

El Nicaraguense.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

PRICE TWO DIMES.

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

OFFICIAL.

Public Notice.

Inventory of property levied upon and subject to confiscation, by virtue of the decrees of the 22d April, 1856, and 16th July, 1856, by the undersigned Board of Commissioners.

List of the Haciendas of cacao in the Department of Rivas.

Hacienda belonging to Juan José Ruiz.
Paraíso, do.
Palmar, Pablo Torres.
Palmar, J. Manuel Maleaño.
3 Orchards or small Haciendas, F. & E. Carazo.
Hacienda, Indalecio Maleaño.
Rosario, José Antonio Lopez.
Candelaria, do.
San Cayetano, Salvador Sacasa.
In Potoci, Hacienda, Felipe Aviles.
David, Bartolo Darce.
Viejo, Clemente Santos.
one half, Sapoa, of the family of Salguera
one half of the Hacienda, Felipe & Sinfonso Saenz
The Javio, The Cerdas.
3 Haciendas, Jose Abarco.
San Francisco, J. Jesus Arguello.
two-thirds of the Hacienda, R. Caracas.
Pital, Francisco Guerra.
Hacienda, Bicente Guerra.
Sopilote, Francisco Ugarte
Hacienda, Don Patricio Rivas & Sns.

List of Haciendas of cacao in the Department of Granada.

Las Mercedes belonging to the Chamorros.
Agua Agrai, do.
Malaco, Fulgencio Vega.
Nicacio, Nicacio Castillo.
Mombacho, Fernando Sequiera.
Domingo Vega, Luis Montiel.
Vienticuatro, Narciso Espinoza.
Chaguite, Jose Marie Estrada.
Hacienda de Cacao, José L. Sandoval.
Chaquite, Mombacho.
Vacant lot in rear of Generals Quarters, Manuel Argello.
Stock Ranch, Louisa Chamorro de Arellano.

Stock Ranches in the Department of Chontales and Segovia.

San Geronimo, the family of Fulgencia Vega.
Jesus Maria, the Chamorros.
Santa Rosa, do.
San Cesar, Lino Cesar.
one part of San Jose & Animas, Salvador Sacasa.
Quimichapa, Fernan. Sexueira.
Guapinolapa, Luis Montiel.
The Palacio, Antonio Barbereno.

Stock Ranches in the Department of Rivas.

Santa Fe, the family of J. Manuel Maleaño.
Jocote, E. Carazo.
Cafetal, do.
Depot, near San Juan del Sur, do.
Depot, near Virgin Bay, do.
Juan Davila, Jose Manuel Maleaño.
Las Lajas, Rafael Paiz.
Do, Jose Antonio.
La Cruz, Jose Antonio Lopez.
San Francisco, Montenegro.
Mercedes, Innocente Guete.
Cevadilla, Sandino.
Jesus Maria, indigo estate, Juan Jose Ruiz.
Tomas Espinoza, House and cattle.
Lorenzo Duezada, House and Lands.

Jacinto Larious & Brothers, House and Lands.
Agustin Leal, House and two possessions of Land.
Geronimo Morales, House and small Cacao Estate.
Cruz Bilches, House, Land and Cattle.
Frano. Rodriguez, House, Cacao Estate and Lands.
Agustin Bejarano, do.
Jose M. Marengo, House and small Cacao Estate.
Tomas Granados, House and good do.
Cubillo & Brothers, House and Lands in "El Rosario."
Felipe Avilez, Old Indigo Estate and two Houses Houses called Salitré.
Jose M. Santos, House and Lands called San Felipe.
Manuel Marengo, House, small Cacao Estate and Lands.
Jose Anto. Vega, House in Potoci, and Extensive Lands.
Jaunio Herdocio, Estate called Concepcion.
Jose Ant. Aviles, Houses in Potoci, and Lands.
Brno Martin, House in Pontoci,
Victoriano Chamorro, One half of a small cacao estate,
Jose Ma Briseño, House and Lands,
Saturino Salamanca, do.
Ynorento Huete, House in Buenos Ayres and Lands,
Jose Chamorro, House and Lands,
Estanislao Picado, House and Lands in San George,
Juan Ortega, House and Lands in Buenos Ayres,
Josede Jesus Huete, do.
Blas Molina, House and Lands,
Juan Fardencia, Lands,
Franco Segovia, House and Lands in Buenos Ayres,

Dwelling Houses in the City of Rivas.

2 Dwellings, Jose Abarco.
Opposite the Parochial Church, Chepita Bustos.
Large adobe, Juan Jose Ruiz.
Do., Clemente Santos.
Large corner Building, Jose Manuel Maleaño.
Good size adobe, Francisco Guerra.
The great Mart, partly burned, Francisco Guerra.
Cayetano Santos, House and lot in Rivas.
Pedro Marin, do. Suburbs.
Anto Chericano, do.
Carrilo Obando, do.
Bital Duarte, do.
Peliciario Falanga, do.
Pedro Basques, do.
Anto Garcia, do.
Anto Mararco, do.
Mauricio Bejarano, do.
Lorenzo Abendano, do.
George Cribera, do.
Ramon Garcia, do.
Middling size, corner of the Plaza or square, Rafael Paz.
Middling size, adobe, Pablo Torres.
Warehouses of Lopez, Jose Antonio Lopez.
Good size, corner of Plaza, Rafael Paiz.
In rear of same, not complete, do.
Good size, east corner of Plaza, Jose Alfaro.

Dwelling Houses in the City of Granada.

Very large two story, adobe and brick, corner of the great square, Fulgencio Vega.
Middling sized adobe, Antonio Barbereno.
Large adobe, the Chamorros.
Middling sized adobe, Jose Maria Estrada.
Do. do., Nicacio Castillo.
Large adobe, Lino Cesar.
Do. do., Salvador Sacasa.
Do. do., Jose Arguello Arce.
Do. do., Luis Montiel.
Do. do., Narciso Espinoza.
Do., Luciano, Luciano Vega.
Do., large, Maria Luisa Horam.
Do. do., Jose Uban.
Do. do., Ventura Gamez.
Do. do., Guadalupe Morales.
Large adobe, José L. Sandoval,
2 large adobe Dwellings, Rosario Vivas.
Large corner of the small square, Juan Bermudas.
Large corner, Indalecio Maleaño.
Large adobe, Maria Benquechea.
Do. do., Ponciano Corales.
Two Dwellings, Pilar Marengo.
Large adobe, Felipe Cabezas,
Corner of the square, Fermina Arana.
Large adobe, Jose Antonio Lacayo.
Do. do., Fernando Guzman.
dwelling, of Mateo Espinosa,
do., Bernabe Rosales,
do., Braulia Uban;
one part of a house in Managua, of J. Braulio Uban.
Large adobe, Dolores Legarza.
3 houses, Louisa Chamorro de Arellana.
do., Joaquina Ohoran.
do., Miguel Gutierrez.
do., Fernando Sequiera.
do., Pedro Sequiera.
do., Franco. Lial.

Haciendas of cacao in the jurisdiction of Nandaime.

Hacienda, of Fermin Arana.
San Antonio Vincente, Joaquin and Pedro Cuadra.
Hacienda, of Mateo Espinosa.
In Maco, of Jose Braulio Uban.
Stock Ranches in Chontales.
San Nicolas, of Felipe Alfaro.

Hacienda of Jose Antonio Lacayo.
Merced, of Leandro Selaya.
A certain part of San Jose, las Canas, Bicente, Joaquin, and Pedro Cuadra.
Merced, in Tipitana, of Leandro Selaya.
San Jacinto, or Miguel Bolanos and brothers.
One half of San Roque, of Agustin Avilez.
Quebrada Honda, Dolores Lajarza.
San Blas, of Domingo Jarquin.
Corpus, of Pro. Garcia.
In Managua, of Miguel Gutierrez.
Los Remates, of Timoteo Lacayo.
do., of Felipe Cabezas.

All persons having claims on the property included in the inventory of this publication, are hereby notified to present their claims with the necessary proofs, to the undersigned Board of Commissioners, at their office in Granada, at the house called "Oriente," within forty days of the date of this publication, and show cause, if any they have, why said property shall not be sold for and on account of the Republic of Nicaragua.
Granada, August 9, 1856.

W. K. ROGERS,
J. H. MARSHALL,
J. L. RICHMOND,
Commissioners.

JOHN MYLARD Marshal,
DOMINGO SELVA Clerk.

Deserters.

REWARD of Thirty Dollars each will be paid for the apprehension and delivery (to any officer of the Army) of the following named Deserters from Company "C" 1st Rifles.
1. 2nd Lieut. John J. Riveara—Aged 23 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, light hair and whiskers, hazle eyes, fair complexion, weighs about 130 pounds—Occupation, printer.
2. Sergeant Joseph Stevenson—Aged 23 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, light hair, a slight beard, weighs 170 pounds—Occupation, machinist.
3. George Hamilton—An Irishman—Aged 22 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, hazle eyes, fair complexion, auburn hair, weighs 135 pounds—Occupation, schoolmaster.
4. James Robinson—An Irishman—Aged 20 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, ruddy complexion, blue eyes, auburn hair, sandy whiskers, weighs 165 pounds—Occupation, laborer.
5. John Miller—Aged 25 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, grey eyes, ruddy complexion, auburn hair, is thick set and has a considerable scar on his forehead, weighs 140 pounds—Occupation, cooper.
6. Matthew J. Daley—Aged 22 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark blue eyes, dark hair, fresh complexion, large mouth, weighs 130 pounds—Occupation, cooper.
7. Charles Edwards—Aged 22 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark auburn hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, weighs 165 pounds—Occupation, laborer.
Capt. Comdg. Co. "C" 1st Rifles.
Granada, Sept. 2, 1856. 44-41

Notice.

