropicos, y los que igualmente abriga el Sr. Jeneral Corral, que el término que se han propuesto poner á nuestras discusiones domésticas, que por tan largo tiempo han causado tantos males, quede realizado con el tratado de paz, que todos los habitantes de esta preciosa y rica sección de Centro-América lo desean, no quieren guerra, por que conocen que ella es un mal en sí, y una caja fatal de donde solo pueden esperarse males de alta trascendencia; así es que no dudamos que los dos Jenerales llenarán los votos de sus comitentes dando paz y vida á la República. La presente generación bendecirá los nombres de estos dos nuevos principes de la regeneración de Nicaragua, y las futuras, leerán con veneración las páginas que la historia consigne en memoria grata de estos dos ilustres personajes.

Nadie dude que Nicaragua marchará ya por un sendero prospero: habrá seguridad en los diferentes negocios sociales, tendrán garantía personal y de propiedad tanto los hijos del país, como los extranjeros estantes, y transeúntes: continuará igualmente el comercio que se había paralizado por causa del movimiento revolucionario. Finalmente, la aparición de la paz en Nicaragua bajo la dirección del Jeneral Walker, será estable, y segura, porque la Providencia Divina no dudamos que protegerá las miras de este hombre ilustre que no son otras, que remediar al pueblo Nicaraguense de tantos daños que lo han aquejado en la serie dilatada de año y medio que se había prolongado una guerra

MANIFIESTO A LOS NICARAGUENSES.

A las seis de la mañana de este día he ocupado la plaza de esta ciudad después de una ligera resistencia que hicieron á mis tropas de mi mando, las del supuesto Gobierno legítimo—En la pequeña refriega tubieron la desgracia de morir tres ó cuatro soldados enemigos, pero después del triunfo que debía obtener, á nadie se le ha hecho un mal personal: todas las familias que esperaban, como repetidamente lo han dicho los mentidos legitimistas, incendios, robos, asesinatos, fucilaciones, é inmoralidades indecibles, han visto y han presenciado todo lo contrario—Mi deber como Jefe de la fuerza expedicionaria de un Gobierno libre de principios, y que sus miras son las de un interés vital del Estado, protección al hombre laborioso, seguridad al ciudadano, impulso á las artes, á las ciencias, á la agricultura &c. &c, era la de conservar y hacer conservar el orden—Así es que, aun habiendo reducido á prisión á los Sres. don Dionicio Chamorro, don Toribio Jerez y otros personajes de alta consideración principales agentes de la legitimidad, nada he hecho con ellos, sino que los he entregado á personas de responsabilidad para que los custodien. Seguiré pues ocupando todos los demás pueblos del Estado y tendrá que parecer el que se oponga á la marcha impetuosa de mis fuerzas, las cuales admiten sin distinción de color á todo aquel que quiera adherirse á ellas.

Los pueblos de Nicaragua no deben dejarse engañar por que esta es la verdad demostrada con los hechos, y en tal concepto, en la mano tienen su felicidad—Vedla aquí—Gobierno democrático en su verdadera significación, garantías, progreso y libertad.

Granada, octubre 13 de 1855.

WM. WALKER.

te creciendo, y su poblacion tiene ahora la oportunidad, de esplotar este interés practicamente.

Admirable por la fertilidad de su suelo, por la puridad sana y balsamica de su aire, por la hermosura de su horizonte, surtida liberalmente para todas las necesidades y usos de la mesa, la naturaleza en ninguna otra parte fué mas prodigiosa con sus dones. Al tiempo de su descubrimiento fué uno de los mas poblados países en America, tenia sus ciudades del largo de una hasta cuatro leguas y abajo de un gobierno firme, solido y seguro, capaz para mantener paz en el interior y para asegurar respeto nacional á fuera, ofreceria en el corto tiempo de dos ó tres años un domicilio no inferior á ninguno en el mundo y para todas las ocupaciones de hombres menos medicos.

Nicaragua ofrece "este corto y facil pasaje á las Indias" que buscava Colombo y el cual es ahora el gran deseo comercial y la necesidad de nuestros dias. Los tesoros de las Indias deben pasar por el Realejo ó San Francisco al Atlantico. Las mercaderias de Europa y de los Estados Unidos deben hallar su viaje al Asia para suplir las necesidades crecientes de su larga poblacion por uno ó el otro, ó por ambos caminos. La costa del Pacífico de la República del Norte abundará en corto tiempo con estados, la grandesa de cuales rivalizará con los estados hermanos del Atlantico y ofreciera un meriado, en que todos los productos del arte, de la agricultura é industria serán cambiados Australia Polinesia y Holanda Nuevo deben en breva tener sus comunicaciones y comercio con los Estados Unidos y Europa por uno ó por ambos de dichos caminos. Todo el mundo civilizado pide una pronta, corta y segura comunicacion entre el Atlantico y el Pacífico. Dos serán establecidos ciertamente, un ferrocarril de San Francisco á San Luis será la una, la otra una línea de camino de fierro y de vapores del Realejo, por Granada á San Juan del Norte. Los dos caminos serán la fuente de riqueza invariable por los distritos que pasan, singularmente el último. El primero tiene dificultades que vencer, que impiden su perfeccion por muchos años; el último nada tiene, para interferir en su ejecucion, sino el estado inquieto de los negocios políticos del país, las conmociones intestinas, la amistad du-

otras naciones.

Nicaragua tiene un territorio de 60,000 millas cuadradas en el gran centro comercial de este mundo, un territorio igual á cinco partes de siete de la division del Este de los Estados Unidos. Ella tiene en Granada un nucleo para una segunda Filadelfia, en Leon para una segunda Cincinnati, en el Realejo un San Francisco, en San Juan del Norte un meriado de una importancia comparativa como Nueva York, ella tiene recursos de minerales y agricultura mas que cualquier otro país del mundo. Oro, plata, hierro, cobre, carbon, salitre, asufre, vitreolo, se hallan en vivas venas en sus montañas altas; tabaco, trigo, café, mais, algodón, añil, cacao, asucar, arros y las frutas propias mas finas adornan sus llanos, huerras y ceritos; ella tiene terrenos de pastos inmensos, onde pastorean masas de ganados ella es mui adaptable para la agricultura la mejor del mundo, ofreciendo todas variedades de clima, causa toda variedad de productos naturales hallará un suelo congenial para su vegetacion; teniendo toda ventaja comercial en su posicion, todo Centro-America debe dentro de quince años estar dependiente de su grandesa, y para estos resultados grandes nada falta, que tener paz entre sus habitantes, que animar sentimientos liberales en favor de sus hermanos republicanos en todo el mundo; que volver la atencion á la labranza, á las minas, á la explotacion de los grandes recursos del país, que olvidar el pasado, alianzar á estos, que van adelantados, teniendo en vista el gran objeto de prosperidad nacional, que las necesidades y deseos del mundo comercial porten entre ellos. Abajo las cintas coloradas ó blancas, solamente una bandera nacional con el escudo conveniente y el mote: "Dios y la libertad," la seña sea "la patria" y la contraseña "la paz."

REMITIDO.

Cerca de diecisiete meses se han trascurrido en este desafortunado país embueltos sus habitantes en una desastrosa guerra que á marcha rápida los conducia á un total exterminio: las pasiones de ambos partidos habian llegado á tal grado de acaloramiento que sin atender á que todos son hermanos, hijos de un mismo país, de una misma Religion, y comprometidos á amarse por varias reciprocidades casi no se daban cuar-

fratricida. Nos apresuramos á comunicarlo para que llegando al conocimiento de todos procuren sin desconfianza dar un giro seguro á los negocios comerciales, que son los que dan prosperidad á las sociedades.

El Pueblo Nicaraguense en su mayoría aspira fervientemente por la conservacion de sus instituciones liberales, que ha conquistado á fuer de tanta sangre derramada desde su feliz independencia de la dominacion Española; y por lo mismo, él sabrá apreciar en su justo valor la recomendable persona del Jeneral Walker cuyos sentimientos liberales, y puramente democráticos están al nivel de nuestros sentimientos políticos. En él fijemos nuestra ventura, no procedamos con desconfianza, verémos que todo marchará bien, y á buen seguro notarémos la bien andanza de la República bajo la égida de sus providencias.

Llor á Dios eternamente pues ha favorecido nuestros trabajos anunciando tan venturosa noticia, y tan feliz, como tierno porvenir.—*Unos Nicaraguenses.*

Se ha impreso literalmente para conocimiento de todos el arreglo formado entre los dos Sres. Jenerales: el contiene y encierra artículos de pureza, integridad y filantropía; su sentido es claro y literal, y es bien conocido que al consignarlos, no han tenido otra mira que la de establecer una paz sólida que debe comenzar por un abrazo fraternal entre los Jefes, oficiales y soldados de los ejércitos beligerantes. abrazo en que se estrechen mutuamente en su seno deponiendo de todo corazon rencores, animosidades, prevenciones y resentimientos dando una prueba positiva de que los Nicaraguenses abrigamos nobles sentimientos por naturaleza, por educacion, por principios y por religion.

AVISO.

El Sr. Comisario de la guerra está dispuesto á comparar los artículos siguientes: arros, asucar, frijoles, maiz, y sacate. Tambien tiene costuras de ropa para doce sastres. igualmente necesita doce personas que trabajen al jornal. Su despacho lo tiene en casa de Vega, á donde ocurrirán desde las diez de la mañana hasta las dos de la tarde.

Granada, octubre 27 de 1855.

EL CORONEL VALLE DE LA FUERZA

EXPEDICION MIA DEL MEDIO DIA A LOS PUEBLOS del Estado.

Preciso y necesario era que aquellos derechos adquiridos despues de nuestra independencia de la Peninsula Española, fuesen conservados por aquellos hijos de padres tan interesados en tan gloriosa empresa—Aquí teneis pues un soldado veterano, no de aquellos ilustres hijos de nuestra madre patria sino de los que sucesivamente han podido formarse—Ya me conoceis—El Chelon es mi divisa y mi nombre José María Valle—En Jalteva tuve la desgracia de perder uno de los miembros mas interesantes á la vida de un soldado, y si entonces por este raro accidente no me visteis en la plaza de Granada, ya veis que estoi aquí. ¿Con qué objeto y con que miras? Con las de sostener vuestra independencia y vuestras libertades públicas. Entonces no séais ingratos: venid todos á acompañarme, y el que nó á vivir honestamente á su casa como lo tiene dicho el Jeneral Walker en su manifiesto; mas si por un fatalismo algunos hijos desnaturalizados se quieren oponer á la marcha impetuosa de la verdadera democracia: oíd la vos de vuestro amigo. Garantías personales de propiedad aun al enemigo mismo que quiera ocupar sus hogares, y aun tiempo muerte y exterminio contra los reveldes y contumaces que no queriendo conocer su bienestar quieran ser contra la sacrosanta causa que por vosotros y por mí sostengo.

!Llor al Dios de las alturas,! él nos rocíe con sus misericordias para que tengais el gusto de veros entre los brazos de vuestro amigo y compatriota.

J. M. VALLE.

Granada, octubre 17 de 1855.

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