

EL NICARAGUENSE.

GRANADA, NICARAGUA, (C. A.) DECEMBER, 8, 1855.

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El Nicaraguense.

"NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE."

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, December 8.

WILT THOU LOVE ME?

Wilt thou love me, maiden,
When the form of youth is fled—
When the heart of passion
Thinly clusters round the head?
When the form of youth is fled,
Shall be bowed with age and care,
And my voice has lost its tone,
Wilt thou love me, maiden fair?

Wilt thou greet me with a welcome,
When the busy day is o'er;
When the parting rays of sunlight
Cast their shadows on the moor?
When our youthful years are o'er,
When no power can us divide,
Wilt thou still look fondly on me,
And walk softly by my side?

Yes, thou'll love me when the present,
With its halcyon days are passed,
When our bark is gently gliding,
As on time's dark wave we're cast—
When each joyous dream has vanished,
When my heart is sad and chill,
And the shades of death hang o'er me,
Thou wilt love me, maiden, still.

HUMAN UNCERTAINTY.

Who knows when he to go from home
Departed from his door,
Or when or how he back shall come,
Or whether never more?

"THE GRAY-EYED MAN,"

A SINGULAR PREDICTION VERIFIED AS TO NICARAGUA.

In an English work published in London in 1850, called "The Gospel in Central America," there is recorded a singular fact. This work is the only reliable authority on this country. The author, Frederick Crowe, was an exemplary Preacher of the Gospel of the Baptist persuasion, and he has recorded so many facts that the work has been suppressed by the British Government. He states that there exists among the Indians an old traditional prophecy, that they would be delivered from oppression and cruelty by "The Gray-eyed Man."

Mr. Crowe, in a note, adds this prophetic remark: "We would remind those who are disposed to attach any importance to the prognostic, that gray eyes are common to the entire Anglo Saxon race, and that the fulfillment of this prophecy may be reserved to our trans-atlantic descendants, (the Yankees,) who are now, even, taking a lively interest in Central America. [See Crowe's Central America, page 248.]

This tradition is well known to many residents now in Nicaragua to exist among the Indians and is religiously believed by them. It has been narrated by many to us.

If we were disposed to believe that the race of prophets did not die with Isaiah and Jeremiah, (and why should they?) we would say that this traditional prophecy has been fulfilled to the letter. "The Gray-eyed Man" has come. He has come not as Attila, or a Guardiola; but as a friend to the oppressed and a protector to the helpless, and unoffending. The prophecy is deemed by the Indians as fulfilled; for last week we saw in Granada, a delegation of them, who rarely visit this city, who desired to see General Walker. They were charmed by his gentle reception, and offered to him their heart-felt thanks for their liberation from oppression and for the present quiet state of this country. They laid at his feet the simple offerings of their fruits and fields, and hailed him as the "Gray-eyed Man," so long and anxiously waited for by them and their fathers.

There is in these facts a tincture of romance almost too charming to be real; but it is not to be denied, that Gen. Walker has won more on the hearts of the natives by his justice and generosity, than by his sword. They know and have seen, that he only wars upon oppression, treason, and cruelty, and will prove the ready defender of innocence, and encourager of industry and virtue.—

with San Juan is conducted through this city. Here are owned nearly all the boats used in the navigation of the lake and river, and here also reside the principal part of the "marineros" or men employed in managing them. There are several wholesale mercantile houses, trading directly to New York, London, Liverpool, some of the French, Spanish, and Italian ports, and Jamaica. The principal supplies of the merchants have been for a number of years, obtained from the island last named, where their credit is said to be better than that of the traders from any other of the Spanish States. The transactions are often made, however, on prospective crops, which seldom fail.—Iron, copper, and China ware, silks, sealicoes, cottons, etc., are the principal imports; while, as I have already said, the exports consist of indigo, bullion, hides, Brazil wood, and coffee. As it is almost impossible to limit the production of tropical staples in Nicaragua, such as indigo, coffee, cacao, cotton, rice, sugar, and tobacco, not to mention hides, dye-woods, and medicines, the wealth and importance of Granada must go on increasing, as the country becomes developed by the introduction of enterprise and capital, both of which are rapidly taking that direction. This remark will hold true, even though the prospective canal, or the projected route of transit between the oceans, should not pass through or near it; for it is really the only eligible position for a large town on the south or western shore of the lake, and is, and must ever remain, nearer than all others to the centres of population and production. Several American hotels and mercantile houses are already established there, and it is becoming better known than any other city in all Central America. A small steamboat now plies between it and San Carlos, at the outlet of the lake. A short wharf or two alone are wanted to facilitate landing, and secure vessels from the waves of the lake, which sometimes roll in here with almost the force and majesty of the ocean.

