

# EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. 1.

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NO. 48.

## El Nicaraguense.

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JOHN TABOR, Proprietor.

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

### 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 Arm.

### 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.

### 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.

### 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.

### INTERESTING FROM COSTA RICA.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT JUAN R. MORA TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF COSTA RICA.

Honorable Representatives:—The spectacle which, at the close of 1855, Costa Rica presented in her juvenile growth was a gratifying one. Concord and friendship with our sister republics and foreign countries; order, peace and prosperity in the interior; guarantees for all, our population doubled, instruction generalized, wise laws established, commerce augmented, agriculture from day to day improving, cities aggrandized, public roads constructed, the State revenues increasing, and in every thing our people advancing with a regular and firm step in the path of prosperity.

The industrious spirit of the Costa Ricans, their love of order, their respect for property, and the constant harmony existing between the nation and government, were producing these happy fruits, when external events, apparently disastrous to Central America, perhaps propitious to it according to the myterious plans of Providence, occurred to interrupt this peaceful and happy progress. You are all familiar with the scandalous events in Nicaragua, by which all Central American patriots have been aroused to a vigilant solicitude. In spite of our constant principle of neutrality, the grave circumstances and imminent dangers which have been threatening us since the close of last year decided public opinion to pronounce itself, to wage war against a band of adventurers, who, rapidly increasing in number and strength in the midst of our States, are everywhere spreading alarm, and to rescue Nicaragua enslaved by them, and protect the existence and repose of our beloved country against these felonious attacks.

Well aware of the dangers which surrounded us, in concurrence with the government of Guatemala, San Salvador and Honduras, and supported by a unanimous national feeling, I convoked you, on the 25th February last, to make you acquainted with our situation, in presence of those adventurers, who, daringly provoking us, subjugated a neighboring State. Sharing my own convictions, you vested me with ample powers to make war against them. At my call our valiant and brave youth hastened to enlist themselves under the national banner. Then all was enthusiasm, rejoicings and patriotism. It was the first time that, in Central America, a war, not condemned by reason and humanity, was undertaken. Thus our decision was highly applauded both at home and abroad. The enemy, long since resolved upon assailing us, blinded by haughtiness and the unaccountable scorn with which he regarded us, invaded our territory; there the first blood was spilt, and in Santa Rosa our arms won the first laurels in the disastrous defeat and flight of the filibusters. Provoked, invaded and triumphant, it was neither honorable nor possible for us to wait for auxiliaries or allies. We continued our victorious march, and on the 9th of April, we were masters of the ports of San Juan del Sur and La Virgen, and of the important city of Rivas. A month after leaving this capitol, the key of the transit between the Atlantic and Pacific was in our hands, and the highway of filibusterism was broken up. On the 11th of April, Walker, with his army, attacked us in Rivas. Victory—at first given to him by an accident—was reconquered by our brave soldiers with an incomparable courage, and Walker was forced to fly, at the dawn of the 12th, with the relics of his disbanded army.

The necessity of taking care of our wounded, and of waiting the reinforcements we had sent for, in order not to abandon the Inter-oceanic Transit line, obliged me to retard our victorious march, remaining in Rivas till the end of April, when the cholera morbus, suddenly appearing in the ranks of the Costa Ricans, spread death and desolation amongst them. Of the allied forces we had no news. It would have been rash for us either to advance or to stay in that infected city, destitute of all resources and just at the commencement of the sickening season of rains. We were, therefore, obliged to retreat, postponing the end of the campaign, but leaving our terrified enemies duly chastised, and at a great distance from ours, their barbarian haughtiness humbled, the Nicaraguans encouraged and grateful, and our national honor safe.

During this untoward retreat we had to lament painful losses, illustrious victims whom the cholera morbus carried off amidst the rugged mountain paths, where all kinds of help were wanting.

Grave accusations have been set up by our adversaries, but we are enabled to meet them all in a triumphant way. If experience, foresight and military knowledge were rare in an army freshly recruited and never broken to the hardships and difficult art of war—only to be acquired in prolonged campaigns and bloody battle fields—courage, endurance, abnegation and valor attained amongst our troops the height of heroism. Where were to be found our eminent tacticians and captains? In what warlike enterprises could our countrymen have studied the science and genius of war? What more could be demanded from extemporized chiefs and soldiers than the generous sacrifice of their tranquility, their interests, their domestic joys and their existence? I, myself, who always took part in their sufferings and their joys, their privations and their enthusiasm, feel proud in speaking of that army before the national

representation. That army of husbandmen and artisans, that army of peaceful and honorable land owners, has conquered, in this holy war against the usurpers of Central America imperishable laurels. It has given an example and a lesson to our friends and to our enemies, and but for this unanimously applauded example, but for these repeated triumphs, not a single shot would have been fired in defence of our invaded Central American rights. Nicaragua would not be in arms, as it is to-day, against aggressors; two parties which seemed to be irreconcilable would not be seen fraternally embracing each other. The military forces of the States would still linger in their homes; and, later, they and we would have to deplore the unhappy error of having persisted in a cowardly and stupid indolence.

Let us now return to the bosom of our families. All of you know well and grievously the mournful scenes these populations have presented. The cholera morbus was raging in the cities and over the country. People sank into mortal apathy; farms, houses, and even whole villages were abandoned; everywhere reigned desolation and death, and on every hand were heard cries of despair and horror. This was the saddening spectacle the country presented during the six weeks this terrible plague was raging.

My worthy colleague, Vice President Don Francisco Maria Oreamuno, then succumbed to the violence of the epidemic. God has permitted such a terrible scourge; let us submit to this judgment, and render ourselves more worthy of a better destiny.

At last the cholera morbus has disappeared; society reassumes its former animation; the deep discouragement caused by the fortunes inherent to war, and still more to this fatal epidemic, is fading away. Although we have to deplore the aberrations of a few citizens who conspired against the legal order and tranquility of the republic under such afflicting circumstances, we must thank Providence who has saved us from the horrors of the plague and the evils of anarchy.

All things reassume gradually a grateful aspect; confidence is again reviving; the commercial movement is becoming general; our fields are again covered with fine plantations, which promise a rich harvest: the husbandman and the artisan return to their labors and speculations. With faith and perseverance, with union and industry, little is wanting, if we except the irreparable individual losses which the cholera morbus has inflicted on us, to enable our country to present the same grateful and prosperous spectacle which it exhibited at the close of 1855.

Our valiant soldiers will soon be paid their entire arrears. The revenues, which were all but paralyzed again begin to flow in. With their aid we shall fulfill the obligations contracted in consequence of the war and of the epidemic, and defray the most urgent expenses of the country. With economy, probity and patriotic spirit all things will resume the beneficent march we were following, and even the horizon of Central America seems to clear up, owing to the resolute and independent position taken by the fusion government of Nicaragua and the movements of our brethren and allies against the filibusters.

A treaty concerning boundaries, commerce and navigation has been concluded in this city between Costa Rica and New Granada, which will forever put an end to the vexed question which was pending between the two republics, and lay the ground for a lasting alliance which may be fertile in happy and great results, not only for both peoples but for all the Spanish American States.

Our relations with the other Central American republics are becoming more and more intimate, as they ought to be between allied people. The policy of isolation and indecision is no longer to be tolerated amongst us. On the existence of one State depends that of all the others, we must mutually take an interest in and share our good and bad fortune. The blow which strikes one will reach all; isolation would be a cruel error, inaction a crime, disunion certain death to our weak nationalities. A family pact must unite us all, and introduce harmony in whatever concerns just and useful relations; a congress of plenipotentiaries ought to represent, unite and protect the interests of our dismembered nationality. It is necessary that no mean egotism, no malevolent blindness should make us seek our particular profit in the misfortune of others; we must convince ourselves that oblivion of and pardon for all errors are indispensable. Neither governments nor people, yielding to miserable jealousies, prejudices and antagonism, or personal hatred and ambition, must deceive themselves on that essential truth that only on good faith, mutual justice and liberty, and the regenerating union of the Central American people depend their political existence and the future of the race which, to-day, with just titles, is in possession of the privileged territory extending from Mexico to New Granada.

Friendly relations unite us with all European and American countries; and if it is certain that the recent events in Nicaragua, perfidiously perverted, have induced the respectable Cabinet of Washington to make some reclamations, it will, better informed of the facts which have caused its alarms in regard to us, be the first to do justice to the rectitude of our acts. Deceived by false information, but using its right, the government of the

United States deem it convenient to recognise the intrusive, fantastical and impossible government established by crime in Granada. We, using likewise our right, do protest against such recognition, involving a grave danger for the Central Americans and holding out a stimulus and guarantee to filibusters. Both the last events in Nicaragua and those which preceded them have turned the scales, to the profit of our principles and reclamations. The sympathies of all good men are with us. It is only amongst hordes of slaves and Caribs that a people like that of Costa Rica would be refused the sympathies they deserve in defending, with the blood of their sons, their rights, their independence, their homes and their liberty, and the life of an allied people tyrannized over by a band of adventurers.

Honorable Representatives,—direct all your thoughts to the grave circumstances in which Costa Rica and the whole of Central America are involved. It is a new epoch which dawns on us, an immense revolution which has begun. If, until now, the blood and the forces of Central America have been wasted in fratricidal wars, fertile only in tears and devastation, to-day a war of regeneration and independence has begun. The reaction has commenced, and may become fertile, noble and inspiring. In the presence of counties a hundred times more advanced; we are no longer allowed to be exceptions to the universal movement. The geographical position of Central America brings it in continual contact with other nations, and, in particular, with the most active, enterprising and daring the world has ever known. Costa Rica, which is lying between two oceans, between the two isthmuses, the most important for the general commerce, with a rich and extended territory, cannot and must not live isolated from that impetuous current which is amalgamating and transforming all around her; the powerful and youthful civilization of North America, with its assimilating and absorbing tendencies, has already begun the fearful struggle with an antiquated colonial civilization, in which our impoverished and neglected countries are slumbering. If the spirit of enterprise in one, that of annexation in others, and that of rapine in many, involves for all of us an imminent danger, who can be ignorant that the most terrible peril consists in our disunion, in our miseries, in the abundant sources of our natural riches, in the want of means of communication, of population and of political and social progress in our precarious nationalities.

Nations who do not progress must succumb. Individually, mankind is doomed to death; but, the human race, aided by liberty, advances to universal harmony and civilization. Nations who want to live must advance with faith, perseverance and intelligence. If they retrograde in the path marked out for them, they will be worthy of their doom, however severe it may be. Let us not be frightened by the truth, let us avow it, and let us break with all the vanities and prejudices of the past.

No, let us not blind ourselves; let us give up our sterile idiosyncrasy, our ephemeral titles and pomp; let us, as far as the character of our people permits, share the general progress; let us constitute, on a solid basis, our society; let us strengthen our unity, order and liberty.

Let us unite for the purpose of rendering tyranny and license impossible—union is force and independence. Let us establish peace, justice and progress in the interior; thus we shall acquire sympathy and respectability amongst the great nations who to-day look down upon us with scorn and pity. If patriotism, faith, liberty, the noble ambition of knowledge and fame have produced illustrious peoples, heroes and martyrs, isolation, dismemberment, selfish interests and mean egotism have produced barbarism, slavery and death.

When people and governments close their eyes before the rays of the South, when turning in a vicious circle, they stick to rotten doctrines; when they do not struggle to emancipate themselves from antiquated and unwarrantable traditions, when they do not understand the changes effected by the marvellous working of centuries, when they do not join the generations which progress and actively contribute to the immortal work of mankind, the torrent of civilization carries them away like straw: a stronger, more fortunate and intelligent people put on their necks an opprobrious yoke, and the victor causes their crimes to be expiated by ignominy, slavery and blood.

Therefore, let us not be deceived; and let us join all our physical and moral forces to save the Central American nationality and family from the disastrous shipwreck which is threatening them. Let us confide in Divine Providence, but never forget the precept: "Aid yourself and God will aid you."

It may soon be necessary to make fresh sacrifices by augmenting the force which is watching our western frontiers. Perhaps the moment is not distant when it will be indispensable for us to join our well tried troops to the army of our allies, who are at present fighting for the common weal. If this should be so, I hope and trust that my voice will be heard by all good Costa Ricans. Then, as now and always, I shall not yield to any one the most enviable of all glories, that of devoting myself, as a citizen or as first magistrate, in peace as in war, to my country, shedding my blood if it should prove necessary, in defence of its laws, its honor and its independence. JUAN R. MORA.

## Latest News.

### Arrival of the Steamer "La Virgin."

The Nicaraguan mail steamer arrived this morning at her wharf in Granada, and brings with her, as nearly as we can learn, one hundred men for the Nicaraguan army.

We have files of papers from San Francisco up to September the 20th. Every thing in that city is quiet, and things have assumed their ordinary routine.

The steamer Sierra Nevada arrived at San Juan yesterday, bringing with her eleven hundred passengers, one of the largest numbers ever brought in one trip.

We regret to learn that Captain Williamson of Co. "G" 2nd Light Infantry, fell overboard off the La Virgin, on her trip up last night, and was drowned. He was an estimable man, and a good officer.

We learn from one of the officers of the La Virgin, that the steamer San Carlos will be here this afternoon with the baggage of the late arrivals.

The La Virgin goes down the river San Juan immediately for the New York passengers, who are now due at Castillo.

Among those who arrived from California we are pleased to notice the names of Col. E. J. Sanders, of First Rifles, and Col. Kewen.

**THE WALKER HOUSE.**—Among the many Americanized institutions in Nicaragua, there is none that more forcibly reminds us of home than the hotel known as the Walker House. It is situated upon the great plaza, thus commanding the best view of all of interest that is transpiring in the city, and affords to business men and strangers the greatest convenience for transacting their business without delay, and enjoy, while doing so, all the comforts of a home. The table is always loaded with all the luxuries the country affords. G. W. Holden, the proprietor, is known everywhere as the best of all public caterers, and as the most obliging host in the State. The bar is always supplied with the choicest brands of liquors and segars; and we would advise those who do not know the almost infinite variety of "fancy drinks" which can be made up from "original packages," to call at the Walker House and experiment thereon. To the elegantly and tastefully arranged bar, there is attached a spacious billiard-saloon, where gentlemen of leisure do congregate to amuse themselves and discuss the topics of the day. In the rear of the premises are extensive yards and gardens, in which persons may lounge with their friends in the enjoyment of "the fragrant weed," secure from the heat by the shade of beautiful fruit trees peculiar to this country. Citizens or strangers who do not patronize the Walker House cannot fully understand the epicurean resources of Nicaragua. As both the English and Spanish languages are spoken fluently by the persons in charge of it, all classes will find it to their advantage to extend to it their patronage.

**DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.**—The First Division of the Sons of Temperance ever heard of in Nicaragua, was permanently organized last Tuesday evening. Mr. DIEHL, J. W. P., of California, granted a Charter, and donated a very handsome regalia, together with a banner. The Division organized by electing the following officers:

W. P. T. A. Moseley.  
W. R. T. Dolan,  
R. S. S. D. McChesney,  
R. R. S. A. T. S. Anderson,  
F. S. A. McK. Pittman,  
T. A. H. Jones,  
C. C. A. Bachman,  
R. C. Jno. Hall,  
I. S. Mat. Maloy,  
O. S. Thos. Stewart.

**TEMPERANCE BANNER.**—Mr. Diehl presented the Temperance Society of this city with a neat little flag, last Tuesday evening. The banner is inscribed with the triangle and the usual mottoes. Singular to say, though the device of the temperance folks is a six pointed star, this banner was accidentally painted with a star containing only five points. As a matter of course it was made before the flag of the Republic now changed, for Mr. Edgely of New York, wrought it two months ago.

### PRESENTATION OF A FLAG.

On the evening of the 31st of September, on the plaza of Granada, in the presence of a large crowd of spectators, the 1st Rifle Battalion of the Nicaragua Army—the oldest battalion in the service—was presented with a handsome Nicaraguan flag, with the device of the five volcanoes, by Alexander C. Lawrence, of the city of New York, through Col. Geo. B. Hall, late of the same city. After the evening parade had been concluded, and the other regiments dismissed, the First Rifles were ordered to remain on the plaza. A crowd of citizens formed a semi-circle which extended from the extreme right, to the extreme left of the battalion. The military band performed a lively air at the conclusion of which Col. Hall advanced a few paces, and presented the colors with the following very appropriate address:

*Col. F. B. Anderson, commanding First Rifles:* Sir—You well recollect Alexander C. Lawrence, Esq., of the city of New York. You will also remember his friendly greeting to you, on your last arrival there. The interest he displayed in the glorious cause of liberty to Nicaragua, and his appreciation of the gallant services of General Wm. Walker, and his brave compatriots in arms. Among the ranks of the Battalion which you have the honor to command, are those who first fought and suffered in the great cause in which we are now engaged, and who receive the warmest sympathy and best wishes for success by the citizens of New York.

The great ability, the nobleness of nature, and indomitable energy of our Commander-in-chief, makes success a certainty, and the establishment of a permanent and peaceful government to Nicaragua.

This flag was sent to me by Alexander C. Lawrence, Esq., through the hands of Capt. Charles A. Walters. I have received it from him, to present to the 1st Rifles in the name of Mr. Lawrence, hoping the gift will be duly appreciated: accept it, Colonel—for your Regiment well deserves it.

When Col. Hall had concluded, a company of the First Rifles were ordered a few paces to the front, to receive the flag, and when it was placed in their charge, Lieut. Col. Frank Anderson, in the following words, returned thanks:

**COLONEL:**—It is with feelings of proud satisfaction I receive from your hands so acceptable a present.

In the name of the Battalion, which I have at present the honor to command, I return sincere and heartfelt thanks to the esteemed donor for so noble a gift; and to you Colonel, for the flattering manner in which it has been presented.

Say to Mr. Lawrence in the name of the First Rifle Battalion, how highly we esteem his beautiful gift, tell him it shall accompany us on every march, and be our companion on every battle-field, that to us it shall be a beacon to light our way to victory; in the hottest of the fray and the foremost ranks of battle shall it flutter to the breeze; and while one heart in this battalion pulsates, no enemy's touch shall ever pollute it; tell him that fighting beneath its folds shall inspire us with redoubled courage, and teach us that our way is onward, conquering and to conquer.

When this speech was ended the battalion was dismissed, and while the band played appropriate music, marched off, proudly waving their banner to the breeze.

In the evening the officers of the First Rifles invited their fellow officers of other battalions, and their citizen friends to an entertainment in the spacious Hall opposite the Post Office. At half-past 6 o'clock Col. Anderson took his seat at the head of the table, and Capt. R. A. Johnson acting as Secretary, the gentlemen assembled were reminded of the occasion which called them together by Col. Anderson, who said:

**GENTLEMEN:**—We have assembled this evening to welcome by a social gathering

the advent among us of our esteemed comrades, the New York Volunteers, and to mark with our highest esteem, and deepest remembrances the day on which we received our first Battalion Colors. We will, therefore, now proceed to drink

#### THE FIRST REGULAR TOAST.

"Alexander C. Lawrence, Esq., of New York—a worthy son of the State whose motto is "Excelsior." We will esteem this beautiful gift as a present from Democracy to Progress."

Col. Hall responded in a very happy manner. He felt sure that the banner could not be entrusted to better or braver hands, and assured those present that the donor Mr. Lawrence, who had already shown such zeal in the prosperity of Nicaragua, would devote himself to its interests with renewed energy, and hope.

2d. "The Great American Eagle—which in its soaring flight, was the first to acknowledge this new star in the firmament. [Pointing to the star lately adopted in the flag of Nicaragua.]"

John Tabor, Esq., of El Nicaraguense, was called for, and responded. He alluded, happily, to how, by its great powers of vision, the American Eagle had discovered stars as soon as their light reached us. It was quick in seeing the Lone Star of Texas—the Star of Cuba—and therefore, the Star of Nicaragua could not escape its eye.

3d. "The Hon. John H. Wheeler—U.S. Minister—the able exponent of American Republicanism."

Col. Wheeler was called upon to respond. The Colonel was, as usual, eloquent and pointed. He alluded to the past struggles of Americans in this country; how they had passed the dark hour of their days; how all was now bright and cheering. He said that the star of their hope had arisen to lead them on in the path destiny had marked out for them; and assured the gentlemen that the Government of the United States desired nothing more than to see a permanent Government established and the blessings of peace restored to Nicaragua.

4th. "The Hon. Pierre [Soulé]—The chivalrous advocate of freedom. We shall hail with joy the day when he again returns to us."

Response by Capt. Frazer, acting Judge Advocate General. The response was very eloquent, and reflected honor upon him who gave it, as well as upon him in whose honor it was delivered.

5th. "Col. George B. Hall—Long may he wave."

The Colonel returned his thanks in a few words. He would not make a speech, as he was anxious to get through the last regular toast:

6th. "Col. Ph. R. Thompson—Adjutant General of the Nicaraguan Army."

The Colonel arose, and in his peculiar and pithy style, made a speech of two words—Advance—Progress.

The speakers of the above toasts and responses were frequently interrupted by loud applause, which oftentimes amounted to enthusiasm.

Col. Anderson now announced that the regular toasts were concluded, and that if there were any who desired to volunteer toasts, they might do so.

#### FIRST VOLUNTEER TOAST.

"The National Democrats of Nicaragua." [Much applause.]

Señor Pedro Selva, in behalf of the Democracy of this State, returned thanks. He felt proud that he belonged to that party. He was proud of it when he was joined with his countrymen in endeavoring to carry out its principles; and he also felt proud that to-day he was engaged with the Americans in carrying those principles into triumphant success.

2d. "Major Wm. K. Rodgers—Our talented and indefatigable Sub-Secretary of Hacienda." By Capt. Leonard. [Drank with loud applause.]

3. "The Survivors of the Battle of San Jacinto." By Col. Hall. [Applause.]

Responded to most happily by Capt. Frazer. We regret our space will not admit his remarks.

4. "The Health of Capt. Frazer—The future Chief Justice of Central America." [Loud applause.]

The Captain returned thanks.

5. "Donna Sabina Selva—The lady whose care of the wounded of Rivas is deserving of immortality." [Applause.]

6. "The Press of Nicaragua." By Capt. Johnstone. [Applause.]

Owen Duffy was called upon to respond to this toast:

He said that he felt thankful for the honor of being called for to respond to such a sentiment. He looked upon the press of Nicaragua as being one of the most effective aids to the cause in which all present were engaged and to which they had devoted themselves. The press of Nicaragua may not have such an extensive patronage as some of the leading papers of other countries, but there is no paper in any country that fulfils its mission more nobly. There are some who may affect to despise the press of Nicaragua, because it is not numerically so great as that of London or New York journals; but right and truth are not always with the greatest number. When Christ began first to be heard, he was alone; but now half the world is judged by his words, because he spoke the truth. And laboring in the cause of truth, the press of Nicaragua will yet convince the world of the righteousness of the cause in which we are all engaged. In connection with the "Press of Nicaragua," he would mention one whose name will be as familiar to the remotest generations as it is now in the legislative halls of the greatest nations of the earth:

7th. "Gen. William Walker—who though small in stature, grasped with Titanic strength the Five Volcanoes, and bent them into a Five-Pointed-Star."

[Loud and enthusiastic cheering, which was prolonged into "three times three."]

8th. "Capt. Johnstone—To whose keeping the flag presented this evening is entrusted." [Applause.]

To which Capt. Johnstone replied:

The gentleman has said that your flag was placed in good hands to guard this precious treasure entrusted to my care. I will ask you, gentlemen, to gaze with me for an instant upon its folds and see what instructions we may receive from the view. Observe that pure white ground, and we are taught that purity of principle and consistency of purpose alone will insure us success. See that beautiful blue ground, and we think of naught but the bright, azure firmament above us. See the device encircled in that ring, and we observe pictured the upheaving of the elements—nature, tired nature, bursts her narrow bounds and opens by convulsive efforts her subterranean recesses to breathe the pure air of heaven. What a lesson have we there, gentlemen. The device tells us the history of the past—the people of this country, groaning under the yoke of her aristocratic oppressors, burst from their bonds and throwing off the shackles of their tyrants. For ages they had slept in chains and darkness, and now they rise and vindicate their rights—now they desire to breathe the pure air of victory.

Let us gaze again, gentlemen, and we behold a glimpse of the rising sun. How true to historical facts is the device—how prophetic of the future. Let us go back one year and take a retrospective glance. Let us look first, at Rivas, and we there find a cloud obscuring the light; yet it is but for an instant. We are at La Virgin, and a sunshine bursts through the clouds—a shout of victory goes up, and the immortal "Fifty-Six" have struck their first decisive blow. Granada follows; and the sun still serenely smiles on the little band of freemen.

Events since that period are well known to you all. Victory followed victory; and the small speck of light will ere long break forth in noontday-fulgence, and shed her lustrous rays ever the whole expanse of Spanish America.

To my charge, then, gentlemen, has been consigned the colors of our battalion and this great emblem conveying so many prophetic morals. Let me assure you, gentlemen, that that trust will never be betrayed. Your assertion shall be verified. No enemy's touch shall ever pollute it. Pure and unspotted as I have received it shall it pass from my hands. And in the bright vistas of the future, I can plainly perceive victory perched upon that banner.

In conclusion, I give "Future Nicaragua."

9th. "Col Mark B. Skerrett—the Second Colonel of the First Rifle Battalion." By Col Hall. [Cheers.]

The gallant Colonel responded by returning thanks for the honor, and expressed a hope that before long he would have an opportunity of fighting by the side of the Rifles. In conclusion, he proposed:

10th. "The Bullets of the Rifles and the Bayonets of the Infantry." [Loud cheers.]

11th. "Col. E. J. Sanders." By Lieut. Col. Frank Anderson. [Drank with applause.]

12. "Adjutant Lathrop." By Lieut. Moore. [Drank with cheers.]

13th. "The Minister of Hacienda—Wm. K. Rogers." By Col. Frank Anderson.

To which the Minister returned his thanks.

14th. "The New York Volunteers." [Drank with thundering applause.]

At the close of the entertainment, the following, from The "Soldiers of the First Rifle Battalion," was read:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the First Regiment of Rifles, N. A., commanded by Lieut. Col. Frank P. Anderson, are hereby tendered to Alex. C. Lawrence, of Newark, N. J., for the favor bestowed upon them, through Col. Geo. B. Hall, Commissary General, in the presentation of the splendid Regimental Colors, received this day.

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Mr. Lawrence, through the Adjutant of this Regiment.

The entertainment then concluded. It passed off in the most happy manner, and all who had been present, as they passed quietly home, expressed themselves highly delighted.

[OFFICIAL.]

## A TREATY

OF

### Friendship, Commerce and Navigation,

BETWEEN THE

### UNITED STATES AND NICARAGUA.

In the name of the Most Holy Trinity! Commercial intercourse having been for some time established between the United States and the Republic of Nicaragua, it seems good for the security, as well as the encouragement, of such commercial intercourse, and for the maintenance of good understanding between the United States and said Republic, that the relations now subsisting between them should be regularly acknowledged and confirmed by a Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation.

For this purpose, they have named their respective Plenipotentiaries, to-wit: The President of the United States; John Hill Wheeler, Minister resident near said Republic; and His Excellency Dep. President of the Republic of Nicaragua, Señor Don Sebastian Escobar, and Señor D. Augustin Avilez; who, after having communicated to each other, with full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

#### ARTICLE I.

There shall be perpetual amity between the United States and said citizens, on the one part, and the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua and its citizens on the other.

#### ARTICLE II.

There shall be between all the Territories of the United States and the Territories of the Republic of Nicaragua a reciprocal freedom of commerce.

The subjects and citizens of the two countries, respectively, shall have full liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the territories aforesaid to which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come; to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any part thereof, respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and gene-

rally the merchants and traders of each nation, respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, subject to the laws and statutes of the two countries, respectively.

In like manner, the respective ships-of-war and post-office packets of the two countries shall have the liberty, freely and securely, to come to all harbors, rivers and places to which other foreign ships-of-war and packets are or may be permitted to come; to enter the same; to anchor, and to remain there, and refit; subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries, respectively.

By the right of entering places, ports and rivers, mentioned in this article, the privilege of carrying on the coasting trade is not understood; in which trade national vessels only of the country where the trade is carried on are permitted to engage. This article, in no manner, shall be so construed as to derogate from the privileges granted by the Republic of Nicaragua to the Accessory Transit Company.

#### ARTICLE III.

It being the intention of the two high contracting parties to bind themselves by the preceding articles to treat each other on a footing of the most favored nation, it is hereby agreed between them that any favor, privilege, or immunity whatever, in matters of commerce or navigation, which either contracting party has actually granted, or may grant hereafter, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the subjects of the other contracting party gratuitously, if the concession in favor of the other nation shall have been gratuitous; or, in return for a compensation, as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional.

#### ARTICLE IV.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importations into the territories of the United States of any article, being the growth, produce or manufacture of the Republic of Nicaragua; and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of the Republic of Nicaragua of any articles, being the growth, produce or manufacture of the territories of the United States, than are or shall be payable upon the like articles, being the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country; nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed, in the territories of either of the high contracting parties, on the exportation of any articles to the territories of the other, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the exportation or importation of any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the territories of the United States, or of the Republic of Nicaragua, to or from the said territories of the United States, or to or from the Republic of Nicaragua, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

#### ARTICLE V.

No higher nor other duties or payments, on account of tonnage, of light or harbor dues, or pilotage, of salvage, in case of either damage or shipwreck, or on account of any local charges, shall be imposed in any of the ports of Nicaragua on vessels of the United States than those payable by Nicaraguan vessels; nor in any of the ports of the United States on Nicaraguan vessels than shall be payable in the same ports of vessels of the United States.

#### ARTICLE VI.

The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the territories of the Republic of Nicaragua, of any article, being the growth, produce and manufacture of the territories of the United States, whether such importation shall be made in Nicaragua vessels, or in the vessels of the United States; and the same duties shall be paid on the importation into the territories of the United States of any article, being the growth, produce or manufacture of the Republic of Nicaragua, whether such importation shall be made in Nicaraguan or United States vessels. The same duties shall be paid, and the bounties and drawbacks allowed, on the exportation to the Republic of Nicaragua of any articles, being the growth, produce or manufacture of the territories of the United States, whether such importation shall be made in Nicaraguan or United States vessels; and the same duties shall be paid and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed on the exportation of any articles, being the growth, produce or manufacture of the Republic of Nicaragua to the territories of the United States, whether such importation shall be made in the vessels of the United States or Nicaragua.

#### ARTICLE VII.

All merchants, commanders of ships and other citizens of the United States shall have full liberty in all the territories of the Republic of Nicaragua to manage their own affairs themselves, as permitted by the laws; or to commit them to the management of whomsoever they please as Broker, Factor, Agent or Interpreter, nor shall they be obliged to employ any other persons in those capacities, than those employed by Nicaraguans; nor to pay them any other salary or remuneration than such as is paid in like cases by Nicaraguan citizens; and absolute freedom shall be allowed in all cases to the buyers and sellers, to bargain and fix the price of any goods, wares or merchandise imported into, or exported from the Republic of Nicaragua, as they shall see good, observing the Laws and established customs of the country. The same privileges shall be enjoyed in the territories of the United States by the citizens of the Republic of Nicaragua, under the same conditions.

The citizens of the high contracting parties shall reciprocally receive and enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property; and shall have free and open access to the Courts of Justice in said countries respectively, for the prosecution

and defence of their just rights; and they shall be at liberty to employ in all cases, the Attorneys, Advocates or Agents of whatever description whom they may think proper; and they shall enjoy in this respect, the same rights and privileges therein as native citizens.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

In whatever relates to the police of the Ports, the lading and unloading of ships, the safety of the merchandise, goods and effects, the succession to personal estates by will or otherwise, and the disposal of personal property of every sort and denomination by sale, donation, exchange, testament or any other manner whatsoever, as also the administration of justice, the citizens of the two high contracting parties, shall reciprocally enjoy the same privileges, liberties and rights as native citizens, and they shall not be charged in any of these respects with any higher imposts or duties than those which are or may be paid by native citizens; submitting of course to the local Laws and Regulations of each country respectively.

This article does not include the retail of merchandise, but this shall be regulated by the Mercantile Laws of each country. If any citizen of either of the two high Contracting Parties, shall die, leaving a will legally authenticated, it shall have due and full effect, and the legatees under said will, shall be allowed to take, hold, and possess any estate real or personal, under said will. If any citizen of either of the two high Contracting Parties, shall die without a will, or testament, in any of the territories of the other, the Minister or Consul, or other Diplomatic Agent of the nation to which the deceased belonged, (or the representative of such Minister or Consul, or other Diplomatic Agent in case of absence,) shall have the right to nominate curators to take charge of the property of the deceased, so far as the Laws of the country will permit, for the benefit of the lawful heirs and creditors of the deceased, giving proper notice of such nomination to the Authorities of the country.

#### ARTICLE IX.

1. The citizens of the United States residing in Nicaragua, or the citizens of Nicaragua residing in the United States, may intermarry with the natives of the country, hold and possess, by purchase, marriage or descent, any estate real or personal, without thereby changing their national character, subject to the Laws which now exist, or may be enacted in this respect.

2. The citizens of the United States residents in the Republic of Nicaragua, and the citizens of Nicaragua residents in the United States, shall be exempted from all forced (or compulsory) military service whatsoever, by land or sea; from all contributions of war, military exactions, forced loans in time of war. But they shall be obliged in the same manner as the citizens of each nation, to pay lawful taxes, municipal and other modes of imposts and ordinary charges, loans, and contributions in time of peace, (as the citizens of the country are liable,) in just proportion to the property owned.

3. Nor shall the property of either, of any kind, be taken for any public object without full and just compensation to be paid in advance; and:

4. The citizens of each of the two high Contracting Parties shall have the unlimited right to go to any part of the territories of the other, and in all cases enjoy the same security as the natives of the country where they reside; with the condition that they duly observe the Laws and ordinances.

#### ARTICLE X.

It shall be free for each of the two high Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in any of the territories of the other party. But before any Consul shall act as such, he shall in the usual form, be approved, and admitted to the Government to which he is sent; and either of the high Contracting Parties may except from the residence of Consuls, such particular places as they judge fit to be excepted. The Diplomatic Agents of Nicaragua, and Consuls, shall enjoy in the territories of the United States, whatever privileges, exemptions and immunities as are, or shall be allowed to the Agents of the same rank belonging to the most favored nations, and in like manner the Diplomatic Agents, and Consuls of the United States in Nicaragua, shall enjoy according to the strictest reciprocity whatever privileges, exemptions and immunities, that are or may be granted in the Republic of Nicaragua to the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of the most favored nations.

#### ARTICLE XI.

For the better security of commerce between the citizens of the United States and the citizens of Nicaragua, it is agreed that if at any time any interruption of friendly intercourse or any rupture should unfortunately take place, between the two high contracting parties, the citizens of either who may be within the territories of the other, shall, if residing on the coast, be allowed six months, and if the interior a whole year, to wind up their accounts and dispose of their property, and a safe conduct shall be given to them to embark at any port they themselves may select. Even in case of a rupture all such citizens of either of the high contracting parties who are established in any of the territories of the other in trade or other employment, shall have the privilege of remaining and of continuing such trade or employment, without any manner of interruption in the full enjoyment of liberty and property, so long as they behave peacefully, and commit no offence against the laws; and their goods and effects of whatever description they may be, whether in their own custody or entrusted to individuals, or to the State, shall not be liable to seizure, or sequestration, nor to any other charges or demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to the native citizens of the country in which citizens may reside. In the same case, debts between individuals, property in public funds, and shares of companies

shall never be confiscated, sequestered nor detained.

#### ARTICLE XII.

Whenever the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be forced to seek refuge of asylum in the rivers, bays, ports, or dominions or the other with their vessels, whether merchant or war, public or private, through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates, or enemies, or want of provisions or water, they shall be received and treated with humanity and given all favor and protection, for repairing their vessels, procuring provisions, and placing themselves in all respects in a condition to continue their voyage, without obstacle or hindrance of any kind.

#### ARTICLE XIII.

It is agreed between the United States and the Republic of Nicaragua that upon mutual requisitions by them or their ministers, officers, or authorities respectively made, they will deliver up to justice all persons of either country who may seek an asylum or concealment within the territories of the other, charged with the crime of murder, or assault with an intent to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or rape, or forgery, or the utterance of forged papers, or burglary, or the fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, whether coin or paper money; or the embezzlement of public funds committed within the jurisdiction of either party. Provided, that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality, as according to the laws of the place where the fugitive may be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had there been committed; and the respective judges and other magistrates of the two governments shall have the power, jurisdiction and authority upon complaint made on oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive, or person so charged, that he may be brought before such judges or other magistrates, respectively, to the end that the evidence or criminality may be heard and considered. If, on such hearing, the evidence be sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate to certify the same to the executive authority, that a warrant may be issued for the surrender of such fugitive.

The expenses of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by the party who makes the requisition and receives the fugitive.

Sec. 2. That when any person accused of the crimes mentioned on this treaty shall have committed a new crime in the territories of the state where he has sought an asylum or shall be found, such person shall not be delivered up under the stipulations of the treaty, until he shall have been tried, and shall have been acquitted of such new crime, or shall have received the punishment due to such crime.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

If any one or more of the citizens of either party, shall infringe any of the articles of this treaty, such citizens shall be held personally responsible for the same, and the harmony and good correspondence between the nations shall not be interrupted thereby. Each party engaging in no way to protect the offender or sanction such violation.

Sec. 2. If, (which indeed cannot be expected) unfortunately, any of the articles contained in the present treaty shall be violated, or infringed in any other way whatever, it is expressly stipulated that neither of contracting parties will order or authorize any act of reprisal, nor declare war against the other, on complaints of injuries or damages, until said party considering itself offended, shall first have presented to the other, a statement of such injuries or damages, verified by competent proof, and demanded justice and satisfaction, and the same shall have been either refused, or unreasonably delayed.

#### ARTICLE XV.

The two high contracting powers, desiring to make this treaty as durable as possible, agree that this treaty shall remain in full force, for the term of twelve years, from the day of the ratifications, and either party shall have the right to notify the other of its intention to terminate, alter or reform this treaty, at least twelve months before the expiration of the twelve years. If no such notice be given, then this treaty shall continue binding beyond the same time, and until twelve months shall have elapsed from the day on which one of the parties shall notify the other of its intention to alter, reform, or abrogate this treaty.

#### ARTICLE XVI.

The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at Washington city, within the space of eighteen months, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at the City of Granada, Republic of Nicaragua, Central America, this twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five. Signed,

JOHN H. WHEELER,  
SEBASTIAN ESCOBAR,  
AGUSTIN AVILEZ.

LAKE NICARAGUA.—The lake has risen four feet this season, and it is supposed that it will rise before a month two feet higher.

#### Lost.

ON TUESDAY, the 31st ult., a LAND-WARRANT, for five hundred acres, drawn in favor of J. C. O'Neal. Such measures have been taken as will render the warrant of no use except to the person for whom it was drawn. Any person who returns it to the subscriber, or to the office of El Nicaraguense, will be suitably rewarded.

J. C. O'NEAL.

Granada, October 4, 1855.

# El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 4.

## ARMY REGISTER.

### Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

Douglass J. Wilkins, appointed Captain. Padre P. Rossiter is appointed Chaplain of the Army, with pay and emoluments of Captain. Oscar Cromroy appointed Captain Company C., Second Infantry. Lieutenant J. H. Finney, Aid de Camp to the Commander in Chief, promoted Captain and assigned to command of the Transit Rangers.

### RESIGNATIONS.

Douglass J. Wilkins resigned his commission as a Captain in the army. Captain L. Englehart resigned his commission as a Captain in the army. The order appointing Charles A. Rakielewicz, Captain has been revoked.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Second Lieutenant and Adjutant Newton L. Webb, granted leave of absence for sixty days. Lieutenant Colonel E. H. McDonald, Second Rifles, granted leave of absence.

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamer sailed Thursday to connect with the New York mail at Greytown.

Maj. Heiss goes out by this steamer as the Envoy of this Republic empowered to ratify the treaty entered into between Nicaragua and the United States.

By a perusal of our files, Eastern readers will perceive that we have been engaged in two skirmishes since the last news was transmitted from Central America. In both of these fights the enemy kept the field, but retired in a day or two after, leaving their wounded to be taken by our forces. From the report of the fight of San Jacinto, as given by the traitors themselves, they lost fourteen killed and thirty-two mortally wounded. Sixty-five were slightly wounded, and in the retreat of the remainder, the sick and disabled were left to take care of themselves. Such was the fight at San Jacinto.

In our regular paper will be found a list of confiscated property offered for sale on the 1st day of January next. We hope our Eastern exchanges will give this sale all the circulation possible.

Under the auspices of Israel S. Diehl, Grand Worthy Patriarch of California, a movement on the subject of temperance has been commenced in this city, which promises to work great good. Many officers and a great number of soldiers have joined the society, and already a Division of the Sons of Temperance has been organized, called "Nicaragua Division No. 1." It numbers fifty members. We are gratified to say that there is some probability of Mr. Diehl becoming a resident of this Republic. He is well pleased with the appearance of everything, and we have no doubt his mission in this State will be productive of great good.

We are in receipt of reliable news from the northern section of the State, and feel ourselves qualified in stating that the forces in arms against the existing Government have become disheartened, and are now in full retreat. Emboldened by the passive action of the Executive, they advanced at one time as far as Managua; but as the rainy season draws to a close, they manifest a strong disposition to disperse. Our forces will probably take the field on the commencement of the dry season, which will set in about the 1st of November. Afterwards we cannot reasonably calculate on any very strong opposition being made to the re-establish-

ment of peace in the Republic. Delay has fought our battles well.

After a virtual suspension, since the death of the lamented J. A. Ruggles, Wines & Co.'s Express is again reorganized, and commenced operations yesterday, under the management of A. M. Hinkley, a gentleman who has already won largely of the public confidence. Mr. Charles H. Norris, chief book-keeper of the Express in New York, arrived in this city on the last steamer, and has ever since been engaged in regulating the condition of the concern in this State. He leaves to-day for California, to look after the business of Wines & Co. in that State, and will return to New York, via Nicaragua, in December next. We congratulate the public that the Express is again in operation in this State.

One company of the Second Infantry, Capt. Grant, left this city yesterday for Massaya. The boys looked and felt well as they went out of town singing merrily.

On the occasion of the recent flag presentation, in reply to a sentiment in his favor, the American Minister replied that he would assure the Republicans of Nicaragua that the warmest feelings of amity were entertained by his Government in favor of a stable government in this State. As a matter of course, this declaration was received with shouts of applause.

The Ordnance Department is actively engaged in fitting out and mounting a sufficient number of guns to constitute a good field-battery. Five cannon are now ready for active service, timbered and well cased, on good American wheels. Besides these, other pieces, ranging from 24 down to 6-pounders, have been refitted so as to serve as a defence for the garrison of this city. Howitzers are daily in anticipation when we shall have a field-park superior to anything ever seen in Central America. Mortars and a large amount of shell are expected by the next arrivals. The reinforcements by the last steamer furnished good artillerymen for the service in a body of soldiers just from the Crimea.

A man arrived by the last steamer, who was fortunate enough to procure a commission as captain, having developed himself as an enemy of the State, was cashiered and shipped to other parts. Mr. Vanderbilt will find himself outwitted in all his undertakings against the Republic when General Walker can have a chance to handle him or his agents.

The health of the President and all his cabinet is good, Gen. Walker has never been confined to his room but three days since his advent into the State. The army is in excellent health, and after a period of acclimation, all the citizens are enjoying the most salubrious state of body and mind.

ASSIGNMENT TO BATTALIONS.—The four companies of new recruits recently arrived have been assigned as follows, by General Order No. 173:

Company A, Capt. Walters, to 1st Infantry. Company B, Capt. Rakielewicz, to 2d Infantry. Company C, Capt. Russel, to 1st Infantry. Company D, Capt. Grant, to 2d Infantry. The letters of companies A and C will be changed to B and G of the 1st Infantry, and companies B and D will be lettered C and F 2d Infantry.

FIRST AND SECOND LIGHT INFANTRY.—By General Order No. 173, the Battalions of Light Infantry will hereafter be designated as the First and Second Battalions of Infantry, (of the Line,) and will be drilled in the Infantry movements according to Scott's Tactics.

CONSOLIDATION OF COMPANIES.—The three companies of the Second Rifles have been consolidated into two companies, under the direction of Major Cayce.

## MORA'S ADDRESS.

In another column will be found the address of Juan R. Mora to the Costa Ricans. It is a document which appears to have been written without much care, and like many other effusions of Central American writers, it is smooth and polished upon the surface, while it contains within many irregularities and contradictions. As a historical document it is of no value, further than to show the consciousness under which the President of that Republic labors of the inferiority and backwardness of the people over whose destinies he temporarily presides.

He begins by a most unworthy and egotistic perversion of the facts of the beginning of the war with Nicaragua, and a most unblushing laudation of what he calls his triumphs.

People here and throughout the world will, no doubt, wonder that they never before heard of the "accident" which led to the success of the forces under Gen. Walker. Such a circumstance as the battle at Virgin Bay, for instance, where forty-six Americans and one hundred and twenty natives defeated, after several hours hard fighting, seven hundred Costa Ricans, is a thing which Mora quietly attributes to an "accident," and disposes of it in one short sentence. The singular anomaly of calling Americans barbarians in one part of his message, and exhorting his countrymen to look up, as an example, to the "civilization of North America, with its assimilating and absorbing tendencies," in another, is a feature which cannot be overlooked, and shows how conscious Mora is of the superiority of Americans as a people.

After a careful perusal, we cannot find in President Mora's message anything which would lead us to infer that Costa Rica is in a prosperous condition, or that her people are contented. On the contrary, we find, notwithstanding its boasting tone, that the country is without means; that agriculture has been neglected; and that an internal convulsion threatened to break furiously over the whole land. This is, however, attributed to the deplorable "aberrations of a few citizens who conspired against the legal order and tranquility of the Republic." And with a prayer of thanks to Providence for saving the State from the evils of anarchy, the rebellion is passed over, like the "accident" to which he before alluded.

This singular document, while it denounces Americans, holds them up as models; acknowledges what it claimed as a victory to be a disastrous defeat; and, deploring the prostration into which the country has been thrown by the first campaign, exhorts the Costa Ricans to prepare for another which must prove much more disastrous. The message has no connection with itself; it displays neither political ability nor grasp of intellect; nor will it confer more honor upon Mora as a statesman than his late efforts at war have as a general.

## LETTER FROM ST. GEORGE.

St. GEORGE, Sept. 27, 1856.

[Correspondence of El Nicaraguense.]

MR. EDITOR:

Since you left us we have been having great times. When you left all was calm and quiet, and continued so up till Tuesday last, when a perfect avalanche of reports poured on us, setting our little garrison on their points. Such a scouring of muskets, oiling locks, overhauling caps, testing cartridges, running hither and there—the guard on the alert closely scrutinising every native that passed, as if every one was a spy and carried the word to enemies around us. But, thank God, that excitement has passed away, the idea of the enemy having the temerity to attack us has exploded, and now, instead of stern alarms, it has turned to merry-makings. This day was ushered in under the most auspicious circumstances—first we heard from Costa Rica—there was no possibility of an attack, at least at present, from that quarter, and then the glorious news of the New York recruits, and finally a report reached us that the enemy had pulled up stakes in Managua and were off for parts unknown. The General immediately gave orders for a salute, which was admirably done by Captain Williamson's artillery. During the firing a beautiful circle was wafted across the Plaza to the delight and surprise of the natives. The evening was occupied by a social meeting of the officers at the General's headquarters, when some brilliant toasts were done, of which I will give you more in my next, and the night wound up by a ball at the General's, which passed off very delightfully. In the meantime the town was illuminated in every part, and bonfires and rockets closed the scene.

ANCIENT.

## PEEPS ABOUT TOWN.

BY TITAS BRICKS.

A new era has burst upon us with a brilliancy surpassing the polish upon a pair of patent leather shoes or the glitter of a bayonet in the sunlight. The Goddess of Poetry, in her sublime flights, has descended upon the tiles of our Granada houses, and having folded up her wings and arranged her toilet, as a respectable woman should, when among strangers, let herself out for an evening to amuse and instruct, as the Costa Rican Mora would say, us "outside barbarians."

Previous to the performance, she came around to where Bricks was discussing the merits of a Spring chicken with the Captain:

"How do you do, Bricks?" said she, as she tapped me familiarly on the back.

"Pretty well, I thank you," said I, inviting her at the same time to take a seat and a piece of the breast, or a leg.

"The drumstick is my favorite, and this is not a bad one," said she, as she picked at the bone.

"It's a Shanghai that we imported expressly for the mess!" I replied with a little more modesty than truth.

Here the Captain blushed, and she smiled, and I felt as if I had put my foot in it; and in the endeavor to take my foot out of it, I unfortunately upset the table, and poured the contents of a coffee-pot and soup-bowl into her lap.

"There, now, you've done it!" said she, with a frown that made me want to get under the table. But in an instant she recovered her self-possession and said:

"Now, Bricks, I am about to give a performance to-night, and as you have spoiled my costume, I insist upon it that you come and give an accurate account of it to the public.

And so saying, she slipped a handsomely printed card into my hand, upon which the words "Reserved Seat" were printed. Before I could even say "Thank you," she was off.

"By the red-five-pointed star, she's a mighty fine-looking woman; but I can't say much for her taste in leaving me out of the invitation," said the Captain, as he took hold of the broom to sweep the spilled soup off the floor.

At half-past 7 precisely, Bricks was in a "Reserved Seat," filled with the importance of his duty and the necessity of recording accurately the historic event of which time would in a few moments be delivered.

When the lady left me she must have told some other person of my little mis-adventure: and he, unable to keep a secret, came forward before the performance began to make excuses about the costume—the very thing she had appointed Bricks to do. He did not advert to the soup-bowl, but stroking his chin complacently, pulling vigorously at the corners of his moustache, and thrusting his hands feelingly into his pockets, begged of the audience to overlook deficiencies, and reminded them that the performance was gotten up to amuse as well as to accomplish something else not then explainable. Found he wasn't fully posted, and awaited further developments. The red curtains were pulled aside and *Othello* appeared upon the stage.

He had not been long enough in this country to have turned black, or even get decently tanned; but the trifling matter of color was not to be taken into consideration. As *Othello* lived in the middle ages, and was somewhat of a filibuster, Bricks has always held him in the highest esteem.

There has always been a dispute as to the style of dress worn by the Moor, and Bricks is willing to risk his critical reputation in the assertion that he had no supererogatory dry-goods about him. At any rate, a shirt, with no buttons at the neck band, and a pair of pants were good enough for him—not to mention the shoes and stockings. It is more than probable, however, that his wardrobe consisted of an assortment of rags which he tied around his waist, or pantalons which he rolled high up on his legs. If not so, why should old Squire Desdmona make such a fuss about him marrying his daughter?

But any deficiency in the costume was more than made up by the appropriateness of the stage decorations. The chamber in which the "most potent, grave and reverend seignors" sat was draped with French, German, American and Nicaraguan flags; and it was probably a sight of the latter which inspired *Othello* with the courage to address the old fogies around him so boldly. The antiquity of the music, too, was beyond doubt, as nothing of a more modern date than "Carry me back to old Virginia" was played upon the occasion. This taken into consideration, with the fact that the music slid as softly and sweetly out of

the leading clarinet as if it had soaked in the bilge-water of Noah's ark, was sufficient to convince the most careless observer of the pains taken to "preserve the unities." Othello brought down the house, but it soon got up again.

When Othello and Iago appeared, the agony began. Iago poured a tale into the ear of Othello which had the effect of so weakening the neck of the latter gentleman that it was in great danger of falling off backwards. Iago squeezed his fists, and Othello's head went still further back. Then Iago grinned, and Othello, raising his hands, endeavored to show how far he could bend backward without falling. Othello exits; Iago struck an attitude and exited after him; and the audience joined in and began to exit also.

A deep and tragic dialogue then took place between the Colonel of the regiment to which Bricks has the honor to belong and Richard III of England, and I must confess that I felt proud to see Young America take the shine right out of the old aristocrat. Old No. III entered, looking as if he had been dieting on catnip tea the week previous:

Richard—"Now is the winter of our discontent"  
Colonel—"Made glorious summer"  
Richard—"By this sun"  
Colonel—"Of York."  
Richard—"And all the clouds that lowered o'er our house,"  
Colonel—"In the deep bosom"  
Richard—"Of the ocean"  
Colonel—"Buried."  
Richard—"If the Colonel don't stop, the performance can't proceed."  
Colonel—"Well, you said 'the clouds had lowered o'er your house'—I'll help you raise 'em up,"  
Richard—"Then I must go on under difficulties."  
Colonel—"I paid for a front seat, and I should like to see the clouds go up."  
Richard vamped, and the Colonel endeavored to do up "Fisher's Hornpipe."

A genteel-looking young gentleman, dressed in black, of the name of Hamlet, next appeared on the stage. It seems that Mr. Hamlet and the Colonel had been formerly acquainted. They recognized each other immediately, and, as old friends should do, endeavored to assist each other. The scene began thus:

Hamlet—"To be or"  
Colonel—"Not to be,"  
Hamlet—"That is"  
Colonel—"The question."  
Hamlet—"Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer"  
Colonel—"I've heard him in California."  
Hamlet—"The stings and arrows of"  
Colonel—"Outrageous fortune,"  
Hamlet—"Or take up arms against a sea of troubles, and by opposing"  
Colonel—"End 'em."

Here the Colonel began to look as if he meant it, Hamlet laughed very dryly, the curtains closed, the audience encored the Colonel, and he concluded the soliloquy in a manner suited to the occasion.

Next appeared Macbeth, who had also been at one time in California, for the Colonel knew him:  
Macbeth—"Is this a dagger I see before me,"  
Colonel—"I guess you don't see no dagger."  
Macbeth—"With the handle toward my hand? Come, let me clutch thee!"  
Colonel—"Well, why don't you catch it?"  
Macbeth—"I see thee still, and yet I have thee not!"

Colonel—"I should like to see you catch it!"  
Macbeth—"Art thou not, fatal vision, sensible to feeling as to sight,"  
Colonel—"I paid for a front seat, and I should like to see you catch it!"  
Macbeth—"Or art thou but a dagger of the mind?"  
Colonel—"Well, you said you'd catch it; but I don't see that you've got it."

And Mr. Macbeth continued to say that when the (old cathedral) bell tolled, he would call upon a certain Mr. Duncan; and the Colonel continued to insist that he had paid for a front seat, and was bound to keep it until the end of the performance.

The Colonel played his part most admirably, and vindicated the histrionic abilities of Young America in a manner so well appreciated by the audience that they kept up a continual uproar of applause. It is difficult to tell which of the gentlemen was the better performer; but Bricks is strongly inclined to yield the palm to the Colonel. He is a star of the first magnitude. Nor are his talents adapted exclusively to the heavier parts, for some one attempted to dance a hornpipe, but the Colonel "knocked the spots" off him in less than a minute by taking a few steps of a jig. He received repeated calls before the curtain; and

when, at the conclusion, he addressed the audience, their enthusiasm knew no bounds.

Thus ended the first American theatrical performance in the capital of Nicaragua.

### FROM EUROPE.

#### BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

(From Daily News, August 15.)

The Bay Islands, until their recent erection into a separate colony or settlement, all through the recent English despatches, have been treated by Great Britain as dependencies of Belize, and no other claim has ever been set up. Yet this claim, it now appears, from the letter of Sir George Grey was undreamt of in 1836, six years after the seizure of the island of Ruatan by Colonel Macdonald, the superintendent at Belize. The letter, which is annexed, is the clearest definition that could be desired of the boundaries of the British possessions on the coast of Honduras:

"SIR—I am directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst, inquiring, on behalf of the Eastern Coast of Central America Company, 'what are the boundaries claimed by his Majesty's government for British Honduras or Belize,' and I am to acquaint you, in answer, that the territory claimed by the British crown, as belonging to the British settlements in the Bay of Honduras, extends from the river Hondo on the north to the river Sarstoon on the south, and as far west as Garbutt's Falls on the river Belize, and a line parallel to strike on the river Hondoo on the north and the river Sarstoon on the south. The British crown claims also the waters, islands and cays lying between the coast defined and the meridian of the easternmost point of Lighthouse Reef. I am, at the same time, to warn you that the greater part of the territory in question has never been the subject of actual survey, and that parties who should assume the topography of the remoter tracts, and especially the course of the rivers, upon the authority of maps, would in all probability be led into error. I have, &c.

GEORGE GREY.

Downing Street, 23d November, 1836."

Now, the Bay Islands are situate sixty miles to the eastward of the meridian of Lighthouse reef, and consequently are, by the showing of the British government, not within "the territory claimed by the British crown as belonging to the British settlements in the Bay of Honduras." And if not then included within such territory, how have they since become so? That is the question.

The London Daily News, speaking upon Central American affairs, in anticipation of a speedy settlement of the questions which have of late excited the attention of England and the United States, says:

The real question ought not to be one of antiquarian research, whether Belize did or did not belong to the viceroyalty of Yucatan, and whether Bay Islands were or were not dependencies of Belize. The world and its affairs are past such inquiries. The inquiry which all mankind is concerned in is, how to get a neutral and a free route made across Central America. The best contribution England can at present make towards its solution is to hand the Bay Islands, on terms compatible with its honor, and the protection, safety and good government of those who have on British instigation settled there, over to the State of Honduras; Honduras, on its part, giving to England guarantees in respect of their population, and in respect to the neutrality and freedom of the railway, to promote which England makes so substantial a contribution. That route once accomplished and constructed, and Greytown established as a free port and independent republic, under the protection of the maritime powers, England will have done more to promote and extend the commerce and civilization of the world than she could by pertinaciously defending a defective title at Ruatan, or obstinately adhering to an obsolete protectorate over Mosquitia.

The London Herald grows wrath upon the settlement of the Central American question, and thus discourseth:

Our exemplary Government have actually made a present of the Central American question to the United States, and surrendered to the threats and bluster of President Pierce and his colleagues the undoubted rights and certainties of the possessions of the British Crown. It has actually been resolved to abandon the protectorate of the Mosquito Indians, or to render it completely nominal, and so deliver over that unhappy race to the tender mercies of Walker and the Nicaraguans—to submit to such a "rectification" of the boundary of the Belize as shall suit the views of the American Government, and to surrender the island of Ruatan (perhaps also the other Bay Islands) to the Republic of Honduras. Such, we may inform our readers, is the simple and very creditable manner in which Lord Palmerston's Government has settled the very serious questions involved in our recent dangerous dispute.

COURT-MARTIAL.—A general court-martial convened in this city on Wednesday morning. The following officers composed the court: Capt. Geo. W. Leonard, Capt. R. A. Johnston, Capt. Chas. A. Walters, Capt. H. Russel, Capt. Grant, 1st Lieut. R. A. Latimer, and 1st Lieut. R. P. Gardner. Assistant Judge Advocate M. A. Frazer acted as Judge Advocate General on the occasion.

[OFFICIAL.]

## RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

### NAVY OF NICARAGUA.

ARTICLE 1. The commanders of all ships and vessels of war belonging to the navy, are strictly enjoined and required to show in themselves a good sample of virtue, honor, patriotism, and subordination; and be vigilant in inspecting the conduct of all such as are placed under their command, and to guard against and suppress all dissolute and immoral practices, and to correct all such as are guilty of them, according to the usage of sea service.

ART. 2. Any officer or other person in the navy, who shall be guilty of oppression, cruelty, fraud, profane swearing, drunkenness, or any other scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals, shall, if an officer, be cashiered; or suffer such other punishment as a court martial shall adjudge; if a private, he shall suffer solitary confinement not exceeding twelve days; but if the offense require severer punishment, he shall be tried by a court martial, and suffer such punishment as said court shall inflict.

ART. 3. Every commander, or other officer, who shall, upon signal for battle, or on the probability of an engagement, neglect to clear his ship for action, or shall not use his utmost exertions to bring his ship to battle, or shall fail to encourage in his own person his inferior officers and men to fight courageously, such offender shall suffer death or such other punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge; or any officer neglecting on sight of any vessel or vessels of an enemy to clear his ship for action, shall suffer such punishment as a court martial shall adjudge; and if any person in the navy shall treacherously yield, or pusillanimously cry for quarters, he shall suffer death on conviction therefor by a general court-martial.

ART. 4. Every officer or private who shall not properly observe the orders of his commanding officer, or shall not use his utmost exertions to carry them into execution, when ordered to prepare for, join in, or when actually engaged in battle, or shall at such time basely desert his duty or station, either then or while in sight of an enemy, or shall induce others to do so—every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof by a general court-martial, suffer death, or such other punishment as the said court shall adjudge.

ART. 5. Every officer or private who shall, through cowardice, negligence or disaffection, in time of action, withdraw from, or keep out of battle, or shall not do his utmost endeavor to afford relief to ships belonging to Nicaragua, every such offender shall, on conviction thereof by a general court-martial, suffer death, or such other punishment as the said court shall adjudge.

ART. 6. The commanding officer of every ship or vessel in the navy, who shall capture, or seize upon any vessel as a prize, shall carefully preserve all the papers and writings found on board, and transmit them unmutated to the Commander-in-Chief, or agent appointed to receive them; together with a complete list of the officers and men entitled to a share of the capture, inserting therein the quality of every person rating, on pain of forfeiting his whole share of the prize money resulting from such capture, and suffering such further punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge.

ART. 7. No person in the navy shall take out of a prize, or vessel seized as a prize, any money, plate, goods, or any part of her rigging, unless it be for the better preservation thereof, or absolutely necessary for the use of any of the vessels of Nicaragua, before the same shall be adjudged lawful prizes by a competent court; but the whole, without fraud, concealment, or embezzlement, shall be brought in, and judgment passed thereon, upon pain that every person offending herein, shall forfeit his share of capture, and suffer such further punishment as a court-martial or the court of admiralty in which the prize is adjudged, shall impose.

ART. 8. No person in the navy shall strip of their clothes, or pillage, or in any manner maltreat persons taken on board a prize, on pain of such punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge.

ART. 9. No person in the navy shall give, hold, or entertain any intercourse or intelligence to or with any enemy or rebel, without leave from the President of Nicaragua, the head of the Naval Department, the commander-in-chief of the fleet, or the commander of the squadron, or, in case of a vessel acting singly, from his commanding officer, on pain of death, or such other punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge.

ART. 10. If any letter or message from an enemy or rebel, be conveyed to any officer or private of the navy, and he shall not, within twelve hours, make the same known, having opportunity so to do, to his superior or commanding officer; or if any officer commanding a ship or vessel, being acquainted therewith, shall not, with all convenient speed, reveal the same to the commander-in-chief of the fleet, commander of a squadron, or other proper officer whose duty it may be to take cognizance thereof, every such offender shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge.

ART. 11. Spies, and all persons who shall come or be found in the capacity of spies, who shall bring or deliver any seducing letter or message from an enemy or rebel, or endeavor to corrupt any person in the navy to betray his trust, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge.

ART. 12. If any person in the navy shall make, or attempt to make, any mutinous assembly, he shall on conviction therefor by a court-martial, suffer death; and if any person as aforesaid, shall utter any seditious or mutinous words, or shall

conceal or connive at any mutinous or seditious practices, or shall treat with contempt his superior, officer, being in the execution of his office, or being witness to any mutiny or sedition, shall not do his utmost to suppress it, he shall be punished at the discretion of a court-martial.

ART. 13. No officer or private in the navy shall disobey the lawful orders of his superior officer, or strike him, or draw, or offer to draw, or raise any weapon against him, while in the execution of the duties of his office, on pain of death, or such other punishment as a court-martial shall inflict.

ART. 14. No person in the navy shall quarrel with any other person in the navy, nor use provoking or reproachful words, gestures or menaces, on pain of such punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge.

ART. 15. If any person in the navy shall desert to an enemy, or rebel, he shall suffer death.

ART. 16. If any person in the navy shall desert, or shall entice others to desert, he shall suffer death, or such other punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge; and if any officer, or other persons belonging to the navy, shall receive or entertain any deserter from any other vessel of the navy, knowing him to be such, and shall not, with all convenient speed, give notice of such deserter to the commander of the vessel to which he belongs, or to the commander-in-chief, or to the commander of the squadron, he shall, on conviction thereof, be cashiered, or be punished at the discretion of a court-martial. All offences committed by persons belonging to the navy while on shore, shall be punished in the same manner as if they had been committed at sea.

ART. 17. If any person in the navy shall knowingly make or sign, or shall aid, abet, direct, or procure the making or signing of any false muster, or shall execute, or attempt, or countenance any fraud against Nicaragua, he shall, on conviction, be cashiered, and rendered forever incapable of any future employment in the service of Nicaragua, and shall forfeit all the pay and subsistence due him, and suffer such other punishment as a court-martial shall inflict.

ART. 18. If any officer or other persons in the navy, through inattention, negligence, or any other fault, suffer any vessel of the navy to be stranded, or run upon rocks or shoals, or hazarded, he shall suffer such punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge.

ART. 19. If any person in the navy, sleeps upon his watch or negligently performs the duty assigned him, or leave his station before regularly relieved, he shall suffer death, or such punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge; or if the offender be a private, he may, at the discretion of the captain, be put in irons not exceeding twelve days.

ART. 20. The crime of murder, when committed by any officer, seaman, or marine, belonging to any public ship or vessel of Nicaragua, without the territorial jurisdiction of the same, may be punished with death by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 21. The officers and privates of every ship or vessel appointed as convoy to merchant or other vessels, shall diligently and faithfully discharge the duties of their appointments, nor shall they demand or exact any compensation for their services, nor maltreat any of the officers or crews of such merchants or other vessels, on pain of making such reparation as a court of admiralty may award, and of suffering such further punishment as a court may adjudge.

ART. 22. If any commander, or other officer, receive, or permit to be received, on board his vessel any goods or merchandise other than for the sole use of his vessel, except gold, silver, or jewels, and except the goods or merchandise of vessel which may be in distress, or shipwrecked, or in imminent danger of being shipwrecked, in order to preserve them to their owners, without orders from the President of Nicaragua or the Navy Department, he shall, on conviction thereof, be cashiered, and be incapacitated, forever afterward, for any place or office in the navy.

ART. 23. If any person in the navy waste, embezzle, or fraudulently buy, sell, or receive any munitions, provisions, or other public stores; or if any officer or other person knowingly permit, through design, negligence, or inattention, any such waste embezzlement, sale, or receipt, every such person shall forfeit all the pay and subsistence then due him, and suffer such further punishment as a court-martial shall direct.

ART. 24. If any person in the navy unlawfully set fire to, or burn any kind of public property not then in the possession of an enemy, pirate, or rebel, he shall suffer death. And if any person in any other manner destroy such property, or shall not use his best exertions to prevent the destruction thereof by others, he shall be punished at the discretion of a court-martial.

ART. 25. Any theft not exceeding \$20, may be punished at the discretion of the captain, and above that sum as a court-martial shall direct.

ART. 26. If any person in the navy, when on shore, plunder, abuse, or maltreat any inhabitant, or injure his property in any way, he shall suffer such punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge.

ART. 27. Every person in the navy shall use his utmost exertions to detect, apprehend, and bring to punishment all offenders, and shall at all times aid and assist all persons appointed for this purpose, on pain of such punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge.

ART. 28. Each commanding officer shall, whenever a seaman enters on board, cause an accurate entry to be made in the ship's books of his name, time and term of his service; and before sailing transmit to the secretary of the navy a complete list or muster-roll of the officers and men under his command, with the date of their entering

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

**NEW PRINTING PRESS.**—Mr. Merwin Davis, of New York, has invented a new printing press, expeditious in its operation, and of cheap cost. The bed of the press, which is fast, is mounted on a strong column, oscillating form, fixed bearings through the intervention of a crank and connecting rod. The bed consequently moves in a circular path. By this arrangement the necessity of a "track" for the bed is obviated, and a considerable amount of friction is avoided. The bed being counterbalanced, its momentum is overcome without jar or unsteadiness. The impression is produced by the segment of a cylinder, which also oscillates from a fixed point. In printing, the cylindrical surface of the segment and the plain or flat surface of the bed move forward in concert, being geared together to prevent slurring; but they disengage on the completion of the impression, and permit the segment to return, with the printed sheet, to its starting point in advance of the bed, which moves forward until the whole form has passed under the inking rollers.

**G. H. WINES & CO'S.**  
**NEW YORK, N. ORLEANS**  
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**EXPRESS!**

MESSRS. G. H. WINES & CO. are now prepared to do a general express business, carrying freight, parcels, valuables, letters, (make collection, &c.,) to and from all the principle cities and towns in the United States and Nicaragua. All business entrusted to their care will be attended to with promptness and despatch.  
 Office in the Post-Office Building.  
 G. M. HINKLEY, Agent.  
 Granada, October 4, 1856.

**GENERAL AUCTION, BROKERAGE AND COMMISSION HOUSE.**

G. M. HINKLEY has recently established himself in this city for the purpose of doing a General Commission Business. From his long experience in the forwarding and commission business on the Isthmus of Panama, and in the brokerage and real estate business in the city of New York, he solicits patronage from the public with full confidence of giving satisfaction.  
 Office in the Post-Office Building.  
 Granada, October 4, 1856.

**David Israng,**

**OFFERS FOR SALE** at his place, San Sebastian Street, one house above G. Ph. Beachor's store:  
 Flour, White-sugar, Candles, Mackerels, Olive Oil, Cognac, Wolf'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

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**COMMISSIONER'S SALE.**

PURSUANT to an order issued by the Board of Commissioners, I will, on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1857, offer the following inventoried property for sale at public auction, on the Plaza in the city of Granada.

Terms—Cash or Military Script.

The sale will continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of.

Parties desirous of seeing the property and examining for themselves will be furnished with horses and guides by application at my office.

Class of Property.	Name of Estates.	Property of	Remarks.	Value.
Hacienda de Cacao,	Rosario,	José Antonio Lopez,	Trees in full bearing,	\$14.000
Do. do.	Candelaria,	Do.	Young trees,	10.000
Do. Cattle,	Las Cruz,	Do.	.....	1.500
House in Rivas,	.....	Do.	A row of six stores,	10.000
Hacienda de Cacao and Indigo,	Pital,	Juan José Ruiz,	.....	8.000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Paraizo,	Do.	.....	14.000
Do. Indigo,	Jesus Maria,	Do.	.....	1.500
House in Rivas,	.....	Do.	Large adobe,	8.000
Hacienda de Cacao,	San Francisco,	José J. Arguello Arce	.....	18.000
Do. do.	.....	Do.	Abandoned estate,	600
House in Granada,	.....	Do.	.....	5.000
Hacienda de Cacao,	.....	Yndilacio Maleaño,	.....	21.000
House in Granada,	.....	Do.	.....	10.000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Pital,	Francisco Guerra,	.....	18.000
House and lot in Rivas,	.....	Do.	.....	2.000
Houses in Rivas,	.....	Do.	Row partially burnt.	10.000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Santa Fé,	José M. Maleaño,	.....	18.000
Cattle Estate,	Juan Davila,	Do.	.....	5.000
House in Rivas,	.....	Do.	Long row,	7.000
Hacienda de Cacao,	.....	Felipe & S. Saenz,	Near Tolo—some wild lands,	3.000
Do. do.	El Viejo,	Clemente Santos,	Old estate, near Rivas,	1.000
House in Rivas,	.....	Do.	Large adobe,	10.000
House and property in San Juan del Sur,	.....	Felipe Aviles,	.....	8.000
Hacienda de Cacao,	.....	Do.	With wild lands,	.....
Do. do.	Salitre,	F. & E. Carazo.	.....	27.000
3 Haciendas de Cacao,	Jocote—LaGalpa,	D. Lopez & B. Darce,	.....	7.000
Hacienda de Cacao,	David,	R. & José Caracas,	Two-thirds of the estate,	2.500
Do. do.	.....	P. Rivas & family,	.....	8.000
Do. do.	Esperanza,	José Alfaro,	Containing 150 acres,	2.000
Do. do.	Chitala,	Do.	.....	1.500
House in Rivas,	.....	Juan Agilar,	.....	10.000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Palmar,	Pablo Torres,	.....	4.000
Do. do.	Palmar,	.....	.....	2.000
House in Rivas,	.....	C. Bustos & family.	Near St. George,	3.000
Do. do.	.....	Do. do.	.....	2.000
Hacienda de Cacao,	.....	DeCerde & family	.....	2.500
Do. do.	Javia,	Do. do.	.....	500
House in Rivas,	.....	R. Paiz & family.	.....	1.200
Cattle Estate,	Las Lajas,	Do. do.	On the Plaza,	2.000
House in Rivas,	.....	Do. do.	Do.	1.200
Do. do.	.....	Do. do.	Shed,	400
Cattle Estate,	Mercedes,	Inocente Huete.	.....	5.000
Sugar Estate and Aguardiente Distillery near Rivas,	.....	Pedro Chamorro,	.....	10.000
House in Rivas,	.....	Do. do.	.....	500
Sugar Estate near Inotapec,	.....	Do. do.	.....	1.200
Hacienda de Cacao,	Mercedes,	Pedro Joaquin,	Sold,	50.000
Do. do.	Agua Agria,	Dionicia Fernando,	.....	8.000
House in Granada,	.....	Chamorro & family,	.....	8.000
Cattle Estate,	Jesus Maria,	Do. do.	2,000 cattle, 300 horses,	12.000
Do. do.	St. Rosa,	Do. do.	2,500 cattle, 300 horses,	15.000
Hacienda de Cacao,	.....	Fulgencia Vega,	.....	18.000
House in Granada,	.....	Do.	.....	15.000
Stock Ranch,	St. Jeronimo,	Do.	1,500 cattle, 500 horses,	15.000
House in Granada,	.....	Do.	Guadalupe street,	4.000
Do. do.	.....	Do.	Do.	1.500
Do. do.	.....	Nicacio del Castillo,	.....	3.000
Coffee Estate,	.....	Do.	Near Malaco,	4.000
House in Granada,	.....	Antonio Barbareno,	.....	5.000
Stock Ranch,	El Palacio,	Do.	600 cattle, 100 horses,	4.400
Plantain Walk,	.....	Do.	Near Granada,	1.000
House in Granada,	.....	José Maria Estrada,	.....	2.800
Plantain Walk,	.....	Do.	Near Granada,	200
House in Masaya,	.....	Lino Ce ar,	400 cattle, 50 horses,	4.000
Stock Ranch,	Caracol,	Do.	Near San Roque,	3.000
House in Granada,	.....	Luis Montiel,	.....	6.000
Plantain Walk,	.....	Do.	Near Vegas,	500
House in Granada,	.....	Narciso Espinoza,	.....	4.500
3 Houses in Granada,	.....	Maria Luisa Horan,	.....	5.000
House in Granada,	.....	José Ubaou,	.....	5.000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Malaco,	Do.	.....	4.000
House in Granada,	.....	Rosario Vivas,	Granada Hotel,	9.000
Do. do.	.....	Do.	.....	2.000
Do. do.	.....	Ponciano Coral,	.....	4.000
Do. do.	.....	Pelar Marengo,	.....	4.300
Do. do.	.....	Do.	.....	2.000
Stock Ranch,	Carreta,	Do.	1,500 cattle, 200 horses,	11.000
Hacienda de Cacao,	.....	Do.	At Malaco,	1.000
House in Granada,	.....	Fernando Cuzman,	.....	8.000
Stock Ranch,	St. Teresa,	Do.	1,500 cattle, 300 horses,	12.000
House in Granada,	.....	Joaquina Horan,	.....	6.000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Malaco,	Do.	.....	3.000
House in Granada,	.....	Pedro Sequerra,	.....	1.500
Houses in Granada,	.....	Yrena Horan,	.....	1.000
Hacienda de Cacao,	.....	Heirs of J. L. Sandoval	.....	10.000
Stock Ranch,	Remates,	Felipe Cabezas,	1,500 cattle,	9.000
House in Granada,	.....	Miguel Gutierrez,	.....	3.000
Stock Ranch,	San Pablo,	Do.	500 cattle,	4.000
Do. do.	Merced,	L. Selayo & D. Lejarsa,	2,500 cattle, 400 horses,	20.000
Do. do.	Chilamatillo,	Leandro Selayo,	600 cattle, 50 horses,	5.000
House in Granada,	.....	Dolores Lejarsa,	.....	6.000
Stock Ranch,	Quebrada Honda,	Do.	.....	.....
Do. do.	Ostquito,	Do.	2,500 cattle, 200 horses,	.....
Do. do.	San Jacinto,	Miguel Bolaños & Bros.	2,500 cattle, 500 horses,	17.000
Do. do.	San Francisco and Las Maderas,	Do.	500 cattle,	20.000
Do. do.	San Roque,	Avilez & Chamorro,	2,000 cattle, 200 horses,	00
House in Granada,	.....	Do.	6,000 cattle, 500 horses,	14.000
Stock Ranch,	San Blas,	Domingo Jarquin,	.....	41.000
Do. do.	Terrabona,	Manuel Alvarado,	700 cattle, 100 horses,	6.000
Do. do.	Corpus Christi,	Manuel Garcia,	500 cattle, 100 horses,	5.000
Do. do.	San Antonio,	Timoteo Lacayo,	600 cattle, 100 horses,	4.500
House in Granada,	.....	Clito Mayorga,	800 cattle, 50 horses,	4.500
.....	.....	.....	.....	3.300

T O T A L ..... \$753.000

Together with forty or fifty Farms, Houses, &c., in the Department of Rivas, valued at from three hundred to one thousand dollars.

A large portion of the above property is situated within six hours ride of San Juan del Sur, Virgin Bay, Rivas, San Gorgé, Nandaime and Deriomo, and the remainder in Granada and Chontales.

**JOHN MYLARD, MARSHAL.**

**Parte Española.**

**Sábado, Octubre 4 de 1856.**

SE PUBLICARA

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REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA,

SECRETARIA DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES.

Granada, Setiembre 27, de 1856.

Señor Prefecto de

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

El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes

Conciderando que el tratado de amistad, comercio y navegacion hecho en Granada el dia 20. de Junio del año de 1855, requiere que las de bidas ratificaciones sean canjeadas en la Ciudad de Washington dentro del término de dies y ocho meses despues de firmado; por tanto en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º Se ratifica y establece por este decreto, en todas sus condiciones el tratado de amistad, comercio y navegacion hecho en Granada el dia 20. de Junio del año de 1855, entre Nicaragua y los EE. UU. de América.

Art. 2.º Se autoriza al Sr. John P. Heiss, ciudadano debidamente naturalizado de esta República, para el canje de las ratificaciones de la misma de parte de Nicaragua conforme á las condiciones que oestablece el art. 17. de dicho tratado.

Art. 3.º Comuniquese á quienes correspondan—Dado en Granada á los 27. dias del mes de Setiembre de 1856. Guillermo Walker.—Al Señor Secretario de Estado en el despacho de relaciones exteriores, Ld. don F. Ferrer

De suprema órden lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia y demas efectos esperando recibo su atento servirder.  
**FERRER.**

*Historia del Estado de Niaragua, por el Obispo Don Pedro Agustin Morell en 1752.*

(CONTINUA.)

LEON.

La tarde pr. fin del dia 11, de Setiembre del año pp. llegué a esta Ciudad: fui recibido en ella con demostraciones públicas de veneracion y regocijo: todos los estados y moradores se esmeraron en obsequiarme: su patron y titular es Santiago y tenido dos asientos: el primero á la falda del Volcán y Cerro de Momotombo. La desgracada muerte acaecida al segundo Obispo Don. Fr. Antonio Valdivieso, el dia 16, de libro del año 1549, la redujo á estado tan calamitoso, que sus vecinos solo pensaron en abandonarla: repetidas veces acudieron por licencia a la Chancilleria de Guatemala, y siempre se les denegó: cansados pues de sufrir las plagas que llovan sobre ellos, se resolvieron sin este requisito á desamparar el terreno que ocupaban, y fijar el pié en otro, libre de los trabajos que experimentaban. Efectivamente, á los dos de Enero del año 1610. Salisron de aquel sitio, con el estandarte real enarbolado: Hevalvo Pedro de Munguia Mendioia, alferes mayor, que entonces era. Caminadas nueve leguas hacia el Ponienta, hicieron alto, y el alferes mayor instantaneamente á seguró su estandarte en un pié de Guacimo: alli se delineo la plaza, se sacaron calles, y la nueva poblacion comenzó á levantarse. Este es el segundo asiento en que la Ciudad de Leon ha permanecido hasta el presente.

A los 75 años de la nueva fundacion, los moradores de ella padeciéron otro golpé mucho mas terrible que todos los pasados: parece que los Yngléses fillibusteros tomaron tierra en el Estero de Da.

Paula: hallare en el mar del Sur á siete leguas de esta Ciudad, y fueron sentidos de uno de los dos hombres que atalallaban aquel Puerto: paso aceleradamente á ella, á dar la noticia: y en ves de ser creído, se le arrestó y aun se pensaba en azotarle con publicidad. Esto Sucedió la mañana del 21, de mes de Agosto del año de 1685. Presto se desengañaron los incredulos; por que á las once del mismo dia el enemigo se entró en la plaza: su arribo fué tan subitaneo que no hubo mas tiempo que de tocarse la caja por la suegra del capitán. Al eco se juntaron cincuenta hombres con tal desmayo, que apenas fueron acometidos, cuando los cuarenta y nueve se entregaron á la fuga; el restante hizo su deber, hasta que, despues de muchas heridas fué aprisionado. El enemigo saqueó á la ciudad y redujo á cenizas la catedral, convento de la Merced, el hospital y muchas casas principales. Retiróse en fin, sin mas perdida que la de un hombre, que cayó en manos de los nuestros.

Estos se aplicaron con prontitud á la resdificacion de las casas sobre el mismo terreno. En la mayor parte es llano, y en algunas tiene sus quiebras que los degracian. Los pantanos en tiempo de agua y el polco en el de seco fastidian lo bastante: el clima es seco, y tan calido en el verano, que desde el medio dia hasta las doce de la noche, corre un ambiente que huele á fuego: atribuyese no solo altura en que se halla; sino tambien á tres volcanes que son, el ya mencionado Momotombo, el de Felicia y el del Viejo: el primero como á nueve leguas al Oriente, el segundo á tres al norte, y el tercero á once hacia el occidente. El resto de las demas horas dá sus treguas parespúrar. Siempre sin embargo, la incomodidad que se padece es grande: por este motivo se necesita de discreta precaucion para aplicarse á los papeles y estudio; el que ecede en algun modo, presto siente el golpe de la salud, arroja sangre por la boca, y queda inhabilitado para toda la vida. Los truenos y rayos en el invierno eran tan continuos y terribles, que no habia valor para resistirlos: pretendérse que de dos años á esta parte, han escaseado y depuesto su furor. Yo á lo menos no he experimentado tempestad, que esceda los terminos de comun. Los terrenos en fin, se explican á veces con tal impetu y duracion que muchos dejan las habitaciones, y se retiran á los que forman de paja llamadas galeras. Estas tachas tan gravosas se hacen tolerables con las provisiones de boca, que son abundantes y baratas. Las aguas tambien delgadas y provechosas: el Cielo despejado y alegre, y por ultimo, el temple en medio de sus pensiones es tan saludable, que se halla autorizado de muchas canas y edades muy avanzadas.

La poblacion se compone de nueve Iglesias, es á saber: la Catedral, San Francisco la Merced, San Juan de Dios, San Juan, San Nicolas, el Calvario, San Sebastian y San Felipe. Hay Palacio Episcopal, Colejio Seminario, casa de ayuntamientos, contadurias, sala de armas y de particulares.

La Catedral ocupa la cuadra Oriental de la plaza mayor, su fachada es vistosa, y promete mas de lo que encierra: comienza pr. la torre que cae al lado izquierdo, siguen despues las fabricas de la misma Iglesia y sagrario, aquella queda en el medio, y esta cae hacia la mano derecha, todas con tan bella union y armonia que respiran gravedad y hermosura; súbese á ellas pr. tres gradas de ladrillos, y estos continúan cubriendo el suelo hasta la misma pared. La elevacion y latitud, de la torre es mediana, adornanla 5. campanas grandes y pequeñas de buen sonido, con un reloj de horas y medias, que se oye en toda la ciudad: hallase rajada la frente Oriental, y sin su antiguo lucimiento; á causa de que un rayo la maltrato, dando con el chapitel en tierra. La Catedral debe su construccion al prisionero que se le tomó al inglés el año de 1685: consta de tres naves, con paredes de cal y canto y arqueria de ladrillo: el techo es de madera y teja: por la parte interior está pintado de diversos colores y sembrado de estrellas doradas: el mismo ornato tienen las molduras de las llaves y soleras, las armas pontificias y reales y una efigie de Santiago, situadas en el arco toral del coro: este tambien gosa del propio distintivo sobre madera tallada: es muy reducido y no guarda reglas: un ornato

pequeño cae encima de él hacia el lado derecho. La longitud de la Iglesia de Oriente á Poniente se compone de 57. varas, su latitud de norte á Sur de 22. y la altura de nueve y media, en ella hay tres altares, que son el mayor y colaterales: diez en cinco capillas que la circumbalan; sus títulos: las Animas, Concepcion, Carmen, Rosario y Sagrario: todas juntas con la del bautisterio y sacristia, que pr. ahora sirve de sala capitular, se comunican pr. las naves. La del Rosario tiene un retablo nuevo dorado, con su púlpito, puerta al cementerio; y la capacidad que basta para poderse celebrar en ella las festividades de su obligacion. La del Sagrario es de ladrillo cal y canto, con su cañon y media naranja, pintada y dorada pr. dentro: el retablo ocupa el frente que cae á él: consta de tres cuerpos, y en ellos hay doce efigies y pinturas de Santos: á las espaldas queda la Sacristia algo pequeña: esclusa esta, consta la capilla de 22. varas de largo, ocho y media de ancho, y once y media de alto: el de la media naranja se estenderá hasta diez y seis: tiene tambien puerta á la plaza, su púlpito y tres altares. En conclusion se una pieza tan primorosa pr. su fabrica y amplitud, que la Catedral mas seria, se desdenaria de tenerla á su lado. Solo esta Capilla y la del Rosario merecen atencion; todo lo demas compasion extrema: en cualquiera parte que se registre, no se encuentra otra cosa que indecencias y faltas, aun de lo mas preciso, que sobra en las parroquias. En efecto sus escaseses son tales, que necesita de todo para remediarse.

La cauza de ellos no es otra, que el deseo que se tuvo hacia su mayor adelantamiento. Contemplóse, que la Catedral padecia el defecto de ser algo obscura: que el presbiterio, sobre esta tacha, tenia la de su estrecheces, con dos ambonces de madera y talladores, las sillas de los Ministros, que dificilmente las manejan los que sirven al altar, y finalmente que lo numeroso del pueblo pedia de justicia otro templo mas espacioso: no sé, sin embargo si le encontrarian con la particularidad tan apreciable que goza al presente: en el dilatado espacio de 67. años, que se numeraron desde su fundacion, ha permanecido indemne contra la furia de los terremotos: con ellos las Iglesias restantes del obispado, ó han venido á tierra, ó han padecido ruinas. Solo la Catedral de Leon se ha libertado de estos estragos. Deliberóse la construccion de otra mas primorosa y capaz: un maestro mayor de arquitectura, fué conducido para la fabrica de ella. El primer paso que se dió, fué a razar enteramente la Capilla del Sr. Crucificado y sacristia, que estaba sucesivamente unida á la tersera de la mayor, comunicabanse con ella y entre si constaban de 14. varas de longitud, añadidas estas á las 57. que han quedado se componia entonces su total de 71. varas. Sobre estas ruinas se tiraron unas lineas muy desproporcionadas: haciese preciso derribar el cuerpo principal, naves y Capillas, tocando tambien alguna parte de la del sagrario: en una palabra, era necesario perder todo lo hecho, que importaría mas de cien mil pesos, y costear otro edificio tan vasto, que hasta doscientos mil se consumirían en perfeccionarlo: los fondos efectivos para la practica de esta idea se redujeron á seis mil pesos que la Iglesia tenia: despues en virtud de real proviscio, se le adjudicaron los escusados, noveno y medio de las parroquias de Cartago, Granada, Segovia y Realejo: todo lo referido y demas caudales de fabrica se han invertido desde el año de 47. en esta obra: el primer cuidado era promoverla, sin atender ni aun á cojer las goteras: por este motivo, en fin se alla la Iglesia desnuda y necesitada de un todo.

Las de san Francisco y la Merced son de tres naves, techos de teja y de mediana capacidad: la primera tiene seis altares, y la segunda cuatro: sus coros altos, sacristias, claustros, celdas y oficinas bajas de la misma materia, correspondientes á seis ú ocho religiosos que por lo ordinario las habitan; todas se hayan necesitadas de reparo, y sin caudales suficientes para esponder y adornar algunos de los altares, que no están con la decencia devida. Las campanas se hallan sobre la portería y coro. La de san Juan de Dios es muy baja, pequeña y maltratada; tiene tres altares pobres, en lo interior una sala nueva, en

que existen cuatro ó cinco pobres: las demas oficinas son pocas, estrechas y tan desrotadas, que en todas llueve: hasta la del prior, que es el unico religioso, que hay, no se excepciona de este trabajo; las campanas caen sobre la portería. La de san Nicolas se compone de tres naves, la principal sobre horcones y hay tres altares. Las cuatro restantes son de un cuerpo con solo un altar que es el mayor: todas en fin son de adoves, carecen de torre y del ornato correspondiente para su decencia.

El Palacio Episcopal tiene su situacion en la esquina de la cuadra, que cae al lado derecho de la misma plaza: está contigua al sagrario, sin mas divicion que la calle es bajo, de adoves y teja, con dos balcones y cierto aire de respeto, que lo distingue de las demas casas: componese á 14. piezas: con algunas pinturas, mesas doséles, colchas de seda y hasta 60. sillas, bien tratadas. La sala principal y oratorio son las mayores, y de una capacidad bastante: las demas tienen la respectiva á sus destinos; en el numero de ellas está el refectorio; pero no las otras oficinas ordinarias para el servicio, todas salen á un claustro ancho y cuadrado, que comunica gran desahogo: en el centro tiene su jardin con una pila y diferentes flores, que recrean con svista: en el traspatio su coche y caballeriza: en efecto nada le falta para ser digna habitacion de un prelado, sino la renta con petente para el mayor adorno y subsistencia de esta maquina.

El seminario hace frente á la catedral y está en la esquina de la cuadra occidental de la misma plaza. Erigióse á los 15. de Diciembre de 1680. por el Obispo don F. Andres de las Navas y Quevedo, bajo del título y patrocinio de san Ramon Nonnato: su fabrica es de adoves y teja; su longitud, que corre de Oriente á Poniente de 72. varas; y su latitud de Norte á Sur de sesenta y media: en ellas hay 11. piezas, á saber; un oratorio, sala y cuarto del rector; cinco para los Colegiales, y las tres restantes para oficinas; todas estrechas, y tan maltratadas algunas, que para mantenerlas en pié, se ha hecho preciso el apuntarlas. Tiene un rector sin renta, maestro de gramatica y Catedratico de moral con 200. pesos cada uno, pagaderos de la mal caja; y ocho colegiales sin mas asistencia, que comida y cena, con algun escases: esta proviene, de que aquel Obispo fundador no agregó la contribucion á lo dispuesto por el Santo Concilio de Trento: lo que unicamente dispuso fué, que los Curas de la Diócesis pagasen cada año; unos á diez pesos, y otros á doce: hizosele merced de 200. pesos de los tributos de Nindirí, y el total de uno y otro ramo 580. pesos cuatro reales. No bastante para la mantencion de los pocos individuos que existen en él, y mucho menos para el reparo de las fabricas y demas cosas necesarias para su servicio y ornato. La cuarta episcopal y capitular, con los restantes beneficios y capellanias quedaron sin pencion alguna, y de este modo han permanecido: en suma, el colejio solamente lo ha sido en el nombre; y por este motivo ha rendido poca utilidad á la Catedral, á la Provincia y á la juventud: prueba mas convincente de todo lo referido es, que los que quieren apobechar en las letras se vén precisados á abandonar sus casas, y hacer costos acesi-vos para ir á Guatemala, que dista 260. leguas, en solicitud de estudios formales.

FRANCIA.—Luis Napoleon trata de hacer nombrar regenta de su hijo á la Emperatriz. El proyecto de ley se remitió al Senado, que lo discutíó en sesion secreta.

En él se ordena que á la muerte del Emperador suba al trono la Emperatriz y gobierne con anuencia de un Consejo de Regencia compuesto de las personas que designará el Emperador en un pliego sellado. Los diarios del gobierno están discutiendo el proyecto.

A última hora (junio 21) dicen de París que el Monitor contiene un decreto creando un estado mayor especial para la inspeccion del ejército y el comisario. Tambien publica el proyecto de regencia del Senado. Dice que la Emperatriz será regenta y tutora de su hijo durante su menor edad, pero no podrá contraer segundas nupcias durante la re-

gencia. En caso de muerte de la Emperatriz la regencia coresponderá al príncipe mas anciano de Francia y así á los demás príncipes en orden de sucesion hereditaria, y en último caso al consejo de regencia que elija el Senado.

Dos y medio millones de francos se habian reunido para el fondo de inundados.

#### AVISO.

Inventario de las propiedades embargadas sujetas á confiscacion, en virtud de la los decretos de 22. de Abril de 1856, y 16 de Julio del mismo año, por el infraescrito cuerpo de comisionados:

#### DEPARTAMENTO MERIDIONAL.

Juan Dias, Palos Negros, Hacienda de Cacao.  
Antonio Mairene, Casa y tierras.  
Juan Tardencia, Id.  
Francisco Segovia, Id.  
Jacinto Sárrreas, Id.  
Policarpo Selaya, Id.  
Francisco Rodriguez, Id.  
Teofor Rojas, Hacienda de Campo, lindando con tierras de las Lajas, de Don Rafael Pasoz.

#### DEPARTAMENTO DE GRANADA.

Dr. Francisco Barboerena, una casa.  
Estevan Sandino, Id.  
Santiago Morales, Id.  
Casa en San Juan del Sur:  
Juan Bazon, "Wilson Exchange."  
Haciendas de Campo en Chontales:  
Guapinolapa, una de Luis Montiel y Domingo Vega.  
Quimichapa, una de Luiza Chamorro y Fernando Sequierra.

J. de Jesus Flores, Hda. de Santa Lucía, en el Distrito de Tipitapa.  
Isidro Flores, Hacienda San José, Distrito de Tipitapa.  
Camilo Jarquin, casa en Tipitapa.

Todas las personas que tengan que reclamar algunas de las propiedades incluidas en el inventario de esta publicacion, están por ella misma, espresamente autorizadas para presentar sus reclamos por sí ó por apoderado Granada, con las pruebas competentes, ante el infraescrito cuerpo de comisionados y en su respectiva oficina, en la casa llamada Oriente, dentro del término de cuarenta dias contados desde la fecha, á fin de que presenten pruebas, si las tienen, en defensa de su causa, para que dichas propiedades no se vendan por cuenta de la República de Nicaragua.

W. K. ROGERS,  
JOHN H. MARSHALL,  
JOHN L. RICHMOND.  
Cuerpo Comisionados.  
John Mylard, Procurador.  
Domingo Selva, Escribano.

Granada, Setiembre 27 de 1856.

#### IMPORTANTE AVISO.

DEPARTAMENTO ORIENTAL,  
Granada, Setiembre 7 de 1856. }

La Oficina del archivero de títulos, hipotecas &c. para el Departamento Oriental de la República, se abrirá en la ciudad de Granada el lunes, el 8 de Setiembre de 1856.

Se requiere por decreto á todas las personas, que tengan tierras en dicho Departamento, que se presenten con sus títulos, dentro el término de seis meses de dicha fecha para que se archiven.

A. GILLIS.

#### OTRO DE IMPORTANCIA.

DEPARTAMENTO MERIDIONAL,  
Rivas, Setiembre 8 de 1856. }

La Oficina del archivero de títulos, hipotecas &c. para el Departamento Meridional de la República, se abrirá en la ciudad de Rivas el lunes, el 8 de Setiembre de 1856.

Se requiere por decreto á todas las personas, que tengan tierras en dicho Departamento, que se presenten con sus títulos, dentro del término de seis meses de dicha fecha para que se archiven.

AUGUSTUS H. WHEELER.

#### Tabar & Duffy.

ABOGADOS LICENCIADOS EN LEYES.  
Oficina en la casa del Nicaraguense.  
Ofresen sus servicios particularmente en asuntos contra el Gobierno.

**CONCLUDED FROM FIFTH PAGE.**

time, and terms of their service annexed; and shall cause similar lists to be made out on the first day of every second month, to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy as opportunities shall occur; accounting, in such lists or muster-rolls, for any casualties which may have taken place since the last list or muster-roll. He shall cause to be accurately minuted on the ship's books the names of, and times at which any deaths or desertions may occur, and, in case of death, shall take care that the purser secure all the property of the deceased, for the benefit of his legal representatives. He shall cause frequent inspections to be made into the condition of the provisions, and use every precaution for its preservation. He shall cause the rules for the government of the navy to be hung up in some public part of the ship, and read once a month to the ship's company. He shall cause a convenient place to be set apart for sick or disabled men, to which he shall have them removed, with their hammocks and bedding, when the surgeon shall so advise, and shall direct that some of the crew attend them, and keep the place clean; and if necessary, shall direct that cradles, and buckets with covers be made for their use. And when his crew is finally paid off, he shall attend in person, or appoint a proper officer, to see that justice be done to the men and to Nicaragua, in the settlement of the accounts. Any commanding officer offending herein, shall be punished at the discretion of a court-martial.

**ART. 29.** No commanding officer, shall, on his own authority, discharge a commissioned or warrant officer, nor strike, nor punish him, otherwise than by suspension or confinement; nor shall he of his own authority, inflict a punishment on any private beyond twelve days confinement, nor shall any officer who commands by accident, or in the absence of the commanding officer (except such commander be absent for a time by leave) order or inflict any other punishment than confinement, for which he shall account on the return of such absent commanding officer. Nor shall any commanding officer receive on board any petty officers or men turned over from any other vessel to him, unless each of such officers or men produce to him an account, signed by the captain and purser of the vessel from which they came, specifying the date of such officer's or man's entry, the period and terms of service, the sums paid, and the balance due him and the quality in which he was rated on board such ship. Nor shall any commanding officer, having received any petty officer or man as aforesaid, rate him in a lower or worse station than that in which he formerly served. Any commanding officer offending herein, shall be punished at the discretion of a court-martial.

**ART. 30.** Any master-at-arms, or other person of whom the duty of master-at-arms is required, who shall refuse to receive such prisoners as shall be committed to his charge, or having received shall suffer them to escape, or dismiss them without orders from proper authority, shall suffer in such prisoners' stead, or be punished otherwise at the discretion of a court-martial.

**ART. 31.** All crimes committed by persons belonging to the navy, which are not specified in the foregoing articles, shall be punished according to the laws and customs in such cases at sea.

**ART. 32.** Court-martial may be convened as often as the President of Nicaragua, the secretary of the navy, or the commander-in-chief of the fleet, or the commander of a squadron, while acting out of the Republic of Nicaragua, shall deem it necessary; but no general court-martial or court-martial shall consist of more than thirteen, nor less than five members; and as many officers shall be summoned on every such court as can be convened without injury to the service, so as not to exceed thirteen, and the senior officer shall always preside; the others ranking agreeably to the date of their commissions; and in no case where it can be avoided without injury to the service, shall more than one half the members, exclusive of the president, be junior to the officer to be tried.

**ART. 33.** Each member of the court, before proceeding to trial, shall take the following oath or affirmation, which the judge-advocate, or person officiating as such, is hereby authorized to administer:

"I, A. B., do swear (or affirm,) that I will truly try, without prejudice or partiality, the case now depending, according to the evidence which shall come before the court, the rules for the government of the navy and my own conscience; and that I will not by any means divulge or disclose the vote or opinion of any particular member of court, unless required so to do before a court of justice in due course of law."

This oath or affirmation being duly administered, the president is authorized and required to administer the following oath or affirmation to the judge-advocate, or person officiating as such:

"I, A. B., do swear, (or affirm,) that I will keep a true record of the evidence given to and the proceedings of this court; nor will I divulge or by any means disclose the sentence of the court until it shall have been approved by the proper authority; nor will I at any time divulge or disclose the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court, unless required so to do before a court of justice in due course of law."

**ART. 34.** All testimony given to a general court-martial shall be on oath or affirmation, which the president of the court is hereby authorized to administer; and if any person shall refuse to give his evidence as aforesaid, or shall perjure, or shall behave with contempt to the court, it shall and may be lawful for the court to imprison such offender at their discretion; but the imprisonment in no case shall exceed two months. And every person who shall commit wilful perjury, on examination on oath or affirmation before such court, or who shall corruptly procure, or suborn any person to commit such wilful perjury, shall and may

be prosecuted by indictment or affirmation in any court of justice of the Republic of Nicaragua, and shall suffer such penalties as are authorized by the laws of Nicaragua, in cases of perjury, or the subornation thereof. And in every prosecution for perjury, or the subornation thereof, under this act, it shall be sufficient to set forth the offence charged on the defendant, without setting forth the authority by which the court was held, or the particular matters brought, or intended to be brought before the said court.

**ART. 35.** All charges on which an application for a general court-martial is founded, shall be exhibited in writing to the proper officer; and the person demanding the court shall take care that the person accused be furnished with a true copy of the charges, with the specifications, at the time he is put under arrest. Nor shall any other charge or charges than those exhibited be urged against the person to be tried before the court, unless it appear to the court that intelligence of such charge had not reached the person demanding the court, when the person so to be tried was put under arrest; or that some witness, material to the support of such charge, who was at that time absent, can be produced; in which case, reasonable time shall be given to the person to be tried, to make his defense against such new charge. Every officer so arrested is to deliver up his sword to his commanding officer, and to confine himself to the limits assigned him, under pain of dismissal from the service.

**ART. 36.** When the proceedings of any court-martial shall have commenced, they shall not be suspended or delayed on account of the absence of any of the members, provided five or more be assembled; but the court is enjoined to sit from day to day, Sunday excepted, until sentence be given. And no member of said court, shall, after the proceedings are begun, absent himself therefrom unless in case of sickness, or orders to go on duty from a superior, on pain of being cashiered.

**ART. 37.** Whenever a court-martial shall sentence any officer to be suspended, the court shall have power to suspend his pay and emoluments for the whole or any part of the time of his suspension.

**ART. 38.** All sentences of courts-martial which shall extend to the loss of life, shall require the concurrence of two thirds of the members present, and no such sentence shall be carried into execution, until confirmed by the President of Nicaragua; or if the trial take place out of Nicaragua, until confirmed by the commander of the fleet or squadron. All other sentences may be determined by a majority of votes, and carried into execution on confirmation of the commander of the fleet, or officer ordering the court, except such as go to the dismissal of a commissioned or warrant officer, which are first to be approved by the President of Nicaragua.

**ART. 39.** The President of Nicaragua, or when the trial takes place out of the Republic of Nicaragua, the commander of the fleet or squadron, shall possess full power to pardon any offence committed against these articles after conviction, or to mitigate the punishment decreed by a court-martial.

**ART. 40.** Courts of inquiry may be ordered by the President of Nicaragua, the secretary of the navy, or the commander of the fleet or squadron. But such courts can not consist of more than three members, who shall be commissioned officers, and a judge-advocate, or person to do duty as such; and such courts have power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and punish contempt, in the same manner as courts-martial. But such court shall merely state facts, and not give their opinion, unless expressly required so to do in the order for convening; and the party whose conduct shall be the subject of inquiry, shall have permission to cross examine all the witnesses.

The proceedings of courts of inquiry must be authenticated by the signature of the president of the court and judge-advocate, and shall, in all cases not capital, or extending to the dismissal of a commissioned or warrant officer, be evidence before a court-martial, provided oral testimony can not be obtained.

The Judge Advocate, or person officiating as such, must administer to the members the following oath or affirmation:

"You do swear (or affirm) well and truly to examine and inquire, according to the evidence, into the matter now before you, without partiality or prejudice."

After which, the President shall administer to the Judge Advocate, or person officiating as such, the following oath or affirmation:

"You do swear (or affirm) truly to record the proceedings of this Court and the evidence to be given in the case in hearing."

**ART. 41.** In cases where the crews of the ships or vessels of Nicaragua shall be separated from their vessels by the latter being wrecked, lost, or destroyed, all the command, power and authority given to the officers of such ships or vessels shall remain and be in full force as effectually as if such ship or vessel were not so wrecked, lost, or destroyed, until such ship's company be regularly discharged from, or ordered again into, the service, or until a court-martial shall be held to inquire into the loss of such ship or vessel; and if, by the sentence of such court, or other satisfactory evidence, it shall appear that all or any of the officers and men of such ship's company did their utmost to preserve her, and, after the loss thereof, behaved themselves agreeably to the discipline of the navy, then the pay and emoluments of such officers and men, or such of them as shall have done their duty as aforesaid, shall go on until their discharge or death; and every officer or private who shall, after the loss of such vessel, act contrary to the discipline of the navy, shall be punished at the discretion of a court-martial in the same manner as if such vessel had not been so lost.

**ART. 42.** All the pay and emoluments of such officers and men of any of the ships or vessels of Nicaragua taken by any enemy who shall appear, by the sentence of a court-martial, or otherwise to have done their utmost to preserve and defend their ship or vessel, and, after the taking thereof, have behaved themselves obediently to their superiors agreeably to the discipline of the navy, shall go on and be paid them until their death, exchange, or discharge.

**ART. 43.** The proceeds of all ships and vessels and the goods taken on board of them which shall be adjudged good prizes, shall, when of equal or superior force to the vessel or vessels making the capture, be the sole property of the captors; and when of inferior force, shall be divided equally between the Republic of Nicaragua and the men making the capture.

**ART. 44.** Prize money belonging to the officers and men is distributed as follows:

1. To the commanding officers of fleets or squadrons, or single ships, three-twentieths; of which the commanding officer of the fleet or squadron has one-twentieth, if the prize be taken by a ship or vessel acting under his command; and the commander of single ships, two-twentieths; but where the prize is taken by a ship acting independently of such superior officer, the three-twentieths belong to her commander.

2. To Sea-Lieutenants, Captains of Marines and Sailing-Masters, two-twentieths; but where there is a Captain, without a Lieutenant of Marines, these officers are entitled to two-twentieths and one-third of a twentieth, which third, in such case, is deducted from the share of the officers mentioned in Article No. 3 of this section.

3. To Chaplains, Lieutenants of Marines, Surgeons, Purser, Boatswains, Gunners, Carpenters, and Master's Mates, two-twentieths.

4. To Midshipmen, Surgeon's Mates, Captain's Clerks, Schoolmasters, Boatswain's Mates, Gunner's Mates, Carpenter's Mates, Ship's Stewards, Sailmakers, Masters-at-Arms, Armors, Coxswains, and Coopers, three-twentieths and a half.

5. To Gunner's Yeomen, Boatswain's Yeomen, Quartermasters, Quarter-Gunners, Sailmaker's Mates, Sergeants and Corporals of Marines, Drummers, Fifers, and extra petty officers, two-twentieths and a half.

6. To Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, Marines, and all other persons doing duty on board, seven-twentieths.

7. Whenever one or more public ships or vessels are in sight at the time any one or more ships are taking a prize or prizes, they all share equally in the prize or prizes, according to the number of men and guns on board each ship in sight.

No commander of a fleet or squadron is entitled to receive any share of prizes taken by vessels not under his immediate command, nor of such prizes as may have been taken by ships or vessels intended to be placed under his command before they have acted under his immediate orders; nor can a commander of a fleet or squadron, leaving the station where he had the command, have any share in the prizes taken by ships left on such station, after he has gone out of the limits of his said command.

The weekly navy ration is as follows:

3 pounds of pork,	14 ounces of sugar,
4 do. beef,	1½ do. tea, or
1 do. flour,	7 do. coffee,
1 do. rice,	14 do. cheese,
98 ounces of biscuit,	1½ pints of beans,
	1 pint of vinegar.

In cases of necessity, the daily allowance of provisions may be diminished or varied, at the discretion of the senior officer present in command; but payment is to be made to the persons whose allowance shall be thus diminished, according to the scale of prices established for the same. The commander must report to his commanding officer, or to the Navy Department, the necessity for the same, and give to the Purser written orders, specifying particularly the diminution or reduction which is to be made.

*Valuation of the Weekly Quantity.*

3 pounds of pork, at —c. per pound,	\$.
4 do. beef, do. do.	
1 do. flour, do. do.	
1 do. rice, do. do.	
98 ounces of biscuit, do. do.	
14 do. sugar, do. do.	
1½ do. tea, do. do.	
7 do. coffee, do. do.	
14 do. cheese, do. do.	
1½ pints of beans, do. per pint,	
1 do. vinegar do. do.	

Averaging \$— per day, or weekly, \$

All persons "attached to vessels for sea service" are entitled individually to one ration per day, and no more.

Every commissioned, or warrant officer of or over twenty-one years of age may, at his option, commute the entire ration, provided it be made for not less than one month.

The messes of a ship's crew may, with the sanction of the commanding officer, commute daily or weekly one or more entire rations, for not less than one month, (unless sooner detached or entitled to a discharge;) the commutation to be paid by the Purser at such times as said commanding officer shall deem fit.

The annual pay of the officers of the Navy of the Republic of Nicaragua is as follows:

**Senior Captain**—At all times, when in service, \$3,500; when on leave of absence, or waiting orders, \$3,000.

**Other Captains**—When in command of squadrons on foreign stations, \$3,000; when on other duty, \$2,500; when off duty, \$2,000.

**Commanders**—When attached to vessels for sea service, \$2,000; when attached to navy-yards, or on other duty, \$1,800; when on leave of absence, or waiting orders, \$1,500.

**Lieutenants**—Commanding, \$1,600; on other duty, \$1,400; waiting orders, \$1,200.

**Assistant Surgeons**—Waiting orders, \$900; at sea, \$1,200; after passing and found qualified for promotion to Surgeon, \$1,100; at sea, \$1,500; when stationed at navy-yards, hospitals, rendezvous and receiving ships, \$1,200; after being passed and stationed as above, \$1,500.

**Surgeons**—For the first five years after the date of commission, \$1,800; for the second five years, \$2,000; for the third five years, \$2,500; for the fourth five years, and from twenty years' service reward, \$3,000.

**Passed Midshipmen**—On duty, \$1,200; waiting orders, \$1,000.

**Midshipmen**—When attached to vessels for sea service, \$600; when on other duty, \$500; when on leave of absence, or waiting orders, \$400.

Clerks, Boatswains, Gunners, Sailmakers, Carpenters, when on duty, \$700; when on leave of absence, or waiting orders, \$500 for ten years, and \$600 after.

Officers temporarily performing the duties belonging to those of a higher grade receive the compensation allowed to such higher grade while actually so employed.

No officer is put on furlough but at his own request; and all officers so furloughed receive one-half only of the pay to which they would have been entitled if on leave of absence.

The Pursers in the Navy of Nicaragua are to be appointed by the President of the Republic. Every Purser, before entering on the duties of his office, must give bonds faithfully to perform the duties of Purser in the Navy of Nicaragua.

To his Excellency Gen. Wm. WALKER:  
The foregoing is most respectfully submitted to your consideration for approval.

Your most obedient servant,  
JULIUS DEBRISSET,  
Captain Nicaragua Navy.  
At Sea, August 17, 1856.

Approved, Granada, August 26, 1856.  
WM. WALKER, President.

**DECREE OF THE GOVERNMENT.**

(No. 51.)

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,  
Department of State and Exterior Relations,  
Granada, Sept. 27, 1856.

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

Whereas, the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation between the United States and Nicaragua concluded at Granada, on the 20th day of June, 1855, requires ratifications thereof to be exchanged at Washington City, within eighteen months of the signing of the same; therefore, in virtue of the powers in him vested,

**DECREES:**

Article I. The treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation between Nicaragua and the United States, concluded at Granada, on the 20th day of June, 1855, is hereby ratified and confirmed in all its parts.

Art. II. John P. Heiss, a duly naturalized citizen of this Republic, is hereby authorized to exchange ratifications of the same on the part of Nicaragua, according to the terms of Article XVII of said treaty.

Art. III. Communicated to whom it may concern.

Given in Granada this 27th day of September, 1856. WM. WALKER.

To the Minister of State in the Department of Exterior Relations, Don Fermin Ferrer.

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

FERRER, Minister of State.

**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.

**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.

**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, }