ALL OFFICERS who have resigned, by presenting at this office their Quartermaster's account, with their commissions, promotions, and resignations, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.
All discharged non-commissioned officers and privates, by presenting their Quartermaster's account and their discharge, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.
All officers now in the service, by presenting their Quartermaster's account at this office will receive their pay in script.
All non-commissioned officers and privates now in the service will be paid by companies when their muster-rolls are returned to this office.
The pay and land warrants due all officers and soldiers who have died in the service will be issued to their legal representatives.
As the 1st and 2d Light Infantry Battalions have not sent in their muster-rolls to this office, they will not be paid until the first of October; and they are required to send in their muster-rolls this month.
The Artillery, and the 1st and 2nd Battalions of Rifles are also required to send to this office, new muster-rolls, on which they will receive payment up to the first of October, 1856.
ALEXANDER JONES,
Paymaster-General, Nicaragua Army.

David Israng,

OFFERS FOR SALE at his place, San Sebastian Street, one house above G. Ph. Beschor's store:
Flour, White-sugar, Candles, Mackerels, Olive Oil, Cognac, Wolff's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, Stomach Bitters, Philadelphia Ale and Porter, Hungarian and Madeira Wine, Clay-pipes.
TERMS: CASH.

Wanted

TINNERS, Blacksmiths, Saddlers, Carpenters, Packers and Mule-drivers.
Apply to THOS. F. FISHER,
Quartermaster-General.

Public Notice.

KNOW, every body to whom it may concern—that I, Henri Widemann, partner of the firm—WIDEMANN & BESCHOR, of this city have this day retired entirely from business.
Mr. G. P. Beschor, the remaining partner will continue the business under the firm of "GEORGE P. BESCHOR," as the sole possessor, and on his own account.
All debts, claims, etc. of the late firm—Widemann & Beschor, will be settled by the remaining partner, Mr. G. P. Beschor.
Granada, this, 15th day of August, 1856.
HENRI WIDEMANN.

In referring to the above notice, I alone shall continue the business of the late firm of Widemann & Beschor, under the new one of "GEORGE PHILIPP BESCHOR," having at my command the entire funds of the late firm. I hope and wish that our old customers, and all the public at large will continue to favor my establishment, as I am satisfied that I shall always endeavor to please them by ready attendance—good merchandise—and reasonable prices.
Granada, this, 15th day of August 1856.
GEORGE P. BESCHOR.

Notice of Dissolution

OF THE

Partnership of Wiedeman & Beschor,

In the City of Granada, Republic of Nicaragua.
A PETITION having been filed by George Ph. Beschor, before the honorable Thomas Basye, Judge of First Instance for the Oriental Department of the Republic of Nicaragua, for a dissolution of the partnership between Wiedemann and Beschor, merchants in the city of Granada, and Republic aforesaid, a decree was issued in compliance with the said petition, dissolving the aforesaid partnership, on and from the fourth day of August 1856.
The aforesaid George Ph. Beschor only has power to settle the accounts of the firm aforesaid, the said Wiedemann having relinquished all claim, title or demand to any of the stock on hand and the debts due the concern.
Given under my hand, this fifteenth day of August, A. D. 1856.

C. C. VENABLE,
Clerk of Court of First Instance.

\$250 Reward.

LOST OR STOLEN from the undersigned on the 31st of August last, 1856—
A Land Warrant of 500 acres;
And one piece of Script of \$500, both issued to Augustus Stineger—the Script endorsed to Daniel Flowerer. Also,
One piece of Script of \$500, payable to Francis Chandler, and Script to the amount of \$250, in pieces of \$50 each.
All persons are cautioned against purchasing the above named Land Warrant and Script, as notice has been given to the proper authorities to prevent payment of the same, except to the legal owner.
The above reward will be paid in Script to any one delivering the said Land Warrant and Script to Daniel Flowerer, of Granada City, or to John Tabor, proprietor of the Nicaraguense.

DANIEL FLOWERER.

Granada City, Republic of Nicaragua, }
September 3, 1856.

Recorder's Office.

THE Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Mortgages, &c., for the Oriental Department of the Republic; will be opened in the city of Granada, on Monday the 9th of September, 1856. All persons are required by Decree, to have their titles to lands in the aforesaid Department recorded, within six months after that date.
A. GILLIS,
Recorder for the Oriental Department.
Granada, Sept. 6, 1856.

Lost.

A NAVY sized six shooter is missing from the effects of Lieut. W. M. Rogers, who died lately. The number is 13191. The deceased borrowed the pistol from Captain John M. Baldwin, Co. "C," 1st Light Infantry, stationed at Visigin. He who returns or has found it and returns it will receive a reward of five dollars.
JOHN M. BALDWIN.

Notice.

ALL persons having demands against, or indebted to, the Estate of J. A. RUGGLES, deceased, will call at the office of Wines & Co for settlement of the same.
Also, all persons having Goods of any description will call, prove property and take them away.
By order, WM. K. ROGERS, Administrator.
"Como No!"
CORN GROUND and Corn Meal for sale at the COMO NO MILLS, near the corner of the Little Plaza, in the yard of the house of the late Mrs. Joaquina Horan. Natives or others who wish Corn ground quickly, or good Meal, apply to L. H. HAMBLIN, Agent.
Granada, August 30, 1856.

El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 20.

THE FIGHT AT SAN JACINTO.

About two weeks ago, a party of thirty Americans serving in the Nicaraguan Army, under the command of Col. McDonald, attacked and drove behind their barricades a large number of rebels, numbering 150, or perhaps more. In the encounter one American was killed and several wounded. When the news of the occurrence reached this city a strong feeling manifested itself among the citizens and soldiers to avenge the death of their countrymen, and both officers and soldiers requested Gen. Walker to be allowed to volunteer and form a party for this purpose. As the General would not consent to allow any of the officers or soldiers attached to regiments to go, the citizens, over whom he had no control, volunteered to the number of forty-two to fight the rebels upon their own responsibility. Some men were also raised in Massaya and Tipitapa, making in all sixty-five men.

Those who volunteered at Granada started from here about 5 o'clock, Friday evening, 13th inst., and passing through Massaya were joined by the volunteers of that city. They arrived at Tipitapa Saturday morning. At this point the expedition was likely to come to a premature conclusion, as Col. McDonald refused, as he did not know them, to allow the volunteers to pass the river without an order to that effect from Gen. Walker.

This objection was overcome by some person suggesting that Lieut. Col. Byron Cole should be requested to volunteer with them and take the command. Col. Cole did not belong to the regular line, but was Assistant Quartermaster General. In this case he volunteered as a private, but was immediately elected Captain of the company. Byron Cole, thus assuming the responsibility of leading the men, became a guarantee to Col. McDonald that it was all right, and the volunteers took up their line of march. They arrived at the rancho of San Jacinto, where the rebels were stationed, about 5 o'clock Sunday morning, the 14th inst., and halted a few moments in order to arrange a plan of attack.

The San Jacinto rancho is naturally well adapted as a place of defense. It is situated on an elevation which commands all the ground in its vicinity. In a large corral stands a house which has been fitted up in such a manner that all inside are secure against musket or rifle shots, while through small apertures in the thick walls, troops inside of it can fire into all parts of the corral. The corral itself is surrounded by a strong fence which it is necessary to scale before any material damage can be done by an assailing party. On their way from Tipitapa the volunteers heard that the already, relatively, large force of the enemy had been, the day previous, strengthened by an addition of two hundred men; but this in no wise abated their ardor, and the plan of attack was made.

Upon a consultation it was deemed advisable to form the company into three divisions, each to be lead on by officers chosen from among themselves. Byron Cole was then elected Colonel, and Wiley Marshall second in command. Robert Milligan was elected to lead the first company to make the charge—out of this 19 were killed, wounded and missing. Maj. Cal. O'Neal was chosen to lead the second, and Capt. Watkins, of Massaya, the third company. When all these arrangements had been completed, the companies separated to attack the place at three different points.

In commencing thus, one partly got in advance of the others, who were obliged to make some, what of a detour, and, although consisting of only twenty-two men, its attack was so vigorous that it succeeded in driving the enemy back, and shortly after the other companies came upon the scene of action, the vigor of the assault drove the enemy from the corral into the house. Here the paucity of the number of the assailants became manifest, to their disadvantage. There were not sufficient to hold the place after it was taken, and they were obliged to fall back again behind the fence of the corral. This left the enemy in their former position.

The fighting continued in the corral, and when the Americans retired behind its walls, it became evident from the number that had been either killed or wounded, that it would be injudicious to renew the attack. A retreat was ordered, and the gallant little band fell back upon Tipitapa.

Every American in Nicaragua, and in fact, every American in all parts of the world, has reason

to be proud of the courage, we might say excess of daring, displayed by this small and undisciplined party. Every man in it may be called a hero, for no man gave any indication of fear throughout the whole affair.

To make the nature of the attack clear, it may be as well to state that in front of the large house which was carefully barricaded, there was an open space of nearly a quarter of a mile in length in front of it, and that in entering this clearance it was necessary for the volunteers to pass by the side of a wood in such a manner that the enemy could count every man of their party, and that there is no spot in that space which the house does not command. It must also be understood that nearly the entire distance to the large house is up an ascent, which gave the defenders of it a great advantage over a party that would greatly outnumber them. It need not, therefore, be stated that a party of about sixty-five men, however judiciously arranged, attacked it under every disadvantage.

By the side of the large house stands a small cane building which was also fortified, and full of men; and in the rear of those two houses is another house which was also defended by a large force. In the latter building was a large number of horses, with the necessary equipments for a company or two of lancers.

Lieut. Robert Milligan, who was appointed to lead the charge, led his forces up to a picket fence which stood at the corner large house, and Major Calvin O'Neal—who is the youngest field-officer in the Nicaraguan army—led the force which he commanded to the very front of the small cane house. Reserving their fire until they got within fifteen paces, his men poured in a murderous volley—a single repetition of which either killed or wounded every man in it.