The lake of Nicaragua, called by the aborigines *Cocibolca*, which gives to Granada its importance, and which is the most remarkable natural feature of the country, has already been described, in general terms in the second chapter of this book. It, of course, attracted the first attention of the Spanish adventurers, who made many wonderful reports of it, which, reaching Spain, excited much speculation as to the probability of a water communication between the two oceans. Indeed, it was confidently announced

for the latter. Mr. De La Chapelle was the challenger in the case. The parties fought with heavy duelling pistols at fifteen paces. It having been previously settled by the seconds, without consultation with the principals, that but one shot should be exchanged, the Affair ended with the first fife—neither party being hurt.

We regret that some of our neighboring itemizers have travelled out of their way to misrepresent the facts in this case, but their puny shafts fall harmless.

A difficulty occurred in Sacramento about seven o'clock on the night of the 9th., between H. A. Caulfield and T. O. Selby. The latter fired four or five shots at the former, three of which took effect. It is thought the wounds, though severe, will not prove fatal. Mr. Selby went immediately to the Police Office and gave himself up, having as he says, done the act in self-defence.—There appears to have been an old grudge existing between the parties, caused by law suits and Squatter claims.

A fire occurred at Placerville on the evening of the 8th., which destroyed about \$4000 worth of property.

A trotting match between "Whalebone," "Black Knight," "Preacher," and "Stevedore," for purse and sweepstakes amounting to \$300, took place at San Francisco on the 15th, and proved one of the most closely contested and interesting races of the season. "Preacher" came off victorious, winning the second, third, and fourth heats. Time—2:51, 2:52, 2:54.

FIRE.—A fire occurred in San Francisco on the morning of the 14th, the losses are estimated as follows:—Mrs. Briscoe, \$1,200; E. P. Pringle, owner of the building, \$1,500; C. M. Warner, \$400; Crescent Engine Co., \$1,000; Rampendahl, European Exchange, \$500 by water. Total, \$4,600.

B. C. Donnellin was arrested in San Francisco for shooting at Chas. P. Duane. The case will be tried before the Court of Sessions.

The household furniture of the late Capt. J. L. Folsom has been sold at auction.

The Jury in the case of Butler vs. Howe, an action for slander, before the 12th District Court, returned a verdict on Saturday, awarding the plaintiff damages to the amount of \$5,000. The amount claimed was \$15,000.

The fine of \$1,000, imposed upon Robert Cushing for shooting at J. P. Casey, was not paid on Saturday, as ordered, Judge Freelon having yielded to an application for a few days' extension of time.

MURDER OF GEN. RICHARDSON.

The whole city of San Francisco was startled on Saturday evening, 17th inst., between six and seven o'clock, with the report that Gen. W. H. Richardson, U. S. Marshall had been murdered in cold blood, on one of the public streets. At first the report was not generally credited, but the facts of the case proved it too true.

Gen. R. was shot by one Charles Cora, on the corner of Clay and Leidesdorff streets. Cora, who had hold of his victim, held him for a minute after firing when loosening his hold he fell upon his face and expired.

The news of the murder spread like wild-fire, and in a very short time the entire street in the vicinity of the dreadful deed, was blocked up by a dense mass of people, laboring under the most intense excitement, although the enormity of the crime just committed so utterly astounded all parties that there was no immediate violent outbreak. In a short time the excitement of the throng was wrought up to the highest point, several addresses were delivered, and the feeling was largely in the ascendant that the perpetrator of the cowardly and murderous act should be summarily dealt with to prevent his escape through the corruption of Courts, subornation of juries, tampering with custodians or the flimsy meshes of law technicalities, or legal quibbles. A vote was taken on the summary execution of the culprit, which resulted in a large affirmative majority, although there was also a strong dissenting vote in favor of submitting the matter to the legal tribunals.

The crowd gathered into groups, discussing the matter and consulting in relation to the proper course to pursue. The excitement ran high, and the opinion was generally prevalent that an attempt would be made by the crowd sometime during the night, and summary justice inflicted on the culprit.—The tapping of several of the bells of the Fire Department, some of them giving the regular Vigilance Committee tap, added to the high wrought excitement of the occasion.

The crowd proceeded to the Oriental Hotel, where they were addressed by Mr. S. Brannan, who spoke in favor of the immediate execution of the cold blooded murderer. During this address, Sheriff Scannell appeared and arrested Mr. Brannan for an attempt to incite a riot. Mr. Brannan after quietly delivering himself up, accompanied the officer to the Station House, where he was released upon his own recognizance.

For some who walk abroad in health,
In sickness back are brought;
And some who have gone forth in health,
Have back returned with thought.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

The bark Samuel Merrill arrived at San Francisco on the morning of the 25th ult., bringing dates up to the 15th of Sept. By the China Mail of that date, forwarded to us by J. W. Sullivan, Esq., we are furnished with the following news:—

This paper states that there is no further intelligence from the fleets in the North, except that Admiral Stirling has detached a force under Commodore Elliott, sufficient to cope with the Russian fleet, and has the luck to fall in with it; while the Russian fleet, unfortunately perhaps, winds up an intricate mazes of Japanese dip-

a correspondent of the Mail writes showing intelligence. It will be soon that the Government has been executing the insurgents by wholesale.

During the past month the evidences of the peace of the greater part of this province have been so plain, in the revival of trade and the receipt of large supplies of detained produce, as well as in the regular arrivals and departures of the passage boats from Canton, that the insurrection in that quarter may be regarded as entirely suppressed.

By a report obtained from good authority, it appears that over 70,000 have been publicly executed in Canton, since February 15th, or Chinese new year. About 27,000 were put to death at Shang-fu, and 25,000 at the taking of the fort at Blenheim Reach. In many places houses have been erected where suspected persons are allowed to commit suicide, and thus protect their posthumous reputation.

On the 5th of Sept., one of their leaders, named Kane Sin, was put to death by a lingering process, having been sawed in 108 pieces. This leader threatened the northern part of the city last autumn and winter. More than 500 others were executed the same day.

A festival of seven days was held for the repose of the spirits of the officers and soldiers killed during the contest. Large contributions were made by the authorities, and most of the ceremonies took place near the execution grounds "where it is supposed doubtless, that more spirits flit than elsewhere."

LATEST FROM PANAMA.

By the arrival of the Stephens at San Francisco, through the politeness of Mr. J. W. Sullivan of the S. F. News Depot, we have been furnished a file of the Panama Star to the 30th. It contains however but little news of importance.

P. M. S. S. Co. were erecting stores for their supplies, and making other improvements contiguous to the railroad. There had been no rain of consequence on the Isthmus.

The Star publishes the following in relation to the Meiggs extradition case. "Honest Harry" beats the very "Old Harry" himself, and is too smart to be caught napping:

"We learn by a gentleman who came up from Valparaiso on the last British steamer, that, at the request of the Governor of California, the Chili Government recently placed a body of soldiers at the disposal of the U. S. Minister in the latter country, to assist him in the arrest of the defaulter Meiggs. The soldiers, we are told, proceeded under the direction of the Minister's representative, to the residence of Meiggs, but that worthy, having been advised of the movement by some parties in Valparaiso, managed to effect his escape to Buenos Ayres previous to the arrival of the party, so that they were obliged to return without effecting their object. It is supposed that Meiggs is now beyond the reach of detection.

Thieves still continue to be plentiful.

Some one has sent us some lines, which we translate and place in another column, and, which, if not poetry, show the true feeling of the country, and its true friends.

CITY OF GRANADA AND LAKE OF NICARAGUA.

De Lussan describes the City of Granada, at the time of his visit, as a large and spacious town, "with stately churches and houses, well enough built, besides several religious establishments, both for men and women." