EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. [illegible] GRANADA, NICARAGUA, C. A. MARCH 15, 1856. NO. 21.

JOSEPH R. MALE & CO.
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For one copy per annum.....$10
For single copy.....20 cts.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square of 8 lines, first insertion.....$2 50
Each subsequent insertion.....1 50

JOB WORK

Of every description executed with neatness and dispatch and upon the most reasonable terms at "El Nicaraguense" Office, North-east side of the Plaza, (directly opposite the State House,) Granada, C. A.

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-tf

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.

NEW RIFLE BATTALION.

By the following general order it will be seen that a second Rifle Battalion has been instituted in the army, and that Col. Louis Schlessinger has been appointed to the command of it:

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 31.

Head Quarters of the Army,
Adjutant General's Office,
Granada, March 11th, 1856.

1. Col. Louis Schlessinger is assigned to the command of the 2nd Rifle Battalion, and will organize it from the troops recently arrived, on the same basis as the other Battalions of the Army.

2. The following promotions and appointments are made, to take effect from this date:

Capt. J. C. O'Neal of the 1st Rifle Battalion to be Major of the 2nd Rifle Battalion.
De W. Thorpe to be Captain, A company.
Fred Prange, to be Captain, B company.
Jno. Crighton, to be Captain, C company.
F. R. Legray, to be Captain, E company.
J. T. Coleman, to be 1st Lieutenant, C company.
Anton Selden, to be 1st Lieutenant.
Oba. Paxton, to be 1st Lieutenant.
M. E. Bradley, to be 1st Lieutenant.
P. Coleman, to be 1st Lieutenant, A company.
C. T. Legroo, to be 1st Lieutenant.
W. E. Muir, to be 2nd Lieutenant, A company.
C. Bieber, to be 2nd Lieutenant, B company.
A. J. Higgins, to be 2nd Lieutenant, C company.
J. W. Anderson, to be 2nd Lieutenant, D company.
A. B. Watson, to be 2nd Lieutenant.
J. C. Richardson, to be 2nd Lieutenant, C company.
2nd Lieutenant R. A. Johnston, 1st Light Infantry, is transferred to the 2nd Rifle Battalion, and is promoted to 1st Lieutenant.

By command of WM. WALKER,
General Commanding-in-Chief.

PH. R. THOMPSON, Adjutant-General, N. A.

POST OFFICE.—The Post Master General is having the post office of this city arranged in such a manner as to remind one of the conveniences of the United States. Fine mahogany counters and desks with pigeon holes and shelves in abundance, and side tables filled with late papers; the place proposes to become one of the most popular resorts of the city. The building is the finest in town, and with the attention of Tom, and the array of chandeliers that are lighted every night, the postoffice wears the appearance of a parlor more than a hive of active and industrious men. Mr. Ruggles takes a just pride in his establishment, and we do not blame him.

"RUFFINLY" ATTACK.—Lieut. Hall, on behalf of the members of Company E, stationed at Massaya, assures us that the troops at that point did not consider themselves incapable of suppressing the

CORRESPONDENCE.

Rivas, March 10th, 1856.

In my opinion Rivas, is the Eden of, and the most beautiful spot in all Nicaragua. For miles around it presents a most delightful aspect, the country being laid off in well cultivated plantations, yeilding all the necessaries of life—delicious tropical fruits are here in abundance. Apparently there is but one season, and that an eastern one; the trees continue their foliage throughout the year, giving a cheerful countenance to all around. The plateau or table land on which Rivas is situated, presents an undulating aspect, which adds a charm to its appearence, through the windings of which run small limpid streams of light, murmuring waters; the country around for miles is in a good state of cultivation and delightful to behold, but the city of Rivas presents a melancholy contrast to the scenery which surrounds it. Despoiled of all its ancient architectural beauty, it now appears in the form of a miserable ruin. Its streets are [illegible] up by barricades, the emblem of la guerra, which has despoiled this fair country [illegible] y culture, but which the kind interposition of providence has saved. I have visited the ruins of splended ancient structures the lineaments of which are now barely traceable, but once magnificent. The natives here have informed me the cause of those ruins, has been from the severe shocks of earthquake which have visited them at various periods, the last of which happened about nine years ago doing fearful injury. The fierce feuds, which have waged for years back has materially assisted in this destruction. The houses at present occupied by the inhabitants are miserable tenements, kept very dirty owing to the indolent disposition of the people.—The soil producing spontaneously the common necessaries of life, has led to this indolence. The streets here are the best of any other city in Nicaragua; they are more regular and broader with a better grade; the people here are at present building a very fine church—this church has been in course of erection for the last twenty years, and so slow is the work conducted that the walls are not yet finished; as to its design, it is hard to come to a conclusion, but what little is exhibited is of the Roman style.—The climate is rather temperate, with refreshing breezes throughout the day. They are these cool, refreshing breezes, which fan the fevered brow—which leads such a charm to the atmosphere of Rivas. The sky is as clear as that of Italy. Rivas and its neighborhood abounds in birds of various and magnificent plumage—I verely believe the bird of Paridise is here to be found.

A mile and a half from Rivas is a small stream of water, called by the inhabitants Canto Rio or Singing Brook; whose bed forms innumerable cascades

quite a number of subterranean passages to transport it, but as far as gratified curiosity, there has been none of them discovered yet. Some of the boys when we relieved here, have been digging after treasure, buried by Sullivan when he left, but as the old man is absent yet, cannot be discovered until he comes back, (and the last I heard from him was that he had not packed his carpet sack.) I think they will have to wait awhile. The fort is in a very commanding position, and with two [illegible] pivots, I would keep it against almost any force approaching by the river.

Our quarters are not exactly all my fancy painted them, being an old dilapidated frame building used as a hotel when Noah was running on the river in his ark. Noah must have been along here for as the Bible says he had a pair of every living species on board with him, and if such was really the case, he left here one pair of silent mosquitoes. Pleasant, ain't it, to have both eyes swelled to the size of an orange, lips like bananas and lumps on your cheeks and hands as large as hazel nuts? Certainly it is, at least you would think so if you saw us grin and bear it. Oh mosquitoes! if the devil hasn't got 'em in his dominion he is a fool.

But, Mr. Editor, there is "Balm in Gilead." We can go a fishing and hunting in spite of them. We have every imaginable species of fish here, from the smallest minnow to the largest shark. It is rare fun to get a good big bite and go to land your fish and see half your line and hook gone, and then hear the boys pray. From light till dark—some indefatigable follower of Isaac Walton & Co., is beating along the bank of the river, ever and anon stopping to throw in where a moment before he saw a fish jump out of the water. We fish with a hook and line, but the natives fish with a long pole with a spear attached, with which in their hands, they stand near the edge of the water and when a fish makes his appearance dash it into him—very rarely missing. This mode may do very well for Job's style, but it don't suit me.

The river at this point is a real beauty, it flows as evenly as the placid bosom of a lake, until it reaches the upper end of town, where the rapids commence, thence rough and swift it floats around the bend to the lower end of the town, where it again assumes its smooth gliding way to the next Rapids. It is fun to see bungoes go over, sometimes they turn broadside to, to quick, and receive a good ducking for their pains; it does not often happen however.

On one of the walls of the fort are writen a number of names—among them the following which I will give "*verbatim et seratem*:" JAMES B. SMITH, BUFFLO, 1850—(I think it means James B. Smith, Buffalo, 1850,) there are quite a number of other

TO THE PEOPLE OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

Invited to Nicaragua by the Democratic party of the Republic, the American force under my command has steadily struggled to carry out the principles for which the Revolution of 1854 was undertaken. In order, however, to consolidate a general peace, we were willing to bury past differences and endeavor to amalgamate the two parties into one. For this purpose we have, since the Treaty of October last, held in check our old friends the Democrats, and have attempted to conciliate the men formerly attached to the Government of Estrada.

With the same view the Provisional Government of Nicaragua, although differing in ideas and principles from the Governments of the other States of Central America, attempted to establish frank and friendly relations with the neighboring Republics. Our overtures of peace have been rejected. Our propositions of friendship have not only been disregarded, but treated with scorn and disdain. Contemptuously and contumely have been returned the amicable messages we sent to the other Governments. The only reason given for such conduct is the presence of American forces in the State of Nicaragua.

The self-styled Legitimist Party of Nicaragua has repulsed our efforts at conciliation. They have maintained communication with their fellow-Serviles in the other States. They have, by all means in their power, attempted to weaken the present Provisional Government, and have given aid and encouragement to the enemies of Nicaragua outside of the Republic.

In this condition of affairs, nothing is left for the Americans in Nicaragua but hostility to the Serviles throughout Central America. A very large proportion of the so-called Legitimists of this State are either open or secret enemies to our presence on this soil. They owe us for the protection they have had for their lives and property; they have paid us with ingratitude and treachery.

Against the Servile parties and Servile Governments of Central America, the Americans in Nicaragua are bound by the common law of self-protection, to declare eternal enmity. Our proffered friendship has been rejected. We can only make them feel that our enmity may be as dangerous and destructive as our friendship is faithful and true.

The Troops of the Army of the Republic will assume and wear the *Red Ribbon*.

By command of WILLIAM WALKER,
General Commanding-in-Chief.

PH. R. THOMPSON, Adjutant General Nicaraguan Army.

ROUGH CAMP SONGS FOR MY COMRADES.

SET TO POPULAR MUSIC BY CORPORAL PIPECLAY.

NO. 1.

To the Tune of "Cheer, boys, Cheer," by H. Russel.

Cheer, boys cheer, our colors are unfurling,
Comrades and soldiers greet them as they rise
Death to all foes, defiance at them hurling,
Welcome to friends, to kinsmen and allies.
What though arounds us, all peaceful offers spurning

Se permite la reproducción sólo para estudios académicos sin fines de lucro, y citando la fuente - FEB

Se permite la reproducción sólo para estudios académicos sin fines de lucro, y citando la fuente - FEB

this decree) and settle and make improvements upon the said tract, the same to be located by the Director of Colonization hereafter to be named, and immediate possession given.

Art. 2. Each family entering the State and settling upon its teritory shall receive 100 acres of land inaddition to the 250 granted tosingle 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 Collonization of compliance with the provisions of this decree, title will be given.

Art. 4. No dutes 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 Repubic 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 Propriators. The charges are moderate, and the table is supplied with all the delicacies the country affords, equaling the first hotels n the Atlantic States. n10-tf

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. j12-tf

CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE.

TRAVELLERS to and from California, and visitors at San Juan del Sur, will find at the above House every accommodation. The tables are supplied with the best the market affords, and the Bar will always be stocked with the choicest WINES, LIQUORS, and CIGARS.

MR. GREEN, the proprietor of the above Hotel, begs leave to inform travellers that he has built a large addition to his house for their accommodation. 3d15-tf

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

DEE 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 & RESCHOR, *IMPORTERS*,—

Have received by last steamer, a large assortment of GOODS of every description.

Volcano of Massaya, on the occasion of its late disturbance; but that they were actuated in their relinquishment of the attempt solely by a feeling of respect for the age and standing of the offender.—Company E, under its present officers, feel perfectly competent to suppress any disturbance which may discover itself in the vicinity of Massaya. We place every confidence in Lieut. Hall, and advise the volcano to *quedado.*

FROM SALT LAKE.—We are in receipt of files of the Deseret News, the official paper of the Mormons, from which we learn that the Latter Day Saints are preparing for the formation of a State Constitution, and will in all probability apply for admission into the American Union as a soverign State, within a year. The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every State the right to be admitted, provided she presents a Republican constitution, and therefore the petition of the Mormons cannot be denied unless Congress assumes the responsibility of silently abrogating the Constitution, and refuses to admit the new State until its people have abolished polygamy.—There must be an interesting time when the application is made.

AFFAIRS OF THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY.—The commission constituted by the deceee of government for the purpose of arranging the affairs of the Accessory Transit Company, commenced its session in Virgin Bay this week, and will continue until a complete settlement is effected. [illegible] this city on Monday last for the purpose of forming the board.

NOVELTY.—As an indispensable [illegible] of progress, a man with a hand organ made [illegible]ance in the streets during the past week, and [illegible] drawn crowds of natives in his train wherever he grounded his instrument. The lack of a monkey was the only thing to be observed in the picture different from the usual run of hurdy gurdy grinders.

IN TOWN.—During the early days of the week, Major Brewster, commander of the station at Rivas, was in town, and his appearance bore strong testimony to the salubrity of the post which he so competently commands.

Good paying gold mines had been discovered near San Antonio, across the bay from San Francisco, and hundreds of people were flocking thither from the surrounding cities and country. The dirt paid from fifteen to twenty cents per pan.

SIGHT EXCHANGE.—Wines & Co.'s Express has perfected its arrngements for the sale of Sight Exchange on New York. This will afford a convenience to the public in Granada, and we are further informed that in a short time the Express will be able to accommodate those wishing to draw on the other cities of the United States.

THE MAIL.—The mail will close at this place for the Eastern States and California on Saturday evening. Letters must be prepared to ensure being sent.

Copies of El Nicaraguense for sale at this office, neatly done up for transmission to any part of the world.

over which jump the sparkling waters in vapory wreathes, forming a thousand twinkling little stars. Between those cascades the bed of this little stream is level, deep and clear, in which playfully sport the golden trout as ever and anon they display their tiny form and sparkling scales above the surface of the placid limpid waters. To this place resort the greater portion of the people of Rivas in the cool of the evening to bathe their yellow forms in the cool refreshing waters or partake of a vapor bath which art cannot compete with. At times I notice our fellows stealing a march to catch a glimpse of the fair Senoritas, with long dishevelled flowing hair as they wend their way home, sweetly singing theeir native melodies. I verily believe those native women are the most fairy-like creatures in the world. What a graceful step, so queen-like; what dark-flashing eyes—when bent on you they seem to read your very soul's secrets—the form is Thebe-like, the rounded breasts and shoulders are like the rich moss apple in June. What graceful outlines their luscious forms present in their undulating movements. Certainly Rivas is a Paradise. Enchanting—

"Where all is flowery, wild and sweet,
And naught, not even love, is wanting;
We think how blest had been our lot,
If heaven had but assigned us,
To live and die in this sweet spot."

A SOLDIER IN Co. E.

CASTILLO RAPIDS, March 5, 1359.

FRIEND EDITOR: I do aot want to be anathemised, so I will (perforce mind you,) drop you a line. If you do not find it interesting attribute it to mosnuitoes and sickness. I have been on the *Massasapa* in the swamps of the west and south, and thought I knew somewhat of the genus mosquitoes, but lord help my ignorance, (damn the mosquitoes, if I may be allowed to use the expression,) those penetrating little *bores* of the United Stases species, give you warning that you are called upon to settle your accounts before presenting their bills; but here they are altogether different—they in the smoothest and oiliest manner possible, not only present but insert their bills into your corpus before you are aware that the have come, and then—oh damn the mosquitoes. I went fishing the other day and would have had good luck were it not for the mosquitoes—went hunting, same result—first night here tried to sleep, ditto, ditto—laughed once and got my mouth full of mosquitoes. Friend Editor this is a great country, especially for mosquitoes—and—and—mosquitoes. Castillo—beautiful name, very—mosquitoes. A big hill divides the town and mosquitoes into two parts; there is an old dilapidated fort (?) on top of the hill, which is a beautiful retreat for mosquitoes. They say here it was a fort, but my private opinion publicly expressed is that it was one of those castellated residences which we read of in James & Co's yellow covered histories. It has a moat around the outer wall and a place where there was evidently a drawbridge—it is inaccessible on three sides. On the accessible one is a paved road leading up to where the drawbridge appears to have been. The walls are all, more or less fallen, so that it is impossible to tell its height; where now the top of the walls are, you can see door and window sills. There are hieroglyphical names but as this is the easiest decyphered, I will send this along.

The New York and New Orleans passengers passed through here yesterday. It made it quite lively here for a short time, but like a candle burning in its socket—phiz—out.

Capt. Rider left us on a visit to his friends and to take his boy home; you may be sure we will anxiously look for his return. Capt. Will Morris was also among the passengers.

Everything is cheap here, (?) washing only two bits apiece, eggs six bits per dozen, chickens *una peso por una*, water mellon one *dolla haf, John*, fresh beef only semi-occasionally. Upon the whole, I must say that Castillo, take it all in all is a good place for lazy people and soldiers, for there is not a moment in the day that they are not occupied killing mosquitoes, "and the cry is still they come." Oh, Mr. Editor, (if you ever do such a thing,) pray that your afflicted friend may not commit suicide and have the jury return a verdict of "Died through a visitation of mosquitoes." You might think now that I am down on mosquitoes—well you would be laboring under a slight mistake. I am rather partial to that little devil—so much so that when I catch one I am so much afraid of its getting away that I actually squeeze life out of it, so ardent is my affection for that most infernal institution, *Mosquitoe.*

You must not imagine that I am crazy. Oh, no, no such thing, it is merely mosquitoes! mosquitoes! mosquitoes!!! Take any shape but that and I will speak in thy praise. (Shakspeare Revised.)

We live magnificently here; on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays we have, first course, cod fish boiled and salt cod fish; second course, cod fish balls and cod fish; 3d course salt pork, beans, vinegar and salt; desert, hard tack, rice and San Juan julips—all other days the same only more so. I am so dry at the thought of the salt horse and cod that I must "dry up."

Yours respectfully,

P. C. BUCKLEY.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.—*Destruction of a City.*—On the 11th of November, at 10 o'clock P. M., a violent earthquake occurred at Jeddo, which destroyed one hundred thousand dwellings, fifty-four temples, and thirty thousand inhabitants. Fire broke out at the same time in thirty different parts of the city. The earth opened, and closed over thousands of buildings with their occupaets. The shock was severe at Simoda. Although the distance from Jeddo to Simoda is but sixty miles, it appears that no official account of the earthquake had been received at the latter place at the time of the sailing of the schooner Page—December 10th. The news was obtained through the Dutch interpreter. The Japanese seem to attach but little importance to the catastrophe. The inhabitants of the portion of the city destroyed were forwarned of the disaster, and many of them escaped.

WELL DESERVED PROMOTION.—The many friends of Capt. J. C. O'Neal, both here and in California, will learn with unmingled pleasure of his promotion by the General-in-Chief, to the position of Major in the Second Rifle Batalion. The Major is a youthful soldier, but he has won his promotion by the exhibition of talents of a superior order.

Enemies secret or open may close,
Let them beware, the beacon fire is burning,
We've a grasp for our friends, and sword for our
foes.
Chorus—Cheer, boys cheer, &c.

The red badge of war, now on each heart reposing,
Sternly reminds us of the coming fight,
But what care we, boys, the enemy are losing
Lands and possessions, we fight for the right.
Unfold our banners, proudly now we hail them
Symbols of freedom, glancing in the sun,
Gather around boys to honor and protect them,
We'll never furl them 'till our work is done.
Chorus—Cheer, boys cheer, &c.

Victory or death shall ever be our war cry,
Echoed by thousands, the brave and the true,
The sword is unsheathed, let the coward now fly,
But stout hearts may rally around the white and
blue.
On then, still on, for progress is our watch-word,
Each heart beats high, responsive to the call
Flies from their scabbards the bayonet and bright
sword,
And wait but the word for the opening of the
ball.
Chorus—Cheer, boys cheer.

For El Nicaraguense.

Years have passed, oblivion's wing,
Hath shadowed many a hallowed thing,
That o'er my path in life's young spring
Shed bright its lustre.

Years have passed, the friends I knew,
Though many then are now but few,
And time has made them not so true
As those of yore.

Years have passed, yet I oft dream
As backward borne on fancy's stream,
I see a faint and distant gleam
Of a single light.

And by it sits beside the hearth
She who loved me, gave me birth,
Yes loved me more than all the earth
Sitting alone.

And the candle's feeble flickering light,
Shining alone in the still dark night,
Seems to call home, from his wayward flight
My mother's boy.

WYOMING.

GRANADA, Feb. 26th.

The steamboat Belle, running between Sacramento and Marysville, had exploded about nine miles above Sacramento, causing a complete wreck of the boat and killing about twenty pessons. As usual the jury returned a verdict that nobody was to blame.

The Indian hostilities in Oregon had been suspended for the winter, and the troops were quietly resting in quarters awaiting the breaking up of the cold weather.

Capt. Zerman, and the party of Americans under his command who were taken prisoners at La Paz, had been sent to Mazatlan. They were treated with great brutality.

El Nicaragüense.

NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE.

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, March 15.

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 55.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Adjutant-General's Office.
Granada, March 13th, 1856.

The Supreme Provisional Government of the Republic of Nicaragua having formally declared war, by Decree of March 11th, 1856, against the State of Costa Rica, the Army will be held in readiness to commence active operations.

By command of WM. WALKER,
General Commanding-in-Chief.

PH. R. THOMPSON, Adjutant-General N. A.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY,

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY

Capt. J. C. O'Neal to be Major in the 2nd Rifle Battalion.

Jas. S. Piper to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Light Infantry Battalion.

First Lieutenant H. Houston to be Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Captain.

Second Lieutenant De Witt Clinton to be Assistant Adjutant General with rank of Captain.

Wm. Rogers is appointed Second Lieutenant in the First Rifle Battalion.

WAR WITH COSTA RICA.

By the official publications in another portion of the paper, both in Spanish and English, it will be perceived that we are in the midst of war. The dire alternative has been forced upon us, and we disclaim all responsibility in its origin. Nicaragua would have preferred a peaceable adjustment of her difficulties with Costa Rica, as her offers of peace have amply testified; but she does not shrink from the sterner arbitrament of the sword. And since war has been thus wantonly thrust upon us, since we are so unjustifiably assailed, it does not rest at our charge to ask for peace. The enemy must offer terms of reparation for this aggression before Nicaragua can consent to any cessation of hostilities.

The proclamation of President Mora is a regular piece of Buncombe, and would do credit to a backwoods lawyer. He says a great many things he does not mean, and proposes feats he has no idea of accomplishing. He is a weak President, something after Franklin Pierce's model, and no doubt has a Minister quite the counterpart of Mr. Marcy. But they have waked up the wrong man—they have put on airs in the wrong company. General Walker will learn them better manners, while he imposes upon their minds a serious lesson in politics. Such will be the consequence of this piece of parchment to Mr. Mora and his Secretary individually.

To Costa Rica, as a nation, we cannot calculate the consequences. On her rests the blame, and on her must fall the effects. This much we can say, however, that peaceful citizens need apprehend no evil.—The soldiers of Nicaragua come to regenerate not to

Se permite la reproducción sólo para estudios académicos sin fines de lucro, y citando la fuente - FEB

live in the midst of confusion. It is equally repugnant to its chivalry to oppress the poor and feeble. An American man feels contemned in his own heart if he strikes an inferior, and as all the race of Central Americans are acknowledged to be his inferiors, he cannot impose upon them with blows.—There is no robbery allowed, and therefore he cannot, if he would, impose upon them in their scanty property. But there is no disposition to do so in any respect, and we need not discuss the point—it is self-evident that men raised as we have been, cannot degenerate into ruffians and savages.

Therefore on what grounds the Times assumes to propose such terms to the United States, we are necessarily in profound ignorance of. Nations, as well as individuals, are amenable to well ascertained laws, and on clearly established principles may justify an interference in the affairs of each other on extraordinary emergencies. The exigency, however, must be extraordinary; and the interpretation of national law exceedingly strict. In the case of Nicaragua, however, we say there is no demand for this interference—no defence for it if attempted. And more, like all unrighteous interventions it must fail. The voice of the age is too much wedded to progress to suffer this great revolution to go backwards.

In consonance with its antecedents, however, the London Times proceeds in its editorial article, to abuse us most foully. Without a reason for its absurd proposition, without a single truth on which to base a defence of its asseverations, the editor launches forth into a series of sentences replete with the most unblushing falsehoods. Consistent with its abuse of republican institutions since the date of its establishment, to-day it republishes the unprofitable slanders with which it pandered to the aristocracy of England twenty years ago. To-day republicans are styled "robbers," "murderers," "pirates," etc., with as much relish as of yore; and the same trenchant sentence that served to detract from the Union and from Texas, is made use of now to characterise Nicaragua and her people. Well informed as the editor of the Times must be, experienced, too, in the process of organizing new governments on this continent, we can but conclude he gave publicity to a statement his better judgment told him was untrue. His prurient fancy ran away with his reason and thus became the medium of communicating a great slander to the world. There is a greater exhibition of crime to-day in London, than there will be in Nicaragua, until we have degenerated into an aristocracy, where the few monopolise the wealth of the land.

The unutility of these constant detractions should bring them to an end. From time to time they are rehashed and still the world moves on rapidly to its great destiny. The democratic element, of which General Walker is the representative, crushes on to its goal of final relief to all the world. The races of men that now live in darkness beneath the shadow of great oppression, whose hearts have never rejoiced in the light of freedom, whose minds are ignorant of toleration in thought and action, must eventually read the actions of the present day, as men read the inscriptions on milestones, directing the road to a great destiny. We leave the London Times for the contemplation of better things.

EUROPEAN POLICY.

European politicians are blind in their jealousy of the United States. No movement can be engaged in by the Americans on this continent, but the enmity of trans-Atlantic statesmen may be engaged for as certain. Their opposition is given without enquiry, and is conducted without fairness. They inconsiderately strike at every step towards the improvement of this continent; and often, in their violence, foreclose the very scheme against which they aimed.—In the annexation of Texas, English intrigue precipitated the event; in the acquisition of California, the negotiations of England consumated the purchase.—

VIRGIN BAY.

LA VIRGIN, March 13, 1856.

Our settlement presented to-day a more lively and busy scene than I have ever had the pleasure of witnessing since my arrival in Nicaragua. At six o'clock, A. M., the waters of the lake being unusually calm, the steamer La Virgin was hauled up to the wharf, and with infinite joy and relief to the inhabitants, who for the past week had been kept in a terrible state of excitement by the daily reports of invasion by Costa Ricans—disembarked his Excellency Gen. Walker, and three hundred and fifty American troops under command of Col. Schlessinger. Immediately after their arrival outposts were stationed at every point where it was possible to enter or leave the settlement, and strict orders giving that no person should be allowed to pass out. The men without arms were then marched to Rivas, where they were to be provided for, amounting in all to about one hundred and fifty. The commissary found it very difficult to provision the battalion, but the men seemed resolved to be satisfied, and I did not hear a growl during the day—if I may except the host of curs, who were startled out of their native quiet by the unusual bustle and confusion.. It is generally believed that the batalion will march on Costa Rica to-morrow. Their first effort will no doubt be the seizure of Bona Casta, the destruction or capture of the government stores, mules, cattle, &c. The soldiers are all in excellent spirits and resolved, if they get a chance, to make their first fight tell. There were four [illegible] recently arrived, one from New York, [illegible] all under command of Capt. Creighton, one from New Orleans [illegible] led by Lieut. Coleman, a German and Fre[illegible] pany. The Cushing Guards delivered up their [illegible] to the regulars. Gen. Walker went to Rivas with his staff, and returned this evening about 7 o'clock. I believe he will leave for Granada to night.

THE CUSHING GUARDS.—This company, formed for the protection of Virgin Bay by the citizens, originally mustered forty members and elected Mr. G. McMurray as their Captain. At first they seemed to take an interest in the duties devolving on them—but the green-eyed monster made his appearance in their ranks, and there are now only fifteen members remaining. Each aspired to office; the parties elected had no control, and the Guards were in a high state of confusion and disunion when they were relieved of their arms by the regulars this morning.

THE ST. CHARLES.—The Messrs. Garrard are about making extensive improvements on their hotel. They intend carrying the building back thirty feet, roofing it anew, erecting pleasant and commodious rooms and surrounding the entire establishment with a piaza. The St. Charles possesses a great advantage over the other hotels of the State, in the shape of a barber's shop on the premises, for the accommodation of its boarders and visitors. The individual presiding in this department is worthy of notice. His resources are said to be legion. He is equally at home in the use of the razor, scissors, lancet and sword, all of which he uses with a grace and ease that would have done credit to the refined barber doctor of Louis the thirteenth. I will advise him to have you print a label for him reading—

"I do shaving, hair dressing,—and then underneath,
Print—Cupping and bleeding and drawing of teeth."

THE BUTCHERING CONTRACT.—The people here complain very much of the manner in which the beef is butchered. They hope that the government will compel the contractor to erect a shamble and kill and hang his meat properly, and not allow it to remain as at present. The cattle are slaughtered and left lying in their blood on the hide, cut up and

ROUGH SKETCHES
FROM MY HAMMOCK AND KNAPSACK,
OR
CAMP LIFE IN NICARAGUA.
FROM MY CHAIR NEAR THE WINDOW.

No. 6.

During the past week most startling and unexpected changes have taken place; in the first place arrives an ambassador from the neighboring State of San Salvador, with a military escort in a uniform two sizes too large for them and which may have been, and I think probably have been used for the same purpose, for the past generation, by all the surrounding states. Luckily the arrival of this most puissant personage (no allusion intended here to either of the escorts but to the General or Colonel or whatever his rank may be,) was but the precursor of the arrival of the La Virgen, on Sunday morning last, with something like 310 troops for the government, and 50 or 60 emigrants. Great were the rejoicings accordingly, and with reason. Among them were the [illegible] Company from New York, a German and Fre[illegible] Company; the latter was composed of as fine men [illegible] ever had the pleasure to behold—many of them [illegible] Chasseurs de Vincennes, bronzed with the sun of Africa, and familiar with the use of that most deadly of weapons, the Minnie Rifle; these bringing with them their musicians, formed in their respective positions, and headed by their officers elect, and defiling in one continuous and lengthened column through the orange groves fringing the lake, up the gentle defile which will soon be the city of New Granada, towards the city, there with drums beating appearing in parade order before the man whom all look to and revere—who holds in his hands the destinies of Central America. This was indeed a sight [illegible] the living for. After being marched around [illegible] were conducted by their respective [illegible] and quiet quarters allotted them—the greater [illegible] Quartered in the cloisters of San Fra[illegible] where they soon, soldier-like, made themselves [illegible] at home, and the air was soon re[illegible] of home and fatherland [illegible] city was startled from its [illegible] by the assumption of the Red Ribbon (the badge of war) by the officers in garrison, and this in connection with the return of Colonel Schlessinger and Captain Sutter from Costa Rica whose embassy it appears has proved unsuccessful, set all the gossips in town on the qui-vive, and many were the enquiries made by the awe-stricken natives, as to its probable meaning. It was soon, however, explained, by the able and satisfactory manifesto of General Walker addressed to the people of Central America, in which, while asking the assistance and conciliating the friendship of all good and true men, friends of peace and the prosperity and progress of the nation yet denouncing the actions and declares eternal war against secret traitors to the nation at home, and open foes abroad. This manifesto was eagerly sought after as soon as they made their appearance from the office of El Nicaraguence, and as eagerly read in the quarters of every company in the city, and seemed to give unbounded satisfaction to not only the new comers, but those who have had better opportunities of judging of the previous policy and strong-mindedness of the source from whence it emanted. Before evening parade the red badge was issued to each man in garrison, and was the occasion of boisterous demonstrations on the part of many who, tired of the monotony of camp life in peace, sigh for the ever charging ones of campaign life in the tented field.

On Wednesday night through some unaccountable circumstance, an alarm was given in garrison about the hour of 2 o'clock, and the different companies in hot haste, though in perfect order, marched to the plaza, but after remaining under arms for a less than an hour, and no further alarm, they were dismissed to quarters. During the early part of the evening of the same night, some three arrests of traitors to

☞ 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 14, 1856.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 8—Yacht Gen. Walker, Kennedy, from Virgin Bay; with passengers.

9—Steamer La Virgin, Scott, from Castillo, with troops and passengers.

11—Steamer La Virgin, Capt. Scott from Virgin Bay.

12 Bongo from San Carlos with merchandise.

13—Steamer San Carlos, Slocum, from Virgin Bay with merchandise, &c.

SAILED.

MARCH 10—Steamer La Virgin, Scott, for Virgin Bay, with merchandise.

11—Steamer La Virgin, Scott, for Virgin Bay, with troops and amunition.

14—Steamer San Carlos, Slocum, for Virgin Bay with passengers and merchandise.

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 EXPRESS, 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.
C. MORGAN, New York.
C. K. GARRISON, San Francisco.

feb9--tf

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 a $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

destroy; and while an energetic war will be waged against the government of Costa Rica, private property will be held sacred, and personal liberty protected as inviolable. The agitators, however, who have set this war on foot, must hold themselves responsible to a new and different authority from any that ever judged their delinquencies heretofore.

It has been vaguely hinted that Americans captured in battle by the enemy, are to be summarily executed. The truth of the report we must disbelieve, but we assure the army that the General has determined on a fearful retribution, in the event so inhuman a proceeding should be attempted. The frightfulness of the retaliation would make a gibbet of the State, But we have no fears of so improbable a contingency, and only refer to it as a rumor.

It is highly probable our army is to-day within the borders of Costa Rica, and in a few days we shall hear of the capture of Guanacoste.

COOL PROPOSITION.

The London Times proposes as a kind of compromise between England and America on the Central American question, that the former shall release all her claims on the Belize, the Mosquitoe territory and the Island of Ruatan, and the latter shall drive the Americans in Nicaragua out of Central America. The proposition is plain, but like a jug handle it is all on one side—England is the only party to be benefited in a political point of view. She proposes to relinguish her right to stolen property, the title nor possession of which she ever had, provided the United States will engage in a war with Nicaragua, If Uncle Sam closes with the contract, it will be Mr. Marcy's fault, and we must confess that nothing the Secretary of State could do, would astonish the politicians of this quarter of the world. He is an eccentricity, and by right allowed to describe unknown and unheard of curves.

In support of its proposition, the Times advances no reason, asseverates no principle of equity, nor urges a single truthful sentence. It has no *fact* on which to found so absurd an interference. The history of Gen. Walker in Central America furnishes a record as fair from blot, as distinct from the usual course of destructive war, as can be found in the annals of the world. The only parallel to it is furnished in the triumph of Americanarms in the Mexican campaign; and even that war was not so free from reproach. The names of certain regiments of United States soldiers will be remembered with sorrow, by the people of Mexico until a new generation has forgotten the traditions of that great fight.

The army under General Walker, has created order where before all was confusion—has instituted legal right, where arbitrary factions settled the title to property War was carried on in this State, anterior to the entrance of the Americans, with all its horrors. It relieved the government of lives and property, it despoiled the citizens, while it protected no one except the captain of the soldiers and his friends. The land was desolated, and to day, at the bare thought of its recurrence, half the population of Granada involuntarily flies to the mountains. A word of battle, and the women and children shudder as with a spasm. They have seen its cruelty, have felt its ravages, have suffered in their families, and we do not wonder that they detest its sounds and features. All this is natural, and it is equally natural that the Americans have suppressed its greatest evils. It is the character of our race to suppress disorder—it is the feature of our people, that they love fair play. No where have they ever lixed in lawlessness, no where have they stood idly by when the weak struggled against the strong.—Therefore to suppress the lawless disorder of the State was the incipient step in their government.—It is wholly repugnant to the education of the white

Thus, while striving to retard, Europe has actually accellerated the United States. The cotton fields of Texas and the gold fields of California, the strength of the Gulf of Mexico and the command of the Pacific, all, have been prematurely forced into that northern confederation whose growing power already overshadows the ocean. The people of Texas, under the lead of able statesmen, at the time of annexation, were fast resolving to remain independent, when the emissaries of England, after their government had treated the Republic with contumely, commenced tampering with affairs of State. Then the instinct of Americans forced them to forego the sublime conception of Anson Jones in the establishment of a southern republic, with which the trade of Europe might have been exchanged. The idea of nationality was lost in the jealousy of principles, and annexation was the result.

Our exposition does not require further illustration—the example is sufficiently comprehensive to cover the whole argument. European interference in the local affairs of this continent can have but one end—defeat. The slightest acquaintance with distinctive nationalities—the knowledge of ourselves—should teach each statesman this important lesson, that the domestic affairs of nations as of men should be left free from impertinent interference. Time is full of sad memories on the departure of nations from this universal rule.

The past, therefore, should teach to European statesmen the wisdom of re-considering their line of policy. The Central American question presents a new difficulty for their solution, and we suggest that a new remedy be adopted. Past failures are valuable, if rightly interpreted, for they create alternatives. We hope, therefore, that Europe will act with more discretion in the present instance, and thereby approve that experience does not wholly lose its lessons upon her.

The true policy of the trans-Atlantic States never was plainer than at pretent—no opportunity could be more favorable. The spread of the United States, to check which Europe, and particularly England, has expended so much exertion, can now be successfully arrested. The erection of a new confederation of Republics on this continent, the division of power and sympathy, the creation of a counteracting influence—in full, the institution of a balance of power in this hemisphere—offers the easiest solution to the difficulty imaginable. There are five large States on this Isthmus, situated to intercept the trade of Asia and Europe—commanding the commerce of the western coast of South America—capable of competing with the United States in the production of those agricultural articles so necessary for manufacturing purposes—and these five States offer to consolidate their forms of government in a Republic that shall serve as a rival to the United States. The project is not a speculative idea, but a fact. Then, when we publish its existence to Europe, and ask to be treated as *our* position and *her* interest demands, what response would good policy dictate? The answer need not be told—Nicaragua should be recognized at once among the family of nations. Every reason urges this consumation, and that as speedily as possible.

Instead of such action, however, the policy of England, as indicated by the papers, is in accordance with old antecedents. Abuse is wasted upon us in folios where we merit praise. Our friendship is being turned aside, where it should be courted. We are opposed in every form of appeal to public opinion, where we should have been sustained. Thus, if this policy is continued, Europe will again mar its own plan, and consummate a project against which her energies have been directed. And what good can result? The revolution will pursue its inevitable career of success—Gen. Walker will build up a strong *American* auxiliary to the United States on this Isthmus—and Europe will force us into a condition of enmity.

We are content to await the result, but as a matter affecting the ultimate policy of the world, and one in which Nicaragua must be the architect of immense destinies, we feel an increasing interest in the decision to which European cabinets may come.

served to customers in the most disgusting manner, and when cooked is black, tough and revolting in appearance. Against this there is no resort but in the government.

THE CALIFORNIA HOUSE.—This house has been in the hands of Mr. MyLard, the owner since the first of February, and has much improved under his supervision. Mr. M. has been in Nicaragua nineteen years, and is well qualified to give new arrivals all the necessary information respecting the country. I am more than astonished, with his extensive knowledge of the history of the country, that he has thus long remained without contributing to El Nicaraguense.

RUNNERS.—This disgraceful system of securing business seems to be getting a footing here. A couple of the parties thus engaged had an extensive rough-and-tumble on the occasion of the last transit of passengers. There is sufficient business in Virgin Bay for all the houses now in existence, and it is to be hoped the proprietors will not continue in the practice of keeping lazy loafers around their houses for so reprehensible an object. Where they are, there will no respectable men be.

TRIALS OF THE N. Y. FILLIBUSTERS.—The trials of the gentlemen arrested on the Northern Light are set for the first Monday in April. Nearly all of the individuals arrested at that time had been holding prominent positions in the city of New York, and had sacrificed their all for an opportunity to participate in the glorious struggle for freedom in this country. Many of the parties had served with distinction in the Mexican war. Among them Col. Hall as captain in the N. Y. Volunteers—who on his return was breveted Major by the Legislature for his bravery, and since then has served as Colonel of the Brooklyn Militia. Col. Hall is acknowledged to be one of the most qualified soldiers in the United States.

The case was brought up for trial in the District Court on the 7th February last, and was postponed till April. During all this period many of the parties have been endeavoring to eke an existence, not being disposed or rather not being able to procure a position to suit their qualifications, and daily hoping that the case would be quashed, when they would be at liberty to leave for the bourne of their hopes.

We sincerely hope that the case will not again be put off, and if tried there is no doubt but we will soon have the pleasure of receiving the ill-used gentlemen in our land of promise and tortillas.

The names of the parties indited are Col. Hall, Major Farnsworth, Capt. Creighton, Capt. O'Keef, Capt. Morrison, Lieut. Lyster, Lieut. Walters, and Mr. J. R. Male.

Capt. Creighton lately arrived here and has gone to Costa Rica in command of Company C, 2nd Rifle Battalion, and will return to New York, in season to secure his bail. Lieut. Lyster, we believe, has received the appointment of Captain, and a furlough to return to New York for trial. He leaves on the next steamer. We sincerely wish him a pleasant time and a speedy return.

"LET THE GALLED JADE WINCE."—The "Aminidab Sleek" editor of the Cal. Chronicle—introducing extracts in that paper from El Nicaraguense, says: "We extract the following from El Nicaraguense whose statement, *of course*, cannot be relied on."—Had the surface individual already forgotten that his statement could not be relied on by his brother editors of San Francisco. Messrs. Pickering and Fitch did not believe him, and hired a man for three consecutive nights (to make sure) to count the strokes of their machine, and proved to the satisfaction of the public, that the Chronicle's statement was a *lie*.

CAPT. FRANK ANDERSON had been received with great *eclat* in New York. His fellow-citizens gave him a magnificent banquet, and presented him with a very beautiful and valuable sword.

the government had taken place, which rendered the report of an attack more probable.

On Tuesday evening an elegant party was given by Dr. Bernhard (it being the birth day of his excellent lady) at which a large number of officers were present, including Col. Schlessenger, Capt. Sutter, Capt. Farnham, Lieut. Kruger and Kiel and many others. While in the midst of the festivities, the German company marched up outside and saluted the flag of the Prussian Consulate by several appropriate and well executed songs of the fatherland, they were afterwards invited in by the Doctor, and regaled with the best the house afforded. Speeches of welcome were made and replied to, excellent music was given, toasts drank, and the festivities were kept up uninterrupted by anything that could throw a damp upon the enjoyment of any until a late hour.

COURT MARTIALS—A General Court Martial for the trial of all prisoners that may be brought before it will be organized this morning. The following officers will compose the court: Lieut-Colonel J. S. Piper, Capt. Warren Raymond, Capt. J. E. Farnham, First Lieut. W. P. Lewis, First Lieut. C. W. Kruger, Second Lieut. R. C. Tyler, and Second Lieut. J. S. Kiel. Assistant Adjutant General De Witt Clinton is appointed Judge Advocate of the Court.

COURT MARTIAL AT LEON.—A General Court Martial will convene at Leon on the 16th, for the trial such offenders as may be brought before it.—The composition of the court will be as follows: Col. M. B. Skerret, Capt. F. E. Archbald, Capt. W. P. Cayce, First Lieut. Geo. W. Leonard, First Lieut. Charles Harrel. First Lieut. Geo. R. Astin is appointed Judge Advocate.

LETTER WRITERS.—Persons writing from Granada to their friends in the Eastern States or California, will direct them to the care of Wines & Co., to insure a faithful transmission. Correspondents will confer a note of this.

☞ We would suggest to the gentlemen of the garrison and citizens, that the appointment of a committee to wait on Miss Pellett, and request her to address the community previous to her departure would unquestionably meet with the approbation of the public.

THE STEAMER.—The steamer San Carlos will arrive at this port on Sunday morning and leave again on Sunday evening. Owing to this arrangement, the mail will not close until Sunday at 12 M.

THE FLAG STAFF.—The flag-staff was taken down the other day for improvements. Yesterday it was again raised and surmounted with the cap of Liberty. highly adorned with Democracy's insigna.

FAVORS.—We are indebted to Wines & Co.'s express for late California papers.

OBITUARY.

DIED—On Monday, March 10th, Mr. Edwin H. Colby of New York, aged 28 years.

"Pure as the mantle, which o'er him who stood,
By Jordan's stream, decended from the sky,
Is that remembrance, which the just and good
Leave in the hearts that love them, when they die.

Died in this city, March 14th, A. MINOR, aged 37 years, born in Herkimer county, N. Y.

Ohio papers please copy.

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.

Wanted.

A GOOD BLACKSMITH and HORSE SHOER. Apply to
COL. THOMAS F. FISHER,
feb23tf Quarter Master General,

of business in different parts of Greytown.
☞ Terms of sale CASH.
Granada, Feb. 15.

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.

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.

NEW ORLEANS PAPERS.

CHAS. A. BACHMANN,
SOLE AGENT FOR NICARAGUA.

THE following Papers can be had on application at the Office of the "El Nicaraguense."
New Orleans Weekly True Delta;
.. California True Delta;
.. New Orleans Weekly Crescent;
.. .... Daily Crescent.
JOHN TABOR,
Agent for Granada.
Grenada, March 8, 1856.

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.

$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.

$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 16th February last.
Apply to
COL. THOS. F. FISHER,
Quartermaster General, Nicaraguan Army.
Granada, March 1—tf

Se permite la reproducción sólo para estudios académicos sin fines de lucro, y citando la fuente - FEB

Se permite la reproducción sólo para estudios académicos sin fines de lucro, y citando la fuente - FEB

DE OFICIO

Ministerio del interior y relaciones esteriores República del Salvador en la América Central.

Al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones del Gobierno Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua.

Cojutepeque, Febrero 13 de 1856.

Sr. Ministro:—El dia de ayer prévias las ritualidades legales, tomó posesion del Supremo Poder Ejecutivo del Estado el Sr. Don Rafael Campo Presidente electo para el periódo Constitucional de 1856: y 1857.

El nuevo Presidente se propone mantener con los Gobiernos de la América-Central las mas cordiales é íntimas relaciones y conservar á los pueblos de esta República en el goze de la paz de que felizmente disfrutan.

El advenimiento del nuevo Gefe del Salvador se verifica en circunstancias en que la union entre todas las fracciones de la América-Central es mas que nunca necesaria, y en que, las relaciones recíprocas de todos los Gobiernos deben ser leales, francas y perfectas.—Comprendida en toda su estension por el Sr. Presidente del Salvador la importancia de la situacion, no omitirá medio para acreditar al Supremo Gobierno de Nicaragua todas sus simpatías y benevolencia, ya sea en la paz si la Providencia dispusiese que continuemos en este estado ó ya sea en el caso de que azarosas eventualidades nos pongan las armas en la mano para defender de consumo con los demas Gobiernos la independencia nacional.

Tales son los sentimientos en que abunda el nuevo Presidente del Salvador y que me ha ordenado transmitir á ese Supremo Gobierno por el honroso medio de V. S. como lo verifico por la presente, aprovechando al propio tiempo esta oportunidad para renovar al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones esteriores de Nicaragua, las seguridades de aprecio y consideracion muy distinguida con que soy su mas atento y obediente servidor.—*E. Hoyos.*

Ministerio del interior y relaciones esteriores, República del Salvador en la América-Central.

Señor Ministro de Relaciones esteriores del Gobierno Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua.

Cojutepeque Febrero 20 de 1856.

Sr. Ministro:—La opinion jeneral de la prensa europea sobre los sucesos de esa República á contar de Octubre á esta fecha: la su Jefe del Ejército del Salvador, quien tendrá la honra de ponerlo en manos de V. S. y de esperar su contestacion. Con todo respeto me suscribo, de U. S. Ministro de Relaciones esteriores muy atento y obediente servidor.—*Enrique Hoyos.*

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES ESTERIORES.

D. U. L.

Granada, Marzo 13 de 1856.

Sr. Ministro de relaciones esteriores del Supremo Gobierno del Salvador.

Señor:—El infrascrito ha tenido el honor de recibir su estimable despacho, fecha 13 de Febrero próximo pasado relativo á comunicar á este Gobierno que el 12 del mismo mes tomó posesion de la Presidencia de esa República el Sr. D. Rafael Campo.

Mi Gobierno al imponerse de los conceptos que abraza, comprende el noble propósito de este alto funcionario en mantener fraternales relaciones con todos los Gobiernos Centro Americanos, con cuyos sentimientos está en la mas exacta armonía; y no duda que sabiéndose entender en el modo de lograr tan inestimable objeto, la paz entre ámbos Estados será de una manera sólida y estable.

V. S. ha observado muy bien que la union y fraternidad entre los Gobiernos de Centro américa, tanto en estas circunstancias como en cualesquiera otras deben ser leales, francas y perfectas; y bajo este concepto mi Gobierno aceptó las muestras de simpatia que á este respecto le brinda el Sr. Presidente del Salvador, como dice V. S., aun en el caso de que azarosas eventualidades nos pongan las armas en la mano para defender de consumo con los otros Gobiernos la independencia nacional, cuya pérdida jámas veria el mio con indeferencia, ni la recela por que cuenta con un firme apoyo para conservarla.

Así me doy la honra de satisfacer su citada comunicacion, que el Sr. Ministro se servirá elevarla al conocimiento del Sr. Presidente de esa República, teniendo el placer de ofrecerle las seguridades de mi mas distinguida consideracion, y de suscribirme su atento servidor. *FERRER.*

Republica de Nicaragua

MINISTERIO GENERAL.

Granada, Marzo 13 de 1856.

Señor Ministro de relaciones esteriores del Supremo Gobierno del Estado del Salvador.

Señor:—He tenido el honor de recibir la apreciable comunicacion de V. S. fecha 20 del mes próximo pasado, en que se sirve consignar varias especies que establece como antecedentes que le parece conciliarse muy mal con el aumento de fuerza que hace esta República; y con la circunstancia de que la nada en su conformidad, debo confesar á V. S. que no lo comprende ni concibe mi Gobierno, y que en tal hipótesis, él se hallaria en el derecho de pedir una esplicacion franca acerca de los puntos que fuesen objeto de una duda trascendental á las relaciones fraternales y amistosas que ha procurado y procurará constantemente conservar con el de V. S.

El Gobierno de Nicaragua no se puede permitir asimismo la idea de que el de V. S. le pida esplicacion alusiva á los motivos del aumento de la fuerza que se hace en ésta República, y á la naturaleza de ésta fuerza; por que si éste objeto es considerado por el aspecto en que pertenece al regimen interior del Estado, como tal, no es lícito suponer fuese materia de inquisicion para el Supremo Gobierno del Salvador que siempre ha acreditado el respeto que profesa el principio *de la no intervencion en las interioridades de otro Estado;* y si el aumento de la fuerza se mira en convinacion con la situacion actual de las relaciones exteriores, parece tambien que en ningun modo puede ocultarse al Supremo Gobierno del Salvador, que habiendose reusado algunos de los demás de Centro-América á reconocer al de Nicaragua, dandoles repetidos indicios de hostilidad, al grado de haberle ya uno de ellos declarado explícitamente la guerra; nada mas propio de la dignidad y obligaciones de mi Gobierno que tomar [illegible] convenientes á la se[illegible]abilidad del pueblo cuya [illegible] encomendada.

Nicaragua al llamar á su ceno como súbditos, y acojer como á naturalizados á orijinarios de otras naciones, tuvo en mira abrir [illegible] via á la industria y á las grandes especulaciones de que es supcetible este suelo, y al recibirlos como nicaraguenses en el ejército, tiene el de asegurar la tranquilidad y sus derechos. No afianzada por medio de tratados y vínculos convenientes la paz con los Estados vecinos, ¿qué seria de este Gobierno despojado de la fuerza que le sostiene? él se espondria é ser la befa de los partidos bajo influencias exteriores en favor de lo que han llamado y siguen llamando Gobierno legitimo. El Gobierno del Salvador es imposible que ni remotamente quisiera la ruina de esta porcion interesante de la América del Centro.

Es pues necesario a juicio del Sr. Presidente Provisorio de esta República, que adoptada por los Estados de Centro-América una política franca y armoniosa, ella dé por resultado la seguridad y tranquilidad de todos; así en el interior como en el exterior para cuya empresa verdaderamente filantrópica, se halla tan bien dispuesto mi Gobierno que está pronto ä autorizar Ministros diplomáticos que unidos á los que nombren los demas Gobiernos en el punto que se designe, procedan desde luego á concluir un tratado de garantía tal como lo demanda la situacion.

cido á la mas oprobiosa esclavitud.—Marchemos á combatir por la libertad de nuestros hermanos.

Ellos os llaman, ellos os esperan para alzarse contra sus tiranos.—Su causa es nuestra causa.—Los que hoy los vilipendian, roban y asesinan, nos desafian audázmente é intentan arrojar sobre nosotros las mismas ensangrentadas cadenas.—Corramos á romper las de nuestros hermanos y á esterminar hasta el último de sus verdugos.

No vamos á lidiar por un pedazo de tierra; no por adquirir efímeros poderes; no por alcanzar misérimas conquistas, ni mucho menos por sacrilegos partidos. No. Vamos á luchar por redimir á nuestros hermanos todos de la mas inicua tirania vamos á ayudarlos en la obra fecunda de su regeneracion, vamos á decirles: *"Hermanos de Nicaragua, levantaos: aniquilad á vuestros opresores. Aquí venimos á pelear á vuestro lado, por vuestra libertad, por vuestra patria! Union, Nicaragüenses, union! Inmolad para siempre vuestros enconos. No mas partidos, no mas discordias fratricidas!—Paz, Justicia y Libertad para todos! Guerra solo á los filibusteros!"*

A la lid, pues, Costaricenses.—Yo marcho al frente del ejército nacional. Yo que me regocijo al ver hoy vuestro noble entusiasmo, que me enorgullese al llamaros mis hijos quiero compartir siempre con vosotros el peligro y la gloria.

Vuestras madres, esposas, hermanas é hijas os animan. Sus patrióticas virtudes nos harán invencibles. Al pelear por la salvacion de nuestros hermanos, combatirémos tambien por ellas, por su honor, por su existencia, por nuestra patria idolatrada y la independencia Hispano-americana.

Todos los leales hijos de Guatemala, San Salvador y Honduras marchan sobre esa horda de bandidos.—Nuestra causa es santa: el triunfo seguro. Dios nos dará la victoria, y con ella la paz, la concordia, la libertad y la union de la gran familia Centro-Americana.

JUAN R. MORA.

San José, Marzo 1.° de 1856.

AL PUBLICO.

No se crea que he visto con indiferencia las proclamas de los verdaderos demócratas ni el manifiesto que dió al público el *Jeneral de las armas William Walker.* Mi corazon, mi alma y toda mi existencia co-

AL PUEBLO NICARAGUENSE.

DECIMAS.

Al grito de libertad
sucumbieron los tiranos,
y los votos inhumanos
que formó la iniquidad.
Union y fraternidad
reinen pues en este suelo
favorecido del cielo;
y ante *WALKER*, deferente,
de Nicaragua la jente
deponga todo recelo.

De su amigo y bienhechor
Nada tiene que temer,
debe sí reconocer
su gobierno protector.
Cuando el odioso opresor
al pobre pueblo abatía,
con infame villanía,
entónces á su llamado
vino *WALKER* denodado
con heróica bizarría.

Llegó, triunfó sin tardanza
del aristócrata fiero:
moderado y justiciero
es astro de bienandanza.
El es hoy nuestra esperanza,
por que á un gobierno legal,
altamente liberal,
unido por conviccion,
prosperando á la nacion
promueve el bien jeneral.

Ya vemos los estranjeros
como vienen á millares
al través de inmensos mares,
alegres y placenteros.
Cual demócratas sinceros,
nna patria aquí han buscado,
y con ánimo esforzado,
y con simpàticos pechos,
apoyarán los derechos
de un pueblo libre ultrajado.

Del gran lago en la ribera,
del San Juan en los pensiles,
brotarán pueblos á miles
con su eterna primavera.
Y en su brillante carrera
la union y la libertad
harán la felicidad
de vuestaa patria querida,
que obtendrá gloria cumplida,
riqueza y prosperidad.

Y la imprenta y el vapor,
y las artes y el saber,
progresarán por do quier
con su influjo bienhechor.
Y el activo labrador,
el minero el comerciante,
y el osado navegante,
todos vendrán con presteza
á fomentar la riqueza

Se permite la reproducción sólo para estudios académicos sin fines de lucro, y citando la fuente - FEB

opinion sobre los mismos espresada por la prensa anti-aneccionista de los Estados-Unidos: los hechos correlativos á esos acaecimientos que hoy tienen lugar en las costas de California y en algunos puertos de dichos Estados-Unidos: los términos del convenio en virtud del cual capitularán las fuerzas legitimistas de esa plaza y la manera en que han cumplimentado y cumplimentan aquellas estipulaciones: la aseveracion oficial que ese Gobierno hace de hallarse definitivamente establecido con el asentimiento del pueblo de Nicaragua y dispuesto al propio tiempo á mantenerse en paz y establecer mas estrechos vínculos de union con las demas Secciones de la América Central: todas estas cosas, digo, que acá se saben, parece conciliarse muy mal con el aumento de fuerza que constantemente hace esa República y con la circunstancia de que la fuerza aumentada sea precisamente la de extranjeros mandada no por Jefes Nicaraguenses sino por personas cuyos antecedentes son bien conocidos de los Gobiernos Centro-Américanos así como deben serlo de ese Sr. Presidente Provisorio.

Mi Gobierno en un principio no quiso dar oidos á las advertencias que de dentro y fuera de la República se le dirijian y que por entónces creyó exajeradas y tal vez nacidas del espíritu del partido; pero siguiendo cuidadosamente con su mirada atenta la marcha de las cosas en esa República é instruido ademas por multiplicados datos que de otras partes recibe no puede ya en conciencia guardar silencio y aplazar el dia de pedir al de V. S. una esplicacion franca leal y definitiva de su politica en este particular: esplicacion que ha mucho tiempo esperaba se le hiciera espontáneamente mediante las buenas relaciones que existen entre ámbos paises; pero puesto que ese Gobierno no ha tenido por conveniente apresurarse á dar este paso, toca al mio suplicarle disimule la franqueza con que el infrascrito le dirije la presente interpelacion.

El Señor Presidente Provisorio en su alto discernimiento comprenderá que no sin justos motivos se resuelve el Presidente del Salvador á hacer una pregunta que demandan las circunstancias del pais y el interes de estas Secciones inclusive esa República.

No se pretende por esto atribuir al Sr. Coronel Walker una mira siniestra ó dolosa respecto de estas Repúblicas; mas una vez que la prensa de su propio pais condena ciertos actos de su conducta y que el Gobierno de la union ha desconocido esplícitamente la condicion política de esa administracion nada tiene de sorprendente que mi Gobierno haga un punto de honor el interesarse perfectamente de las circunstancias de esa República y de la política ulterior del gobierno establecido en ella para lo cual pide con toda franqueza al testimonio irrefragable y á la lealtad de ese mismo Gobierno.

Tal es el objeto con que de órden suprema espido el presente despacho que conduce una esplicacion franca y leal de los hechos que dan lugar á la presente interpelacion.

Estos son los conceptos en que tengo órden de contestar á V. S., y al verificarlo, me queda la satisfaccion de renovarle las seguridades del distinguido aprecio y respecto con que me suscribo de V. S. atento servidor.

FERRER.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

MINISTERIO JENERAL.

Granada Marzo 10 de 1856.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de

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

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

Por cuanto fuerzas armadas de la República de Costa-Rica situadas en el departamento del Guanacaste, amenazan la tranquilidad de Nicaragua y especialmente producen inquietud y emigracion en el departamento fronterizo del Mediodia por la alarma y continuas amenazas en dicho departamento; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Art. 1.° Declaráse el departamento del Mediodia limítrofe con el del Guanacaste en estado de campaña: todos los habitantes son llamados á tomar las armas cuando sean requeridos para la defensa de la dignidad de Nicaragua y de la integridad de su territorio.

Art. 2.° Toda persona que auxilie á los enemigos ó tenga relaciones hostiles, verbales ó por escrito con alguno de ellos, será juzgado sumariamente conforme á las leyes marciales.

Art. 3.° Quedan facultadas todas las autoridades civiles y militares de los pueblos para la averiguacion de los delitos espresados en este decreto, quienes darán cuenta con la informacion sumaria que instruyan, á la autoridad superior militar, y aviso al Supremo Gobierno de haberlo verificado.

Art. 4.°. Se autoriza al Sr. Jeneral en Jefe de la República para que por todos los medios que juzgue necesarios y adecuados sostenga la dignidad del Gobierno de Nicaragua ultrajada y amenazada por la República de Costa-Rica.

Dado en Granada, á 13 de Marzo de 1856.—Patricio Rivas."—Al Sr. Ministro jeneral.

Y de órden suprema lo inserta á V. para su intelijencia, publicacion y circulacion en los pueblos de su mando; esperando recibo.

FERRER.

EL PRESIDENTE.

DE LA

REPUBLICA DE COSTA-RICA

A TODOS SUS HABITANTES, COMPATRIOTAS!

A las armas!—Ha llegado el momento que os anuncié.—Marchemos á Nicaragua á destruir esa falanje impía que la ha reducido un soldado de la patria está para sacrificarse en el ara de ella misma. No me precio de ser un soldado valiente cual aquellos que se han dado así mismo honor y gloria á su pais: sí me precio que amo mi patria, que poseo principios de verdadera democracia, que bajo este sistema por propia convicion he querido ser como lo soy un soldado. Con este carácter protesto seguir sosteniendo las libertades públicas, sosteniendo por ellas al *Jeneral Walker*, nuestro amigo, nuestro pacificador y nuestro compatriota que ansia por la gloria de ver enriquecido el paraiso de donde manan los bienes mas positivos al bienestar de las familias del Universo.

¿Acaso no ois el ruido de ámbos mares pacífico y atlántico? ¡Acaso no ois el clamor universal de que Nicaragua á de sér el emporio del Universo! ¿pues por que no atender al que encabeza la grande obra dispuesta por el ser de todos los seres? Amigos, compañeros, conciudadanos, sigamos al *Jeneral Walker*, sigamoslo hasta que satisfaga la sed de este ambriento suelo dispuesto por la divina providencia hacer el mayor de todos. Yo no ofrezco mas que un brazo débil pero constante y con todo el ánimo y valor necesario para hacerme sepultar en el olvido con tal que una vez pueda decirse *yace aquí Ubaldo Herrera.*

Tal es el voto con que os exito á la independencia de nuestro suelo natal y os esfuerzo á que lo sigais para que mútuamente pringuemos nuestros sepulcros con verdaderas lágrimas ó que digamos; *viva la paz, viva la union, viva la libertad.*

Ubaldo Herrera.

Granada, Marzo 13 de 1856.

AVISO.

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

El valor de ese surtido mui bien selecto y llegado á Grey town desde seis meses exceden 30 mil pesos y de aqui al 1.° de abril los Señores A. de Barruel venderán en venta privada y á las condiciones mas ventajosas para los compradores, cuyas condicione 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 suastab pública de todos sus terrenos y casas situadas sobre varios puntos en Grey town y todos tan vastos y bien puestos que podrán convenir á toda clases de comercio.

de este suelo ecsuberante.

Nicaraguenses, union....
si es aqueste vuestro anhelo,
las bendiciones del cielo
harán feliz la nacion.
La moral la relijion,
y las virtudes sociales,
endulzarán vuestros males,
y afianzada la concordia,
deponga en fin la discordia
sus furores infernales.

¡Viva el pueblo jeneroso
que sus cadenas quebranta!
¡viva la union sacrosanta
contra el tirano ominoso!
¡Viva *WALKER* valeroso!
¡Viva *RIVAS* liberal,!
que la dicha nacional
sabiamente protejiendo,
Van do quiera promoviendo
del pueblo el bien jeneral.

El amigo del pueblo.

☞ El príncipe Federico Guillermo, hijo del príncipe real de prusia y heredero del trono, ha ido á Ostende á esperar que la reina Victoria regrese de Escocia, para visitar la corte británica. Se cree generalmente que esta visita no debe dejar de teher algun objeto particular, el cual parece inecesario explicar mas.

PAQETE.

FRENTE Punta Arena é Ystapa tocando en los puertos intermediatos. La mui velera goleta americana "JOSEPH" Su Capitan J. M. CLAPP, comenzará inmediatamente haciéndo sus viages para dichos puntos.

Por pasage ó flete véanse con
JAMES CORKHIL.
e5-tf San Juan del Sur.

$500 ALBRICIAS.—La suma arriba espresada se paga á cualquiera que de una informacion opurtuna y convincente delá persona ó personas que incediaron la Goleta ESPERANZA, en la noche del 25 de Febero ultimo.

Dirijase al despache del
Coronel TOMAS F. FISHER,
Guarda Maestre Geneal.

Granada, Marzo 1.

AVISO IMPORTANTE!

EN CASA DE TELLER EN LA PLAZA.

EL QUE QUIERA hallará toda clase de ROPAS; HECHAS; como CAMISAS finas; PANTALONES; SOMBREROS; BOTAS; BOTINES; CHALECOS; ZAPATOS, finos y ordinarios; LEVAS, fraques depaño fino; Y un fin sin de COSAS para los Caballeros y Señoras de la moda;

Todo lo cual se venda á precios comodos.

Granada, Marzo 8, 1856.

Parte Española.

SALE CADA SABADO, POR

JOSE R. MALE & Cia.

PROPRIETARIOS Y PUBLICADORES.

TERMINOS DE SUSCRISCION:

Por una copia, el año, ...$10 00
Por una copia suelta,..... 20

TERMINOS ADVERTIENDO:

Por una cuartillo de ocho lineas, primera insercion,.....$2 50
Cada insercion consecuente,.....1 50

☞ EL TRABAJO DE CADA DESCRIPCION será ejecutado con limpieza y despachado en los términos mas razonables, en la officina del Nicaraguense, ácia la parte, Nordeste de la plaza, (directamente opuesto ala casa de Cabildo.)

AJENTES.

En la Bahia de la Virgin....W. & J. GARRARD
En San Juan del Norte.....W. N. WOOD & SON.
En Punta Arenas,.....DON DIONISIO TIRON.

El Nicaraguense,

Sábado, Marzo 15 1856.

DE OFICIO.

A LOS CENTRO-AMERICANOS.

Llamada á Nicaragua por el partido democrático de la República, la fuerza Americana que se halla bajo mi mando se ha esforzado en sostener los principios en cuyo favor se emprendiera la Revolucion de 1854. Para consolidar, con todo; la paz jeneral, dispuestos estábamos á sepultar en el olvido las disensiones anteriores y á procurar que ámbos partidos quedasen amalgamados, y no formasen mas que uno. Con tal objeto, desde el tratado de Octubre último hemos contenido á nuestros antiguos amigos los Demócratas, intentando reconciliarlos con los que anteriormente eran afectos al gobierno de Estrada.

Con el mismo propósito el Gobierno Provisional de Nicaragua, aunque diferia en ideas y principios de los Gobiernos de los demas Estados del Centro-América procuró establecer francas y amistosas relaciones con las Repúblicas vecinas. Mas nuestras indicaciones pacíficas han sido repelidas; nuestras proposiciones amistosas, no solo se han desatendido, sino que fueron tratadas con desprecio y con desden; en cambio de los mensajes amistosos que enviamos á los demas Gobiernos solo hemos recibido insultos pertinaces; y el único pretesto de semejante conducta es la presencia de fuerzas A-

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA,
MINISTERIO GENERAL.

Granada Marzo 12 de 1856.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el decreto siguiente:

"El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes:

Por cuanto el Gobierno de la República de Costa-Rica ha rehusado indebidamente el reconocimiento del de Nicaragua interviniendo en sus asuntos interiores. Por cuanto dicho Gobierno ha desairado la dignidad del que ahora rije los destinos de Nicaragua repeliendo la mision amistosa del mes próximo pasado con objeto de establecer una alianza fraternal; y lo que es mas, llamando por ello á las armas á sus habitantes por su proclamacion ofensiva fecha 1.° del mes corriente. Por tanto el Gobierno de Costa-Rica es responsable de todos los males que precisamente va á ocasionar su estraviada conducta y su injusto proceder. Por tanto el Gobierno en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

ARTICULO UNICO.—Declárase la guerra al Gobierno de la República de Costa-Rica: y en consecuencia Nicaragua no responde por los males que produzca esta declaratoria por las razones dichas y por ser con objeto de vindicar su honor y demás derechos que le competen.

Dado en Granada á 11 de Marzo de 1856.
Patricio Rivas.—Al Sr. Ministro Jeneral.

Y de suprema órden lo inserto á V. para su intelijencia, publicacion y circulacion en los pueblos de su mando; de cuyo cumplimiento dará el correspondiente aviso."

Ferrer.

CARTA DIRIJIDA AL SR. PRESIDENTE PROVISORIO DE LA REPUBLICA.

LEON, Febrero 21 de 1856.

SEÑOR:—Como la cuestion de hoy es sobre la convocatoria á elecciones, y estamos en la conviccion de que por muchos motivos el asunto es de vital interés para Nicaragua, y es urgente y necesaria la realizacion de lo que se adopte, hemos querido como amigos é interesados por la patria, presentar á V. nuestros pensamientos sobre el particular, por si le pareciese bien acojerlos.

Asamblea reunida el año de 854 es nula por que fué nula la instalacion de aquel cuerpo, y nula tambien, en todos conceptos lo que por ella se hizo. Y como para hacer tal declaratoria se encontraria embarazada la Asamblea ordinaria en virtud de no hallarse espresamente consignada esta atribucion entre las que le designa la Constitucion de 838, se sigue que, segun hemos dicho antes, esta Asamblea es impropia para satisfacer las exijencias de la situacion.

Parece, pues, indispensable ocurrir á un medio que al paso que consulte la estabilidad de las cosas, sea tambien prudente y racional, y á nuestro juicio no se presenta otro que el de mandar practicar nuevas elecciones de Diputados á una Asamblea Constituyente, á fin de que este Poder reorganize el País de la manera mas adecuada á sus peculiares circunstancias.

Los que han opinado por la reunion de la Asamblea ordinaria han tenido por principal fundamento la conveniencia de que el Pueblo, de un modo mas explicito, elija su gobernante. No desconocemos la importancia de semejante designio, por que aunque el a[illegible] Rivas [illegible] es incuestionablemente legal, [illegible] nacion de la voluntal de las dos fracciones en que estaba dividido Nicaragua, lo que es bien sentado y establec[illegible] derecho de las naciones; sin embargo no puede dudarse que su carácter es puramente transitorio, y que portanto no debe perderse tiempo en ocurrir al Pueblo á fin de que haga uso de su soberanía en la designacion del Supremo mandatario que deba rejir sus destinos; mas todo se conciliará si al convocaros la Asamblea Constituyente se encargase á los respectivos Colejios electorales el que den facultades especiales á los Diputados para la eleccion de Presidente interino de la República y cuanto sea indispensable á su organizacion, miéntras se establece el nuevo régimen constitucional, lo cual es conforme no solo á los principios generales, sino al testo literal del artículo 196 de la Constitucion. De esta manera, al paso que queda satisfecha la mira de los que opinan por la Asamblea ordinaria y el Estado se pone en actitud de suvenir á sus mas urgente necesidades, no se incidiria en la

tigos oculares del éxito brillante que las [illegible] patria reportó de los jenerales Raul Terrelong, Plerzon, Merino, Prem, Saget, é infinidad que se licenciaron y fueron propietarios en el pais despues del triunfo del Benemérito jeneral Morazan el año de 29.

De lo que de intento no habiamos tratado es, de la entrada del jeneral Walker á Nicaragua, por que en dias pasados se hallaban los periódicos conservadores en lo mejor de combatir este suceso, añadiendo cada cual su mas ó ménos cola, hasta considerarlo preso por órden del gobierno americano de los Estados Unidos. No sabemos por que si se quieren refutar las ideas se desfiguran los hechos, lo cual no dá la mejor nota de un escritor público de conciencia y de principios. La introduccion del citado jeneral al vecino Estado, apénas es dado aclararla siguiendo el curso del tal acontecimiento con los acontecimientos mismos. El Gobierno Proviscrio creado en Leon, sabiendo que se decia en el público que el Señor Marcoleta estaba para mandar una legion francesa reclutada en los Estados Unidos para servir á los granadinos, como en efecto vino y les sirvió hasta la toma de Granada, contrató con Mr. Cole, segun dijimos en el alcance del Rol número 34, la venida del Señor Walker, á condicion de servir al Gobierno Democrático. Esto tuvo efecto, y como tal soldado de la causa liberal, el Señor Walker triunfó [illegible] las huestes conservadoras, resultando [illegible] triunfo el Gobierno del Señor don, Patricio Rivas aceptado y reconocido por los dos gobiernos que ántes existieran en [illegible] uel Estado. He aquí pues, como los americanos no asaltaron á Nicaragua, como con el mayor frenesí lo repite la cólera servil; el Señor Castellon usó de la misma arma de sus adversarios aristócratas, y parece que no ha sido el primero en buscar con la mayor buena fe, el afiance de la causa liberal en soldados democráticos extranjeros. Miranda, es gran patriota de Venezuela para redimir á su patria de la tiranía y enarbolar el pabellon de la libertad hispano-americana se rodeó de 200 norte-americanos, como se puede ver en el artículo que en este número copiamos del Panameño de la República de Nueva Granada. Morazan, ese hombre histórico, por su talento y pericia militar que tanto honor hace á Centro-América, no buscó mercenarios extranjeros, sinó hombres de ideas liberales que triunfando con él no tuviera de que sonrojarse la causa del progreso; invocamos á todo un Raul, de origen frances, y mayor jeneral del ejército unido del Salvador, Honduras y Nicaragua.

Hoy ¿con qué exactitud se pudiera juzgar del Señor Walker cuando la imparcialidad se echó en olvido y solo se procura denigrarlo, llevándose de encuentro al Gobierno del Señor Rivas? ¿Con qué ho-

deslizan á propalar especies falsas, el órgano de la publicidad presenta sus intrigas en toda su desnudez. Allá donde no se conoce bastante bien nuestro pais, ha acojido la idea de que en Nicaragua so[illegible] existen yankes que disponen de las cosas, quedando arrinconados hasta los amigos del Sr. Castellon. Como esto pudiera en el ánimo de los escritores del esterior que quieran ocuparse de los sucesos que nosotros estamos tratando bajo el título de *crisis política en la America Central*, no estará demas publicar, que los nicaraguenses tienen tropas de hijos del Estado, en cuyas filas se hallan los jenerales Pineda, Valle y otros: que han tenido de directores de política como ministros de Estado, al Dr. don Máximo Jerez, jeneral en jefe que fué durante el asedio de Granada, al Sr. Ldo. don Buenaventura Selva, y llamados á tomar parte en este empleo de alto rango, los Sres. Ldos. don Francisco Baca, don Norberto Ramirez, don N. Matus, y otros: y en fin, que con la esperanza de aquietar á todo Centro-América y alejar desconfianzas, estos hombres liberales han invitado á todos los gobiernos para la union nacional.

En qué se parece esto á las inspiraciones del representante de Guatemala Sr. Arriola que contra toda regla, y contra toda política solicita que su gobierno *se abra paso*, (se supone que por el Salvador), para penetrar á Nicaragua? ¿No es esta la vieja mania de humillar á los Estados? Por fortuna las exaltaciones se van disponiendo y todo quedará reducido á la nada, que de lo contrario, faltaba ver el lance de que el militar guatemalteco dijera en Nicaragua y el Salvador, como en Honduras *soi libre para hacer en este pais lo que yo quiera*, y en seguidas de esta briosa proclamacion comenzar los horrores, ni mas ni menos cumpliéndose la figura del Presbítero Puertas en su discurso de 15 de Setiembre de 1854.

Dios salve la República, decian el año de 48 los republicanos franceses y romanos, y esa voz del patriotismo se invoca todavia por todas partes de la Europa para espresar un gran sentimiento nacional. En Centro-América no solo podemos invocar esa palabra, sino añadir, ¡Dios salve al partido del progreso. á quien se le hace ahora la guerra doble bajo pretestos especiosos que los acontecimiestos irian poniendo en claro. Este ha sido nuestro pensamiento imperdurable, y bajo tales bases descanzan y descanzarán nuestros artículos *crisis política*. El partido liberal es bondadoso por carácter, es humano y huye el choque de las cosas muy tirantes; dá en esto una garantía á sus adversarios. Nosotros que nos preciamos de pertenecer á tal parcialidad, tambien tenemos la satisfaccion de que los conceptos del Rol sean en defensa de los principios, aunque para sacarlos en limpio de las cuestiones

Se permite la reproducción sólo para estudios académicos sin fines de lucro, y citando la fuente - FEB

mericanas en el Estado de Nicaragua.

El que se titula partido Lejitimista en Nicaragua ha rechazado nuestros esfuerzos conciliatorios; ha sostenido comunicaciones con los demas serviles de los otros Estados; y por todos los medios que se han hallado á su alcance ha procurado debilitar el actual Gobierno–Provisional dando ayuda y bríos á los enemigos exteriores de Nicaragua.

En tal estado de cosas no queda á los americanos de Nicaragua mas arbitrio que tratar con hostilidad á todos los serviles de la América–Central. Gran parte de los que se titulan Lejitimistas en este Estado miran con enemistad pública ó encubierta nuestra presencia en este suelo. Nos deben la proteccion que hemos dispensado á sus vidas y propiedades, y en cambio nos corresponden con ingratitud y traicion!

La ley natural de proteccion individual nos obliga á los americanos de Nicaragua á declarar enemistad eterna al partido servil y á los Gobiernos serviles de la América–Central. La amistad con que les habiamos brindado ha sido despreciada. No nos queda mas arbitrio que hacerles reconocer que nuestra enemistad puede ser tan peligrosa y destructora como fiel y verdadera es nuestra amistad.

WILLIAM WALKER,

Jeneral en Jefe del Ejercito de Nicaragua.

Granada Marzo 10 *de* 1856.

RAYMUNDO SELVA, PREFECTO Y SUBDELEGADO INTENDENTE DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE ORIENTE.

A los habitantes del mismo.—Sin ningun mérito mio, y solo por la bondad del Supremo Gobierno Provisorio de la República, he sido promovido á la Prefectura y Subdelegacion Departamental. Acabo de sellar con mi juramento ante la Majestad del Universo el fiel cumplimiento de mis deberes. Ni la amistad, ni el interes, ni ninguna otra conexion civil, me hará faltar á mis obligaciones. La prosperidad, el bienestar; y seguridad de los pueblos del Departamento, es el objeto caro de mi corazon, á estos grandes objetos consagraré todos mis esfuerzos.

Nada tema el pacífico ciudadano, el agricultor infatigable, el artesano laborioso. Tema y tema con justicia, el perverso que inquiete de cualquier modo la tranquilidad de los pueblos; mi autoridad inexorable caerá sobre este desgraciado como un rayo destructor, la clemencia no tendrá lugar en mi corazon sino solamente la justicia; sostendré con la última gota de sangre al Supremo Gobierno que me ha constituido; cumpliré y haré cumplir las leyes, que son la ejida sagrada de la Sociedad.

Estosson ¡oh pueblos! los votos de mi alma.—Granada Mayo 11 de 1856.

Raymundo Selva.

Para la revision total de la Constitucion de 838, con arreglo á ella misma se convoca una Asamblea Constituyente. Reunida esta Asamblea fué convertida en instrumento de un Gobernante jefe de un partido, y se organizó con ilegal esclusion de algunos Representantes que eran del partido de la oposicion; y por consiguiente se hizo nula, y fué tambien nula la Constitucion tiranica que la mayoría de los Diputados que la compusieron, sancionó en 30 de Abril de 854. Los pueblos se levantaron contra ella y este levantamiento produjo una lucha la mas sangrienta y esterminadora de cuantos hemos visto. Un partido sostuvo la validacion de la Constitucion de 854, y otro su nulidad Pendiente esta cuestion los partidos transijieron; y si hoy, que segun la opinion pública y las nececidades de la situcion debe V. llamar al ejercicio de sus funciones á los supremos Poderes del Estado. ¿Seria justo y conveniente que V. partiese por alguno de los estremos que han sido objeto de la cuestion? ¿Llamaria V á formar Asamblea Constituyente á los mismos Diputados que estuvieron á la cabeza, de un bando, ó diria que rijiese la Constitucion de 854—que ha sido el gérmen de las desgracias públicas? De ninguna manera.

No pudiendo por las razones espuestas adherirnos al pensamiento de la instalacion de la misma Asamblea Constituyente de 854, vamos ahora á examinar la cuestion propuesta en el Nicaragúense No. 15, contando á si sea mas conveniente convocar á eleciones para la Asamblea ordinaria conforme á las reglas establecidas en la Constitucion vijente de 838, ó mandar que se proceda á nuevas elecciones de Diputados á la Constituyente.

La Asamblea ordenaria, á nuestro entender, no podria dar el lleno á los principales objetos que creemos se deben tener en mira para consolidar el órden y regularizar la marcha política del Estado. El mas conocido de estos objetos es el de mejorar las instituciones del pais para haber manifestado la esperiencia la debilidad y complicacion de la carta de 838, siendo muy fácil preveer los embarazos en que se encontraria la Administracion pública en cuanto al régimen interior, y aun para asegurar la respetabilidad y buena armonia en el exterior.

No es ménos importante y perentorio el que cuanto ántes se resuelva de un modo incontrovertible que la obra de la usurpacion de poder que cometió la Asamblea Constitullente de 854 en la eleccion de Presidente, y otros muchos puntos, para lo que no se le habia conferido la facultad especial que aquí proponemos.

En esta nos hemos contraido á índicar á V. sucintamente las principales observaciones que nos ocurren á cerca del asunto presentado en cuestion; dejando al ilustrado juicio de V. el mejor desarollo de ellos y de otros que pudieran aducirse.

Entre tanto, con las mejores muestras de respeto, aprecio y amistad nos suscribimos muy atentos servidores de V. S. Salinas.—Francisco Baca.—Máximo Jerez. Jesus Baca.—Bacilio Salnas.

Crisis política en la América Central.

ARTICULO 3.°

Impropio parece calificar de crísis política lo que tanto tiempo podrá durar en Centro–América, ora por la naturaleza [illegible] ma de las cuestiones, ora por el [illegible]llo en que nos han metido los ultraconsevadores, ó bien por que el partido liberal, siempre necesitará de tiemp[illegible] prevision y de prudencia para pro[illegible] bien del pais por los medi[illegible] estrepitosos, supuesto es visto que este beneficio nunca dejará de ser resistido por la parte conservadora que con la mayor dedicacion, aglomera invectivas y dificultades. Sin embargo no carece de exacta aplicacion á nuestros asuntos politicos la palabra crisis, por que ellos, como se nos presentan en 1856, son una ecepcion de otras épocas y no tienen igual, viendo el pasado, el presente y el porvenir. En tal concepto, como crísis creemos que dejará de haber hasta el dia en que las cosas encuentren una solucion, miéntras tanto no lleguemos á este caso, y haya que seguir observando el jiro de la revolucion, cualquiera que este sea, nos proponemos no variar el mote de nuestros artículos.

Antes de ahora nos propusimos probar con hechos auténticos de nuestros dias y del pais lo que en realidad ha sido la política de Nicaragua, en donde existe, por mas cosas que se quieran alegar, un Gobierno centro–americano, apelando en nuestro caso al testimonio de los gobiernos hermanos de la República que en actos oficiales lo han reconocido. Quísimos así mismo entrar en apreciaciones sobre las vulgaridades que los periódicos de mucho peso tienen el humor de convertir en hechos positivos para alejar hasta lo mas remoto la idea de que unos soldados extranjeros pudieran servir en bien de las libertades públicas, como si no fueramos testigos de los ferinos y enconados amores se trata al Gobierno de Nicaragua, cuando por sus enemigos se llama filibustero? No parece sino que el decoro, y el sentimiento de humanidad se hallan distantes del corazon de ciertos hombres, y que la consideracion del jiro tenebroso que puede tomar la revolucion, no ha merecido una mirada compasiva á los fanáticos conservadores que piensan que declarando la guerra á Walker, á él solo se combate y á él solo se esterminará. ¿Y el Gobierno á quien sirve, que le ofrece, como á todos los nicaraguenses, garantías, no lo debe sostener? ¿Y tantos miles de hombres liberales que hoy estan en su partido, abandonarian su causa por regalar un triunfo á los serviles que los insultan con el nombre de demacrático filibusteros?

Poco conoce las guerras intestinas y muy antiliberal debe ser el que atenta contra las instituciones del Estado de Nicaragua, bajo el pretesto especioso de arrojar á los yankes. Gracias que las bases que ha sentado el Gobierno demacrático de aquella República, desde la independencia nacional se pueden considerar allí imperecederas, al menos tal es la opinion de la prensa extranjera, espresada en *el Eco de Cuba* que veran nuestros lectores en otro lugar de este número. De esta con[illegible]racion salta la de que trabajarán sin fruto en el Norte los conservadores Irizarri, M[illegible]oleta y Molina, pues aquel Gobierno [illegible] distinguir que lo que sucede entre [illegible]ros, no pasa de ser una lucha de dos partidos contenedores á quienes hoy ó mañana llega su turno de gobernar. Y si nó se comprendiera así ¿qué significaria que el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, en contestacion al Señor Irizarri que pedia medidas fuertes contra los invasores de Nicaragua, sin hacer, pero ni remotamente, mérito del ejército democrático del pais que allí existe haya dicho oficialmente *que aunque la continuacion de la guerra civil en Nicaragua, y en los otros Estados hispano americanos es muy digna de deplorarse, y todos los amigos de la humanidad querrian mas que los cambios en las formas de gobierno y en las personas á quieues está confiada la administracion, se verificase, ya que considera conveniente, por medios pacíficos* ☞ *los Estados Unidos no se consideran llamados á intervenir á fin de que no se empleen otros con aquel objeto?* No es esta una declaracion muy lata, espetada al ministro de Guatemala que omitiendo las premisas de la revolucion liberal de Centro–América pensó sorprender, tocando el resorte de filibusteros, á lo cual tambien el Ministro Marcy repuso que no es cierto que de California salgan sus nacionales con un designio ilegal?

Con qué libertad obran los serviles fuera de Centro–América, y mucho mas cuando encuentran agentes poderosos que los escuchen. A fé que entre nosotros no lo hacen, por que saben que apenas se hayámos entrado á considerar diversos hechos. Creemos en fin, que el partido liberal triunfará por que está arraigado en la opinion del pueblo, y esta creencia fundada nos fortalece para augurar un porvenir venturoso á la Nacion. ¿Y por qué nó, cuando la Providencia proteje al inocente y lo eleva sobre sus enemigos?

Tomado del Rol de San Vicente n.° 4.

POESIA.

La poesia es "un mundo sustancial"— ¿Quien calculará las vastas fuentes de felicidad y adelantamieto, que el dominio de la imaginacion nos ha revelado. Aquí miramos el poder, la majestad, la hermosura y benevolencia de la humanidad, en sus formas reales. Pensemos por un momento del nuevo mundo de séres que el genio ha creado, y que la poesia los ha echo—de todos los corazones. ?Quien es el que no está sin compañeros, á cuya alma los entes maravillosos del corazon y fantasía del poeta son sus costumbres visitantes? En esa grande variedad de carácteres individuales, que el genio ha creado de los mas grandes elementos de nuestra naturaleza, no hallamos compañeros y amigos tan geniales y verdaderos, como los que vemos diariamente? No sois amigos de nuestro entendimiento y nuestro corazon? No esparcen los relámpagos del romance, é inspira el pensamiento del poder, entre los trabajos insípidos de la existencia? El artesano se contentará con la vista de sus amigos, en su trabajo diurno, La aristocracia de la convencion pueden creerlo muy bajo, pero el canto de Miriamo se une con el sonido de su martillo, y mas dulces recuerdos de la gracia y de la hermosura que el genio formó. pueden vagar al rededor de él, con todos sus encantos! ?Quién mediría la felicidad del muchacho, cuando por la primera vez lee las realidades de Robinson Crúsoe, y repasa con trémulo delirio ese libro inspirado y simple? Todas las obras fictícias son reales para el pesador, y sus heroes respectivos forman una turba de conocidos y amigos, que nos causa cierta emocion inexplicable al oir decir sus nombres. Tenemos amigos para todos los humores; comfortadores para toda tristesa; una gloriosa compañía de inmortales, que esparcen su dulce influencia en los tormentos y gustos de nuestra vida. Figuras que giran en "el desierto de los pensamientos." están cerca de nosotros en el trabajo, sufrimiento y gozo, mitigando el infortunio, dando un gusto especial á la delicia, tocando la cuerda heroica de nuestra naturaleza con un noble sentimiento, encendiendo en estos corazones, y discurriendo tanto en la salud, para bendecir, animar, y consolar.

IMPRENTA DEL NICARAGUENSE

frente á la casa de Gobierno.

Se permite la reproducción sólo para estudios académicos sin fines de lucro, y citando la fuente - FEB