Capt. Watkins, leading a third division, charged straight in front of the large house. He reached within twenty paces of it when he fell wounded. With a loud voice he ordered his men to go on—a command they obeyed with alacrity.

But there is no use charging adobe walls; the men were falling so very fast that before many minutes elapsed there were not enough of the party left to carry their wounded off the field. In the meantime all the leaders of the two other companies had fallen, either killed or wounded, except O'Neal, who although wounded in the arm, continued, with the ferocity of a tiger, fighting within pistol range of the enemy, and continued so to do while there was the slightest hope of success.

When there was no longer any possibility of contending, successfully, against such extraordinary odds, fighting, as the enemy were, in such well fortified positions, the Americans began to retreat. Previous to this, however, a body of lancers were discovered making a circuit in the woods with the evident intention of completely surrounding them and cutting off their retreat. This move they were unable to carry into effect, and the Americans got off the field in tolerable good order. The lancers seeing this wrecked their vengeance upon the dead bodies which they found, and by thrusting their lances into those Americans who were already so near death as to make their removal impossible.

We might go on and discant upon the courage of these enthusiastically brave men, but the facts themselves, as they must appear to the reader, speak more eloquently in their praise than it is in our power to do. It reflects more credit upon the American name than could be done by any ordinary victory. And if we mistake not, it will do more to convince the enemy what sort of men they have to deal with, than anything that has lately transpired in this country.

Appended to this is the name of every man who was to our knowledge engaged in the fight. There may be some one or two more whose names we could not learn, but we shall be happy at any time to enrol their names in the list of glory. We also give the killed, wounded and missing as nearly as we could ascertain:

Col. Byron Cole,	Killed.
Wiley Marshall,	"
William H. Drinker,	"
George Cook,	"
Robert Milligan,	"
— Sherman,	"
Corporal Cullum,	"
H. Soule,	"
Isadore Peillon, (killed going up)	"
J. H. Jackson,	"
Lieut. Reeder,	"
Lieut. Hutchins,	"
Chas. Callahan,	"
E. H. Laws,	Missing.
R. Wheaton,	"
Lieut. Julius Keel,	Wounded.
— Crane,	"
Capt. W. Lewis,	"

J. Rogers,
Capt. Will Morris,
Dan. Flowerly,
Lieut. Crowell,
Lieut. Musgrave,
Erasmus Norton,
Chas. Fisher,
W. A. Sawyer, Musician.
Pat. Dawes.
Sergeant Simpson.
L. De Shields,
William H. Stone.
Lieut. Quay.
Major Cal. O'Neal.
Alfred Jones.
Lieut. Arthur O'Conner.
Capt. Watkins.
— Haynes (Surveyor.)
C. Le Roy.
Alven Adams.
O. Dougherty.
— Brady.
L. Johnson.
J. Lloyd.
Jock Boswell.
J. Wilson.
G. White.
K. Hester.
A. Roberts.
Samuel Russel.
Dr. Royston.
Native boy—orderly to Dr. Royston.
Henry Eamen.
— Osborne.
Wm. Cassidy.
Samuel Kennedy.
M. McCarty.
Capt. Rider.
Sergeant Burns.
Arkansas Rockensack.
Dr. Dickson.
— Springer, Q. M. D., Massaya.
Cherokee McIntosh.
H. C. Cook.
Capt. Marsh.
W. Jones.

Wounded.

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EXECUTION OF JENNINGS ESTELLE.

At 5 o'clock P.M., on the evening of Friday, the 19th inst., 2d Lieut. Jennings Estelle suffered the extreme penalty of the law, by being shot on the Plaza, for the murder of 2d Lieut. Charles Gordon, in the guard house, in the city of Granada, while acting as officer of the guard.

Estelle had been previously arrested for shooting Thomas Edwards, and was when he committed the unfortunate act for which he suffered death, a prisoner confined to his quarters. He had a fair and impartial trial, and the gentlemen who sat in judgment upon him gave him every opportunity to establish a defence, but in this he utterly failed. The deed was committed without any provocation, or without any aggravating circumstance. He was sentenced to be hung; but the commander-in-chief caused it to be so far mitigated as to allow him to be shot.

There was a large concourse gathered to witness the execution. Estelle walked with a firm step by the side of a reverend father of the church, who prayed with him and for him from the guard house to the place of execution.

When he arrived at the spot where he was to breathe his last, he requested that his hands might be untied, as he wished to address the crowd. This request being granted, he spoke in a firm unflinching voice. In his speech he asked the forgiveness of the officers and soldiers of the Nicaraguan army. Voices responded from the crowd, "God forgive you."

While in prison he wrote the following address, which he requested to have published:

GRANADA, Sept. 15th, 1856.

These are the dying declarations of Jennings Estelle. I was born in Marshall, Tennessee, in the year 1838, and was raised, from my infancy, in Hinds County, Mississippi. I started to California in 1852. On the road I had a difficulty with a man of the name of Howard, and shot him. I afterwards shot a man of the name of Hays, but the wound did not happen to prove fatal. In the same year I had a difficulty with Charles Robinson, and stabbed him in three places. My last two difficulties, while in California, occurred at the States prison, where I had been employed for the last two years. After getting in the last scrape I came to Nicaragua, and shot Thomas Edwards; I afterwards shot Charles Gordon. I must say that in all my difficulties I was not once in my right mind. Twice I have been forgiven, and hope to be forgiven for them all. I think there is a God in heaven that will, and can forgive; and he knows and I know that it was not I that killed Charles Gordon. It was whisky and my crazy mind that did it. I say that I was not in my right mind when I did the deed, and God knows it. Forgive me, officers and soldiers, and I can die a happy man. I don't write this because I think that I ought not to die, for I think that my time has come and that justice has been done me. Fellow soldiers, remember what has brought me to this death—you all know it as well as I do. My humble prayer is that I may be forgiven.
JENNINGS ESTELLE.

His body, as soon as life was extinct, was put in a good coffin, and decently interred.

CURIOS.—A salute was fired in honor of new flag on last Monday. The arose from the cannon's mouth formed into a beautiful into the air, and it attained upon v wa

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HORSES.—Persons who ha
the vicinity of St. George or hi
with the power of flying throu
witches, on a broom-stick, will sav
by providing themselves with a horse
place. Horse-flesh has "riz" in the
Department.

JALTERA, CHURCH.—This edifice, which is no
undergoing repairs, may be distinguished by its
very white color from all other buildings in Gra
ada, at a distance of several miles, by passengers
coming up the lake.

A FUTURE VENICE IN NICARAGUA.—At no great distance from the city of Granada are situate a cluster of the most beautiful and fertile islands it is possible to conceive. They vary from a few square yards, to several square miles in superficial extent. Beyond these, and separated from them by a deep, navigable channel, stands the large island of Zapetaro, whose bold headlands and irregular surface serve as a guide to all who navigate the lake. Zapetaro is in its western extremity scooped out so as to form an almost circular bay, and the shore of the mainland opposite having a deep curve, an almost circular bay is formed of several miles in diameter, so securely sheltered by highlands as to make the slightest skiff lie secure upon its surface, even when storms may be lashing into fury the more exposed parts of lake Nicaragua.

The southeastern part of this bay is also entered by a channel of deep water, which divides the southwestern extremity of Zapetaro from the mainland. The steamer San Carlos has already entered the bay described, by the last mentioned channel, and ascertained that the water is of sufficient depth to afford secure anchorage for vessels.

The northern part of the bay is bounded by the cluster known as the "Thousand Islands," each one of which, to our mind, is in a short time destined to be full of houses, stores and commercial ware-rooms, and where vessels of considerable tonnage can move from one depot to another with more ease than the ox-carts now used in Granada move from one street to another. On this city of a thousand islands pure cool water will be always convenient, and it would be impossible for impurities or infections to exist in its vicinity. Here canals will occupy the place of streets, and light fairy-like pleasure boats will supercede horses. Here, instead of a Wall street, we will have a Rialto; here will be seen and heard señors and señoritas in their gondoles singing love songs in the starlight; and here will be the most pleasing combination of health, convenience and beauty in any city upon which the sun ever shone.

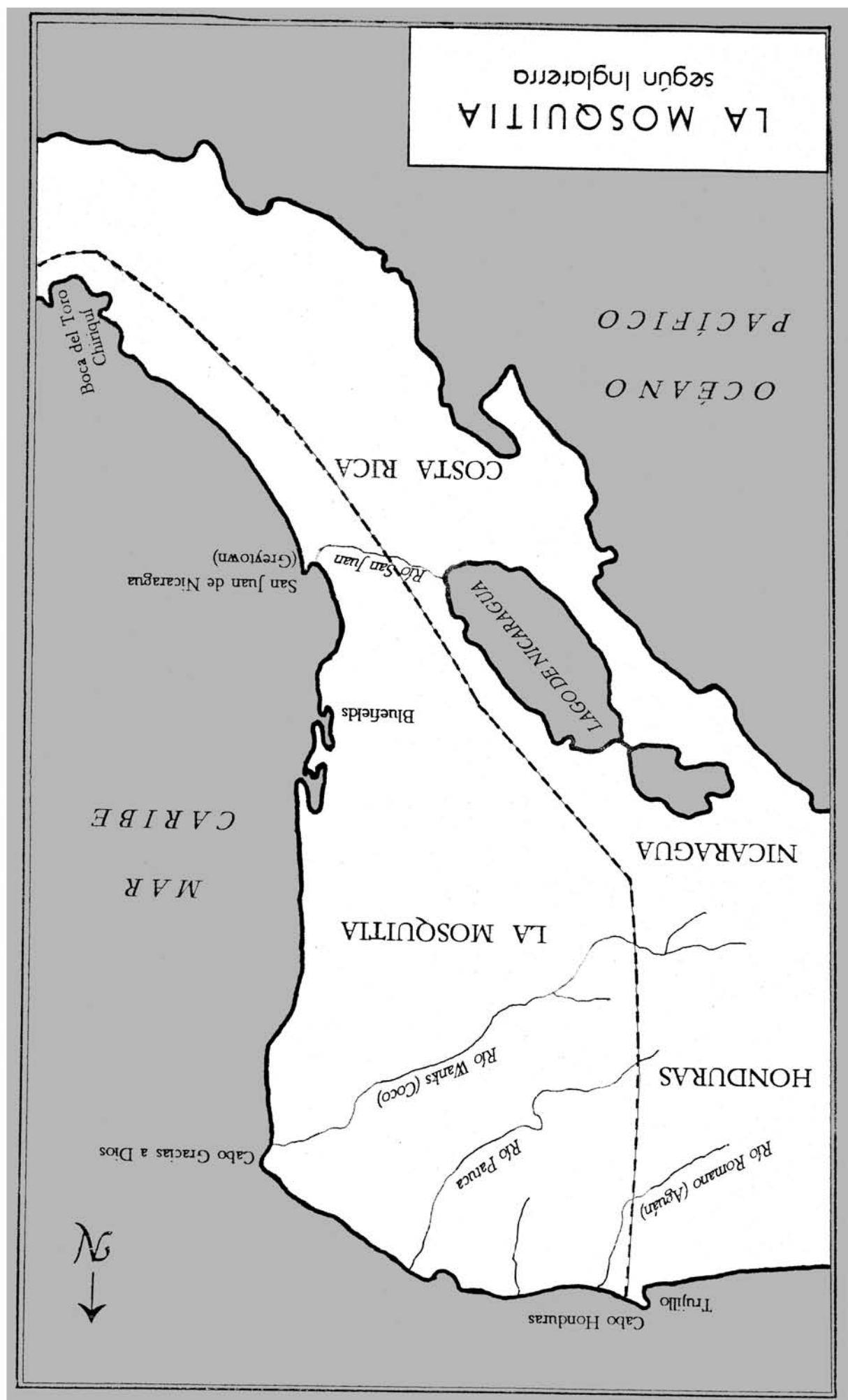
LAUNCH.—The schooner "Pearl" was launched yesterday (Friday) forenoon, from the place near the wharf where she was undergoing repairs, into the element of her future usefulness. She is to be commanded by Capt. Hardy, who has already made a trip or two in her. The late model of he Pearl has been somewhat altered, and she is now as snug a looking craft as sails on any Central American waters. She has been repaired by having placed in her a new bottom, new flooring, and a new deck, and altered from a freight boat into a comfortable passenger craft. We understand that she will make regular trips between Granada, St. George and Virgin Bay.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.—We learn from Thomas F. Fisher that there are eight British cam war-vessels at San Juan del Norte; and there are, in addition to those, one Italian merchant vessel, one English, one United States, and one vessel belonging to Nicaragua.

LA MOSQUITIA

según Inglaterra

El reino de La Mosquitia, según Inglaterra
The Mosquito Kingdom, according to the British



El Nicaraguense.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

PRICE TWO DIMES.

JOHN TABOR, Proprietor.

REGULAR TERMS:

For one copy, per annum,..... \$8 00
For one copy six months,..... 4 50
For one copy three months,..... 2 40

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

G. H. WINES & CO.

ARE now prepared to carry on the Auction and Commission Business in connection with their Express. Duties on goods consigned will be advanced and custom house business attended to for parties who entrust business to the company. Liberal advances by drafts on New York and San Francisco will be made on receipt of merchandise in the custom house. The building occupied by Wines & Co., is capable of storing ten thousand barrels bulk, and general merchandise will be received on storage.

J. A. RUGGLES, Agent.

Granada—Don Patricio Rivas; San Francisco.—C. K. Garrison & Co. New York—Chas. Morgan & Co.
Granada, April 12th, 1856.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons, will present them to me duly authenticated on or before the 20th day of December, 1856, otherwise they will not be allowed by law:

Byron Cole, Wiley Marshall,
Robert Milliken, Jonathan Wilson,
J. K. Jackson, George White.

And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons will make immediate payment to me.

GILBERT TITUS,
Public Administrator, O. D.
Granada, Sept. 20, 1856.

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating for the following scrip:

One piece numbered (36,) thirty-six, in favor of D. Bayley for \$899.70.
One piece numbered (19,) nineteen in favor of Wm. Bayley for \$183.33.

The above described scrip is not endorsed by me, and payment is protested at the office of the Minister of Hacienda. DANIEL BAYLEY.
Granada, Sept. 4th, 1856.

Recorder's Office.

THE office of the Recorder of Deeds, Mortgages &c., for the Meridional Department of the Republic, will be opened in the city of Rivas on Monday, the 8th of September, 1856. All persons are required by Decree, to have their titles to lands in the aforesaid Department recorded, within six months after that date.

AUGUSTUS H. WHEELER,
Recorder of the Meridional Department.
Rivas, Sept. 8th, 1856.

Tabor & Duffy,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Office in EL NICARAGUENSE Buildings—South-west corner of Plaza, Granada, Nicaragua.

Particular attention paid to claims against the Government.

JOHN TABOR, } GRANADA, Sept. 1, 1856.
OWEN DUFFY, }

Dr. Augustus Post

DEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Granada that he has opened

A DRUG STORE.

Nearly Opposite the San Francisco Convent. Where he is prepared to furnish MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., of as good quality and at as fair prices as can be obtained in the city.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up prescriptions.
Granada, June 7, 1856.

OFFICIAL.

DECREE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,
Department of State and Interior Relations,
Granada, Sept. 22, 1856.

Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate the following decree:
The President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its inhabitants:

Inasmuch as the Constituent Assembly of the Republic on the 30th day of April, 1838, declared the State free, sovereign and independent, dissolving the compact which the Federal Constitution established between Nicaragua and the other States of Central America:

Inasmuch as since that date Nicaragua has been in fact free from the obligations the Federal Constitution imposed:

Inasmuch as the Act of the Constituent Assembly decreed on the 30th of April, 1838, provides that the Federal decrees given previous to that date shall remain in force unless contrary to the provisions of that Act:

Inasmuch as many of the decrees theretofore given are unsuited to the present condition of the Republic, and are repugnant to its welfare and prosperity, as well as to its territorial integrity: Therefore, in virtue of the powers in him vested,

DECREES:

Article 1. All Acts and Decrees of the Federal Constituent Assembly, as well as of the Federal Congress, are declared null and void.

Art. 2. Nothing herein contained shall effect rights heretofore vested under the acts and decrees hereby repealed.

Art. 3. Communicated to whom it may concern. Given in Granada this, 22nd of Sept., 1856.

WM. WALKER.

To the Minister of State in the Department of Government, Don Fermin Ferrer:

By superior order this is communicated to you for your information and proper action.

FERRER,
Minister of State.

Notice.

ALL OFFICERS who have resigned, by presenting at this office their Quartermaster's account, with their commissions, promotions, and resignations, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All discharged non-commissioned officers and privates, by presenting their Quartermaster's account and their discharge, will receive their pay in script and their land warrants.

All officers now in the service, by presenting their Quartermaster's account at this office will receive their pay in script.

All non-commissioned officers and privates now in the service will be paid by companies when their muster-rolls are returned to this office.

The pay and land warrants due all officers and soldiers who have died in the service will be issued to their legal representatives.

As the 1st and 2d Light Infantry Battalions have not sent in their muster-rolls to this office, they will not be paid until the first of October; and they are required to send in their muster-rolls this month.

The Artillery, and the 1st and 2nd Battalions of Rifles are also required to send to this office, new muster-rolls, on which they will receive payment up to the first of October, 1856.

ALEXANDER JONES,
Paymaster-General, Nicaragua Army.

Deserters.

REWARD of Thirty Dollars each will be paid for the apprehension and delivery (to any officer of the Army) of the following named Deserters from Company "C" 1st Rifles.

1. 2nd Lieut. John J. Riveara—Aged 23 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, light hair and whiskers, hazle eyes, fair complexion, weighs about 130 pounds—Occupation, printer.

2. Sergeant Joseph Stevenson—Aged 23 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, light hair, a slight beard, weighs 170 pounds—Occupation, machinist.

3. George Hamilton—An Irishman—Aged 22 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, hazle eyes, fair complexion, auburn hair, weighs 135 pounds—Occupation, schoolmaster.

4. James Robinson—An Irishman—Aged 35 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, ruddy complexion, blue eyes, auburn hair, sandy whiskers, weighs 165 pounds—Occupation, laborer.

5. John Miller—Aged 25 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, grey eyes, ruddy complexion, auburn hair, is thick set and has a considerable scar on his forehead, weighs 140 pounds—Occupation, cooper.

6. Matthew J. Daley—Aged 22 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark blue eyes, dark hair, fresh complexion, large mouth, weighs 130 pounds—Occupation, cooper.

7. Charles Edwards—Aged 22 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark auburn hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, weighs 165 pounds—Occupation, laborer.

T. DOLAN,
Capt. Comdg. Co. "C" 1st Rifles.
Granada, Sept. 2, 1856. 44-46.

"I COULD NA' GET MY LESSONS."

BY A SCHOOL GIRL.

I could na' get my lesson,
Wi' the book before my een,
For the thoughts o' canny Willie
Came a bobbin' in between.

And ilka work sae simple,
Had naught to Ellen mean,
For the thoughts o' canny Willie
Came a hobbin' in between.

Head frae top to bottom
Here many a page I ween,
Bu the thoughts o' canny Willie
Hae a bobbin' in between.

And ilka leaf was pictured
Wi' Willie's winsome look,
And my thoughts were a' wi' Willie,
And nae upon my book.

AN ADVENTURE ON THE PLAINS.

In the year 18—, I undertook the perilous journey of crossing the Plains on my way from the Atlantic States to California. Our company was composed of nine persons. Among the number was bill Johnson, formerly a hunter and trapper of the West.

At the close of a beautiful day in May we found ourselves seated around a blazing camp fire upon the banks of the Little Blue River, some two hundred miles from St. Joseph, Missouri. Some of the company had spread a blanket upon the grass, and were busily engaged in a game of cards, while myself and Bill Johnson were eagerly discussing the propriety of having an antelope hunt on the succeeding day. We soon came to the conclusion that we would spend the next day in hunting, as our train was going to stop for several days to recruit our animals. I cannot say that I enjoyed a fine slumber that night, because I was anxious that morning should arrive, for I expected rare sport on the coming day. The much wished for morning came at last, and after dispatching a hasty breakfast, and informing our comrades that we should return by sunset, we departed with our rifles on our shoulders.

For three hours we travelled in a southerly direction from the camp without seeing any game at all, and being somewhat tired and disappointed, we concluded to seek shelter from the rays of the burning sun, and take a short rest. Following up a ravine a short distance, we came to a sink or hole some twenty feet deep; the sides of which were of solid rock, and almost perpendicular. Carefully examining this curious spot, we at length discovered an excavation in the wall just large enough to admit a man with ease. This was soon accomplished, and we found ourselves in an apartment about nine feet square, with walls of solid rock. This we thought would afford us the desired shelter, and we were just comfortably seated when my companion hastily sprang to his feet, saying:

"Be silent! I hear a rustling in the grass, which is probably caused by an elk or antelope. You stay here," and seizing his rifle he stole cautiously down to the end of the ravine. He was soon lost to view among the shrubbery which skirted the ravine, leaving me alone to meditate on the probable cause of the noise we had just heard. But I was startled and surprised by seeing my companion come running toward the cave with anxiety and alarm plainly depicted upon his countenance.

"Injuns!" he exclaimed, as he rushed into the cave.

Then he commenced blocking up the entrance with loose stones and fragments of rock which lay scattered around. This awakened me to a sense of the danger we were in, as at that time the Pawnee Indians were known to be hostile to the whites, butchering all who fell into their hands. To my inquiries of how many there were, my companion replied:

"There are two mounted on fleet horses, armed with rifles and bows, and most hideously painted."

Our enemies were probably aware of our place of refuge, for instead of coming up in front of the cave, they crept cautiously around to the edge of the sink, and stationed themselves out of reach of our rifles, but so as to command the entrance to our subterranean retreat. Their persons were out of view, but by their shadows on the opposite wall we could note their manœuvres.

They evidently thought there was but one of us, but at that they did not deem it prudent to make a bold attack in front, for by so doing they would expose their persons to danger; therefore they chose the less dangerous plan of starving us to death, compelling us to surrender or shooting us if we attempted to escape. Thus, in a manner, we were completely in the power of these savages, unless by some stratagem we could manage to escape. But soon as night set in and spread her mantle of darkness over the land, making our situation more dismal than before, my companion took his station at the entrance, ready to give the savages a warm reception if they made an attack.

I was not capable of enduring such hardships as my companion, therefore he advised me to seek that repose I so much needed while he watched

the manœuvres of the enemy. I laid down upon the hard floor of the cavern, and soon fell asleep. I intended to relieve my companion in guarding about midnight, but so soundly did I sleep that the dawn of day was just breaking in the east when I awoke.

Stiff at his post stood the old hunter without a visible trace of fatigue or suffering upon his manly countenance. With the exception of the loud shriek of the coyote in the distant hills, all was silent without, and I, thinking the coast clear, was about to pass out, when my companion pulled me back, and in a low whisper, said:

"Do not move, now is our most dangerous time, but I will fool 'em yet, daan 'em!" And immediately placing his hat upon the muzzle of his gun, he slowly moved it through the entrance. The Indians, who were on the lookout, perceiving it, mistook it for his head and fired, two balls piercing the crown of the hat. Dropping it, we supposed the Indians would show themselves. But not so. My companion seeing this scheme was about to fail, commenced making horrible groans, as one in mortal agony. This the savages took to be a sure indication that their balls had taken effect, and giving a yell of triumph, which demons might have envied, they rushed out in full view.

"Fire!" cried my companion, and the next moment the sharp report of our rifles rang through the cavern, while our enemies, giving a simultaneous bound, fell with a crashing sound upon the bottom of the sink—each one a corpse!

Placing the dead bodies in the cave, we mounted our enemies' horses, and were soon galloping into camp, to the gratification of our friends, who supposed we had fallen into the hands of the merciless Pawnees.

And now, though years have passed, and the manly form of Bill Johnson is laid in the silent grave, I respect the memory of him as a brave man and true friend in the hour of peril.

INOPPORTUNE QUOTING OF BRITISH AUTHORITIES.—British authorities in our courts are considered standard authorities for reference on doubtful points of law. The late Judge DANIELS, of Virginia, used to tell us how, with great glee, when a young man, on the circuit, he saved a client's life, solely because the opposite counsel quoted from British authorities. It occurred during the last war, when the English squadron, under Admiral Cockburn, were ascending the Potomac river, burning and plundering the villages along its banks; a negro man was arraigned for the murder of one of his own color; the offence was clearly proved, and the only chance for his escape was a slight informality in the indictment. The prosecuting attorney, in reply to Mr. Daniels's defence of his client, quoted from British authorities, showing clearly that the ground taken by the latter was untenable. While he was quoting and speaking, at intervals, bang! bang! went the cannon from the British squadron. Daniels rose to answer, and with great tact seized hold of the strong point of his opponent's cause, turning it completely over against him.

"Gentlemen," said he to the bench, "the prosecuting attorney quotes on this occasion from British authorities! British authorities, gentlemen! Can there be any one in this court room except himself so dead to feelings of patriotism as at such a moment to listen to British authorities, when British cannon are shaking the very walls of this court-house to their foundation? I pause for a reply."

Up jumped one of the justices, highly excited at this appeal, and thus addressed the prosecuting attorney: "Look here, Mr. —, you had better strike a bee-line from this court-house with your British authorities, or I'll commit you! Prisoner, you can go! Crier, adjourn the Court! British authorities be d—d."

The prosecuting attorney was struck all in a heap at these extra judicial proceedings, and resigned his office the very next day.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A MISSISSIPPI EDITOR.—The Yazoo (Miss.) American Banner is owned by Mrs. HARRIET N. PREWETT. This lady has secured the services of a "political editor," whom she thus announces.

We have the pleasure of announcing to the readers of the American Banner that Mr. John T. Smith, an able writer and zealous American, who has been connected with the Mississippi press for fourteen years, has been engaged to take charge of the political department of this paper during the canvass. Mr. Smith, though a remarkably courteous and amiable gentleman, has fought five duels, killing his man every time. He brings into the political canvass, beside a general stock of political information and zeal for the cause, two bowie knives, one of Parson Beecher's Sharpe's rifles, two six shooters, and sundry canes and shillelahs, not to speak of two pair of brass knuckles. We bespeak for Mr. Smith a cordial reception by the press gang.

P. S. Mr. Smith brings into the service a ferocious pair of whiskers and a diabolical moustache, which will carry dismay into the ranks of the adversary. He has not yet arrived at his post; his daguerreotype, by the way, may be seen at GUNN'S, taken in the inimitable style of that artist.

N. B. Challenges received from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 27.

ARMY REGISTER.

Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

George W. Haller, appointed Second Lieutenant Co. D, Second Light Infantry.

First Lieutenant R. A. Johnstone, promoted Captain Co. A, First Rifles.

Second Lieutenant W. H. Mathews, promoted First Lieutenant Co. A, First Rifles.

Surgeon R. T. Royston, promoted Surgeon with rank of Major.

Charles A. Waters, appointed Captain Co. A, New York Volunteers.*

Chas. Rakielewicz, appointed Captain Co. B, New York Volunteers.*

Lewis E. Grant, appointed Captain Co. C, New York Volunteers.*

Hiram Russell, appointed Captain Co. D, New York Volunteers.*

M. F. Nagle, appointed First Lieutenant Co. A, New York Volunteers.*

F. Lawton, appointed First Lieutenant Co. B, New York Volunteers.*

A. McK. Pittman, appointed First Lieutenant Co. C, New York Volunteers.*

A. Struller, appointed First Lieutenant Co. D, New York Volunteers.*

James S. Judge, appointed Second Lieutenant Co. A, New York Volunteers.*

G. Von Hill, appointed Second Lieutenant Co. B, New York Volunteers.*

Wm. Northedge, appointed Second Lieutenant Co. C, New York Volunteers.*

Those marked with a (*) belong to the newly arrived recruits, and have not yet been assigned to any Battalion.

RESIGNATIONS.

Captain M. E. Bradley of the Isthmus Rangers has resigned.

Colonel John B. Markham, resigned his position on 20th September.

NEWS FROM THE EAST.

The steamer La Virgin arrived at this harbor on Tuesday, bringing up dates from New York to the 13th of September.

The Virgin also brought recruits to General Walker numbering 205 men.

Major Heiss, who went from this Republic some time since as bearer of despatches from the American minister to his government, returned on the Virgin. He is in good health, and reports most favorably of our prospects in the east. The Rev. Israel S. Diehl, also came passenger on the steamer, and will remain in this State until the next steamer from California.

We are informed by the passengers that before the Tennessee sailed from New York, on the 13th of September, the steamer Calhoun had been engaged to sail on the 9th, with five hundred men; but the Custom House officers libelled her as unseaworthy, which subjected the company to the necessity of hiring another vessel. In the delay therefore, between the sailing of the steamers, a portion of the recruits went into the country and could not be collected in time for the next boat. We shall, however, have these men by the next steamer. A large amount of ammunition will also come down by the steamer Texas, expected about 4th of next month.

By the New York Herald we learn that the Central American difficulty which has caused so much diplomatic embroglio between England and the United States, has been finally adjusted to the satisfaction of Mr. Dallas, the American Minister. The terms of the settlement stipulate that Ruatan and the Bay Islands shall be returned to Honduras, and that the Belize shall be assigned to its original limits and awarded to the British government. This portion of the treaty operates on Guatemala, depriving that State of all but fifty miles front on the Gulf of Mexico. We shall now see how Carrera and his brother Indians will look upon this peculiarity of British friendship. The Mosquito question is to be settled by a complete abandonment on the part of England of any protectorate over the half breeds along the Gulf coast of Nicaragua. The Indians are to retire on to reservations similar to those assigned to savage tribes in the United States; and this government is to give them an annuity which must be fixed by arbitrators. Thus our brother Jonathan settles the affairs of his neighbors without as much as saying "by your leave." Greytown is to be surrendered to this State.

The Presidential election seems to be the all-absorbing question. Buchanan still has the lead, but the Fremont men are not disheartened. We consider Mr. Fillmore almost without a chance,

and it would probably be most unfortunate for Nicaragua if such was not the case.

The Spanish fleet which sailed from Havana for Vera Cruz, had returned without making any demonstration. The chance of a war between Spain and Mexico seems to be considerably less.

The government of Panama has determined to levy a tax on the United States mails passing through that territory; and in the Presidential election, which has taken place before now, Calvo, a man favorable to the whites, was being opposed by a native who was hostile to all classes except those a shade darker than himself. In the event of the election of Calvo, the darkeys threatened to put their man in by brute force, in which event it was thought the city of Panama would be pillaged, and all the Americans massacred. The St. Mary, sloop-of-war, was in port, however, and her guns would tell a different tale, we think.

The news from Europe and the balance of the world, is uninteresting. In Mexico, Comonfort is banishing a number of prominent citizens suspected of being traitors. The law allowing freedom of religion was defeated.

FROM MASAYA.

Brig. Gen. Fry and Staff left this city Friday morning, to take command at Masaya, in the event the enemy should determine to advance. We despatched a special correspondent along, from whom we received this morning the following despatch:

(Special Correspondence of EL NICARAGUENSE.)

MASAYA, Sept. 26th, 1856.

Friday, 5 1/2 P.M.

General Fry and his Staff, and Col. Thos. F. Fisher arrived here this morning at eight o'clock. During the day they have repeatedly expressed much dissatisfaction at the present dullness of this place. They expected to find a greater stir than we are likely to have for some time in this very peaceful, loyal, and orderly city. The gentlemen who compose the Nicaraguan army in this place are in excellent spirits, and are prepared to give the very warmest kind of a reception to all who may do them the honor of calling upon them from Granada, or any other part of the world. Through some strange freak, for which I cannot account, the soldiers have become affected with piety, and are in constant attendance at the large church in the plaza. Their devotions have not been confined to praying alone, but, like the pilgrims of old, they have erected some good works in the vicinity of the sacred edifice, which will serve for future wonder and admiration.

Yours in peace and quietness, VOLCANO.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIRST THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE IN GRANADA.

On Thursday night, the Pioneer Theatre, was opened in Granada. Several members of the stage, who have wandered off from the east to take part in the drama of Nicaraguan independence, concluded on a bit of by-play of their own, and arranged a company to give recitations, songs, dances, and do up the routine of theatre life in regular fashion. Mr. Carter, with sundry supernumeraries not mentioned in the bill constituted this original band; and adopted Thursday night on which to introduce themselves to the public. The room was crowded, and in the reserved seats we noticed several ladies. The music was selected from the army band. Taken as a whole, the performances were well given, and as a matter of course frequently encored. The dancing was excellent.

The most peculiar feature of the occasion was the trait it brought out in the American people. Thursday was an exciting day in the city, as reports were abroad that the enemy was already at Nindirí, seventeen miles from town, and a fight was expected at Masaya in the morning. But few could doubt these reports, and every preparation was made to send out reinforcements if any advantages were lost by our forces at Masaya. Despite all these circumstances, calculated to inspire every one with serious thought, a theater was organized, and the eager throng poured into it as if no apprehensions were felt in the garrison. It was the same, too, last October, when our forces attacked Fort San Carlos. While the firing was going on, some one entered the saloon of the steamer, where a ball was in progress, and informed the dancers that the firing had commenced. "That's their business," said the dancers, and the ball went off within sound of a battle.

We hope the Pioneer Theatre will continue its usefulness.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM PINEDA CITY.

PINEDA, Sept. 24th, 1856.

Editor Nicaraguense:—Supposing that the doings of San Juan del Sur would be acceptable news to you, I have determined to give you an inkling of events here since the death of your esteemed correspondent Cyrus, who has paid that debt which all are bound to pay.

The first thing that attracts our attention here is hearing every morning the O yes! O yes! of the Marshal of the Court of First Instance, opening Court. It sounds strange, but still cheering, as it gives us hopes that this country so long sunk in the depths of Revolution and retrogression, is now advancing by these signs to hold the place that God and Nature assigns to her—the Paradise both as to Nature and to every other good thing that belongs to the world.

Our Hon. Judge here well befits the place he holds. Dignified, upright and just in his Court, he upholds its dignity with a firm and steady hand; and although a little irregular in his habits at first, he has nobly redeemed himself, since by his course of conduct, under the difficulties he labored when he first came here, very few men would have established so uniform a course of proceedings, founded in good sense and a proper appreciation of law. Although young, he shows a profound and erudite mind, as regards the law.

C. C. Nukerck, our Governor, and Collector of Customs, has earned himself a truly praiseworthy reputation. Popular with the natives of the country, he still holds the place amongst the adopted citizens, as being a polite and dignified gentleman, one that is well qualified to hold the offices he now has.

One of our friends here contemplates shortly to proceed to England, to place capital here sufficient to work the gold mines in his possession. The extent of these mines is not known, but their riches are almost fabulous. Success to him. I hope that he may reap all the benefits of his public spirit, and become that envied creature—a millionaire.

We have still another welcome addition to our society here—Wm. Moody—one who lends wit and glowing words to his conversation, which shortens time and makes us feel as if we were brought back to the halcyon days of youth. Nothing new here—slight interludes of labor, and these of well won enjoyment, after the money earned. More in the next.

NOMME DE PLUME.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—Mr. Diehl, the Grand Worthy Patriarch of California, will deliver a Lecture on Temperance to-morrow evening, after parade, in front of the Convent of San Francisco. The garrison is respectfully requested to be present; and our word for it—there will be no harm done if every American in Granada should drop around at the hour, about half-past five.

After the address, a Temperance Society will be formed, and before Mr. Diehl leaves, he proposes to establish a Division of the Sons of Temperance.

SALE OF CONFISCATED PROPERTY.—We call attention to the advertisement on our sixth page, advertising a sale of Confiscated Property on the first day of January next. We do not vary from the truth at all when we say that much of the property appraised in the advertised list is put at a price one third below what it will bring, and one half what it is worth. Speculators abroad will see that this chance is not allowed to go by default.

BAPTISM AT SEA.—On the passage of the Tennessee to San Juan del Norte, the wife of Mr. Plewiozinsky gave birth to a boy, which was subsequently baptised by the Rev. Israel S. Diehl. The name given to the little fellow was William Walker Plewiozinsky. The mother is now in this city and the little namesake of the President is doing finely.

PERSONAL.—The Rev. Israel S. Diehl, a gentleman well known all over California, for his untiring exertions in the cause of temperance, arrived in this city by the last steamer. Mr. Diehl, we are pleased to say, is a friend of Nicaragua, and expresses a high opinion of the country.

RAINY.—It was feared by some that our wet season was going to turn out a rather dry affair, but the way the liquid has poured down the past three or four nights will, we expect, dispel the notion.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE.—Mr. Titus, Public Administrator, has established his office in the corner room on the plaza next door to the El Nicaraguense.

MARCY'S NOTE ON PRIVATEERING.

Mr. Marcy's dispatch in reply to the proposition in the Paris Treaty to abolish privateering in future wars between maritime nations, is attracting much attention in Europe, and nearly all the organs of the commercial interests in England award it high praise. The following extracts from an article in the London Star, a Cobdenite journal, will show how the American view of the question is regarded by the English trading classes:

WHAT ARE OUR SHIPOWNERS ABOUT?—A diplomatic negotiation is going on between the French and American governments, (to which we were the first to call attention,) involving the interests of every man owning property at sea. The question at issue is—whether, in case of war, capital afloat shall enjoy the same exemption from spoliation as it does in civilized countries ashore—a question affecting, above all others, a maritime country like this, which is said, on good authority, always to have from sixty to eighty millions worth of property at sea.

It will be recollected that at the Congress at Paris the following declarations were agreed to by the great powers represented there:—

"1. Privateering is and remains abolished.
"2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

"3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag."

And it was agreed, at the instance of Count WALEWSKI, that these resolutions should be offered for the concurrence of other powers not represented in Congress. The French Government have in consequence made a communication to that of Washington upon the subject, and the detailed answer of Mr. Secretary MARCY has just been given to the world. The American Foreign Secretary at once gives his adhesion to the second and third resolutions, and claims 'credit to the American Government for having been the first to advocate them. With respect to the first point, abolishing privateering, an interesting argument is given to show that to put down the robbery of private individuals on the sea, by privateers only, and leave the savage practice to be still perpetuated by Government ships of war, would be only a simulated act of justice and humanity on the part of great naval powers, and would leave those nations which do not keep up a large naval force in a worse comparative position than at present. The American Secretary winds up his argument (which we advise everybody to read for himself, and not allow his newspaper to read it for him) with this important announcement, that the President authorizes him to propose to add to the declaration of the Congress of Paris the following words: "And that the private property of the subjects or citizens of a belligerent on the high seas shall be exempted from seizure by public armed vessels of the other belligerents, except it be contraband of war."

We ask again,—have not our shipowners and foreign merchants something to say in favor of this proposal? Why should these propositions in the interest of an improved humanity come from the United States, and not ourselves? And why should it be left to France and America to come to an agreement on so obvious a case of individual right and justice, and then force England into a reluctant acquiescence, as has been already the case with the second and third resolutions above referred to? Is it because we are really, with all our boasting, more under the dominion of the ideas of the middle ages,—of feudalism on shore and buccannery at sea,—than any other civilized people?

We shall be prepared to show that it is more for the interest of the merchants and shipowners of this country, than of any other, to accept the American President's additional clause, *provided we are to adopt for our rule the second and third of the Paris resolutions.*

NEW ORANGES.—The first oranges of the new crop are just making their appearance on the Transit Line; and in a month the passengers by the route will probably be able to procure any quantity at almost any price. At present they are selling six for a dime.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.—Mr. J. W. Auston has been appointed Collector of Customs for the port of Granada, in place of Mr. Charles Callahan, so unfortunately killed at the fight of San Jacinto.

AN exchange remembers seeing a bill in a shop window, a few years ago, which ran precisely thus: "These premises to let on a lease—one hundred and fifteen feet in length."

NOT DEAD.—The report that Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, the authoress, had died in Europe, is contradicted. It is said she is now living in Boston, and has never been in Europe.

A prospectus of a Joint Stock Company entitled "the Costa Rica Railroad Company," has been issued in Liverpool, and shares are already taken to the extent of £200,000.

DIED.—On the evening of the 21st inst., Mr. EDWIN DAVIDSON, of brain fever, aged 20 years, formerly from California.

Western papers please copy.

PEEPS ABOUT TOWN.

By TITAS BRICKS.

I never complained in my life. Bricks are not apt to complain, although, they sometimes suffer under such a weight of injustice as would make the tiles of ordinary persons rise with indignation. During a short absence from Granada my enemies have twice killed me, (on paper,) set up (in type) several epitaphs announcing my death. After having undergone all this I was again consigned to the firm of Pluto & Co.—libeled “right side up with care,” from the effects of a shot from a printer’s “shooting stick.” Now I wish to give the world to understand that Bricks belongs to the “true blue” stripes (with a red five pointed star in the center, on a white ground,) and his motto is “never say die.” All great men have their enemies, and of course Bricks has his. And although his requiem may have been played upon all the pipes and Tabors in Nicaragua, or even “upon the harp of a thousand strings—spirits of the just made perfect,” he is willing to appear at the First Instance, or at the instance of any of his friends, and make affirmation that he never died during the whole course of his eventful life.

But this unfortunate report was spread by the Captain with whom I have lately had a quarrel, in the hope that he would inherit all the property which I have so carefully collected during my stay in the Republic, and which consists of one camp stool, two boxes of matches, and the bottle in which we kept our stock of aguardiente. I was out of the city when my calumniators began to cook up the fowl tail which has been so eagerly swallowed. But one swallow does not make a summer, although several swallows of this cocktail have brought on the Winter of my discontent; and all this happened because my traducers neglected to season the tail they so industriously served out to the public. When I returned I could only pursue the course open to men of honor; nor did I pursue far before I caught it. I hit upon an expedient to bring the Captain to justice, but, unfortunately, I hit it so hard that I injured myself more than I did him. An idea then struck me that I ought to call him out, but it struck so hard that it deprived me of the powers of speech—I could not, therefore call him out. A friend kindly volunteered to do it for me, but as soon as he appeared at the quarters of my enemy he found he could only do the thing by halves, as the Captain hurled a defiance, with such force at his head as to stun him for a moment. Now my friend is such a regular trump—when he knows he’s right, he’s the left bower, or at least—that when proceeding in such course he cannot be taken aback, and recovering a little he threw an insinuation in the teeth of the Captain which I am credibly informed dislocated several of his molars, to say nothing of the number of teeth which it more or less injured. Here the rage of my friend went beyond all bounds, and it might have continued to travel to this day were it not that it could not cross the ravine. The Captain lost all control of his temper, and was obliged to call the officer of the guard, and a file of soldiers to force it into a state of subordination—is thus lost to the State of Nicaragua forever. They both, at length, came to a resolution which, by a great effort, they succeeded in moving a little—they endeavoured to carry it, but failed. They both then took a determined stand, and dividing equally between them retired from the field.

I had not ceased wondering at the efforts my friend had made in my behalf, and expressing my thankfulness, when a note was put into my hand, from the Captain, requesting me to meet him immediately at the well known house of “Terms Cash,” where prompt settlements usually take place. As I had never received any credit at the establishment, and did not, therefore, owe anything, I consented. The Captain had arrived before me. I could see much wrath, and a few pimples upon his face, which convinced me that he meant something. Of course the calm dignity of my countenance proved to the Captain, at once, that I was “up to snuff.”

“Bricks,” says the Captain, with the voice of a wooden ox-cart; “Bricks, choose your weapons.”

“Pocket pistols, across the table,” said I, confident of a victory.

The weapons were produced without delay—tossed up for the first shot—the Captain won, and took such a swig as convinced me it was going to be no easy fight. He handed me the weapon across the table—he knew how Bricks could use it—determined not to disappoint him, and savagely drained its contents to the very bottom. True courage is always respected, and I could see a twinkle of admiration in the Captain’s eye. “Reload, old skin flint,” said the Captain. “Terms Cash,” growled the landlord as the fatal

weapon was again placed in our hands. The Captain made a desperate effort to discharge its contents—failed—handed it to me—it was as dry as a powder horn in a second. I could see that the Captain began to turn a little pail, (which stood close to him,) while I preserved my equanimity in the spirit of conciliation. The weapon was again loaded to the very muzzle, and placed in the hands of the Captain, whose hands were becoming so very unsteady that he was unable to take proper aim, and were it not that I seized the instrument of destruction and wrenched it from his hands, he would have poured the contents of it into his breast. With an energy inspired by the hope of a proud and glorious triumph, I again discharged the contents of the pocket pistol (and travelling companion) into the precise spot I wanted it to lodge. At the fourth round the Captain was unable to come to time, and the affair was amicably arranged by the friends of both parties taking a shot all around at each other. The Captain then apologized to Bricks, and Bricks apologized to the Captain, and both apologized to everybody, and everybody apologized to each other, and all expressed their firm conviction that Bricks is not dead yet.

A “FARMER’S BOY” in Barren county advertises for a wife. He says:

He wants to know if she can milk
And make his bread and butter,
And go to meeting without silk,
To make a “show and flutter.”

He’d like to know if it would hurt
Her hands to take up stitches;
Or sew the buttons on his shirt,
Or make a pair of breeches.

“WANTED—An able bodied person to hold my wife’s tongue, she and I being unable to keep it still.”

OFFICIAL.

DECREE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

No. 50.
REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,
Department of State and Interior Relations,
Granada, Sept. 23, 1856.
Sir—The Supreme Executive Power has been pleased to dictate through the Minister of War the following Decree:
The President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its inhabitants.
Wishing to relieve the people from fresh exactions of horses for the use of the Army, and taking into consideration that in various parts of the Republic, as well as in the possession of individuals, there are a large number of animals belonging to the Government; in virtue of his authority
DECREES:
Article 1. All horses and mules belonging to the Republic, shall be delivered to the Government for the use of the Army, through the Prefects, sub-Prefects and Alcaldes of the respective towns, within fifteen days from the publication of this decree.
Art. 2. Any person who shall have in his possession any of the animals indicated in Article 1st, and shall not deliver up the same within the specified time, shall be judged as a thief and punished with all the rigor of the law.
Art. 3. The Government will protect all individuals who shall denounce the retainers of said animals, and will punish with the same severity those who being informed of the unlawful possession of any animals shall not communicate the same to the proper authorities for the apprehension of the offender.
Art. 4. Communicated to whom it may concern. Given in Granada, Sept. 23, 1856.
WM. WALKER.
To the Minister of War, Gen. Mateo Pineda.
By superior order this is communicated to you for your information and proper action.
M. PINEDA, Minister of War.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estates of the following named deceased persons will present them to me duly authenticated, on or before the 28th day of Dec. 1856, otherwise they will be barred by law.

CHARLES GORDEN,
CHARLES CALLAHAN,
JULIUS KIEL.

And all persons indebted to the estates of the above deceased persons, will make immediate payment to me.

GILBERT TITUS,
Public Administrator,
Oriental Department.

September 27, 1856.

Granada City, Republic of Nicaragua.

Recorder’s Office.

THE Office of the Recorder of Deeds, Mortgages, &c., for the Oriental Department of the Republic, will be opened in the city of Granada, on Monday the 9th of September, 1856. All persons are required by Decree, to have their titles to lands in the aforesaid Department recorded within six months after that date.
A. GILLIS,
Recorder for the Oriental Department.
Granada, Sept. 6, 1856.

BATTALION NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS:

ARRIVED BY THE LAST STEAMER.

COMPANY A.

CHARLES A. WALTERS—Captain,
M. F. NAGLE—First Lieutenant,
JAMES S. JUDGE—Second Lieutenant.

1 C. Armstrong,	26 James Morrow,
2 Robert Acher,	27 E. W. Moosman,
3 Fred. Abott,	28 H. McLord,
4 Henry Adams,	29 William Manning,
5 Richmond Burns,	30 Henry Manning,
6 G. Blair,	31 Charles Frohlington,
7 Thomas Burns,	32 Henry Rodman,
8 F. B. Chrissy,	33 William Ryan,
9 Mich. Considine,	34 A. Roth,
10 Isaac Clark,	35 Thomas Stewart,
11 Richard Doe,	36 James Smith,
12 Charles Dougherty,	37 P. Shannon,
13 A. S. Fairchild,	38 W. G. Turner,
14 John Fitzgerald,	39 C. C. Van Houten,
15 Thomas Gibbons,	1st Sergeant,
16 John Haskins,	40 James Welsh,
17 John Herassey,	41 H. W. Wheeler,
18 William Harris,	42 John Welsh, 2nd
19 George Howard,	Sergeant,
20 William Jackson,	43 James Warrin,
21 William Kaylor,	44 James Racker,
22 E. R. F. Latson,	45 Patrick Everett,
23 Samuel Leonard,	46 John Corcoran,
24 John Moony,	47 J. F. Taylor, 3d
25 Henry Mowray,	Sergeant.

COMPANY B.

CHARLES RAKIELEWICZ—Captain,
F. LAWTON—First Lieutenant,
G. VON HILL—Second Lieutenant.

1 John Colbrig,	24 John Lenz,
2 Charles Wenzel,	25 Charles Lupus,
3 Joseph Sauer,	26 Philip Meyer,
4 Franz Neier,	27 Charles Moosfield,
5 Charles Krauss,	28 Augustus Muller,
6 John Axt,	29 Chas. Mazewsky,
7 John Beyer,	30 B. Martin,
8 Edward Bibra,	31 Robt. Newmann,
9 John Bruns,	32 Charles Peters,
10 John Dietz,	33 Chas. Roschere,
11 William Fliegel,	34 Edward Rhein,
12 Theodore Fick,	35 Joseph Schem,
13 Julius Frank,	36 T. Schrempff,
14 Henry Felz,	37 Charles Scriba,
15 William Giesson,	38 Charles Schmidt,
16 E. Henken,	39 Theodore Swevert,
17 Joseph Hoene,	40 C. G. Staehhi,
18 Oscar Henritsch,	41 J. Schermasser,
19 J. Kupferschmidt,	42 Dion Straub,
20 Leopold Klorthhe,	43 Emile Seibt,
21 Edward Kundig,	44 C. Ummerlin,
22 T. Krothenbauer,	45 Ferd. Wessenberg,
23 Arthur Hopper,	46 Edward Wilke,
	47 Otto Weher.

COMPANY C.

HIRAM RUSSELL—Captain,
A. MCK. PITTMAN—First Lieutenant,
WM. NORTHSIDGE—Second Lieutenant.

1 Patrick Butler,	24 H. F. James,
2 Thomas Brooks,	25 Edward Craft,
3 Samuel Brown,	26 Thos. King,
4 P. Connelly,	27 James Lovelace,
5 Thomas Carroll,	28 James Landreth,
6 William Charles,	29 Patrick Larrigan,
7 Geo. Carpenter,	30 H. F. Miller,
8 D. Cormollan,	31 W. G. Martin,
9 Edward Corey,	32 J. W. Loughlin,
10 Edward Clark,	33 Wm. McCarthy,
11 John Denham,	34 Pat. O’Donnegan,
12 W. Davidson,	35 Thomas Pidgeon,
13 Dennis Elliott,	36 William Rose,
14 Patrick Everitt,	37 J. A. Smith,
15 M. Taney,	38 Charles Smith,
16 R. W. Forman,	39 Thos. Winters,
17 John Foote,	40 John Barnacle,
18 Alfred Gray,	41 Oscar Cromroy,
19 Ben. Hardin,	42 J. Lyster,
20 James Haynes,	43 D. W. Wilkins,
21 J. Henderson,	44 J. W. Austin,
22 Charles Gehrels,	45 D. Cook,
23 David Johns,	46 Thomas Fitzgerald.

COMPANY D.

LEWIS E. GRANT—Captain,
A. SRULLER—First Lieutenant.

1 Otto Wucke,	23 Henry Ponce,
2 Emile Barrera,	24 Wm. Sommer,
3 Herm. Schmidt,	25 Dan. Schrader,
4 P. Buile,	26 John Vitta,
5 C. Bauman,	27 F. Consigne,
6 John Dupas,	28 Francis Cousvone,
7 T. R. Dohn,	29 Phil. Bramagan,
8 S. Dariff,	30 W. P. Cypland,
9 Theodore Ditt,	31 Henry Isaacs,
10 Henry Dalion,	32 Phillip Leondra,
11 Anton Gabbeltz,	33 Jos. Schugman,
12 F. Grantz,	34 Fred. Dirkop,
13 Theo. Heronaren,	35 James Muller,
14 S. Harnheim,	36 Wm. Gannelly,
15 Pierre Iustirre,	37 John Hargen,
16 Leop. Krozowsky,	38 James Finnegan,
17 Robert Kempf,	39 J. J. Schuyler,
18 Jules Leblond,	40 James Dale,
19 Henry Mertors,	41 James Hall,
20 Charles Prentz,	42 — O’Neal,
21 Henry Paulson,	43 W. M. Agate,
22 G. Pazzi,	44 Pat. J. Rivers.

Public Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will proceed to sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, in the city of San Juan del Sur, on the 10th day of October next, all the property belonging to the estate of S. Worden, deceased. The property consists of one house, and several articles of personal property.
J. PRIEST,
American Consul.
San Juan del Sur, Sept. 25, 1856. td

List of Letters

Remaining in Post Office, in Granada, Sept. 27, 56

Alvares, J M	Ayula, Monia A
Brown, Geo M	Bonsall, Chas D
Brinson P P	Barclay Henry
Bobadi Maria y	Berry, E
Bela, Don F	Bingoryne
Brown, Geo	Benelle, D J
Boardman, F A	Bell, Z F
Bowman, Wm	
Cole Sam	Cassat, Sam R
Cooper Thomas	Clark Albert
Christophle, Monsuir	Campbell, Capt
Clark, E H	Coleman J T
Cogswell, G W	Conklin, B K
Castellon Don Francisco	Cowley, Rat
Coventry, John	Carpenter
Courtarde, Don Bernado	Cooper John
Cabrera E	Campan Chs
Colman M W	Castillo M
Dick, Jas	Dulton, H J
Dyer P	2 Donalds, O M
De Frewer, J W	Dickson, H
Dunn, Thomas	Donally, W B
Doherty, T	Duval, F M
Deshon, J J	
Eiscrutuck, Pablo	Evans, E B
Fisher, Jas T	3 Fitzgerald Jas
Farnum, J C	2 Faysoux, C J
Graham, B R	2 Geilach S
Giddon, J T	Gregory, G A
Guenero R	Gaskill M
Gottschalk C	Goodman W H
Gibbins	Gilmore, Thomas
Gilmore, Stph	4 Gray, A
Gauffreaw, Do G A	
Hou, J W	Hume, W W
Hagan, P	Hoey, E T
Hutchings, Wm J	Hobbs, Sas T
Harris Chs	Hooker, Clark
Haley, M	
Johnston, L	Johnston, A
Johnston, R A	Jones, Isaac
Knapp, T F	Kip, Ocor
Klumph, J E	Kelch, John
Littlefield, Wm	
McKay, M H	McAlpin, J W
Morris, J W	McMullen, Jno A
Mackie, Robt	Mims, J R
Merill, Jas M	Mendel, T
Mims, J R	Mook, Wm
Morales, Pedro	Mayer, Jno
Mirlen J J	Moor, Fred
Martin, Robt	Marsh, H
Menow, Wm T	Myers, Enrique
Mosley, T A	Mundel, D
Moore, J G P	McMaun, H J
Mylord Juan	
Nag, R B	Orosco, J A
Pelion, Lon Luis	Patterson, Luis
Palacios Enriquez	Potomano D
Pownder, John	Pemberton, Thos
Pemberton, Thos	Pickeresgill, R W
Powers, Edw	Payton, Oba
Quintara, M	
Rue, Paul	Ruth, John
Ronalds C. L	Roux, L
Ragg, J H	Rucker, O H
Sturges, G A	Smith, T B
Sanders, E J	2 Sweeney, Jas W
Schunders, T H	Sherrin, Hugh
Snyder, Dr J H	Schlessinger, Esq
Spaun, A	Sullivan, J
Swan, Jno R	Sanford, F G
Shed, Chs	Sturtz, Jacob
Tinescale, M L	2 Towns, Asa C
Temple, T & S	Towsley, L D
Treninio, Y	2 Tompkins, W A
Tognacca	Terry, C M
Uoter, F M	Vega, Don C
Watkins, Lewis D	2 Williamson, W H
Weeb, R M	White, Wm
Ware, Edw	2 White, Sam
Williams, A V	Wayne, Geo
Weight, Thos	Wood, N F
Willson Jno H	2 Wall, A
Williams, A V	Wynes, A
Walsh, Jas B	

B. P. CRANE, Postmaster-General.

Dr. Augustus Post

TENDERS HIS SERVICES to the citizens of Granada and vicinity in the practice of MEDICINE, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY
Office and residence on the southwest corner of the street, opposite the San Francisco Convent.
Granada, June 7, 1856.

David Israng,

OFFERS FOR SALE at his place, San Sebastian Street, one house above G. Ph. Reschor’s store:

Flour, White-sugar, Candles, Mackerels, Olive Oil, Cognac, Wolff’s Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, Stomach Bitters, Philadelphia Ale and Porter, Hungarian and Madeira Wine, Clay-pipes.

TERMS: CASH.

MAX. A. THOMAN,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE
AND ALL KINDS OF LIQUORS.
Together with
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON
AND ALL KINDS OF GOODS SOLD IN A WHOLESALE STORE,
Hospital street, in front of San Francisco Convent,
Granada, June 7, 1856.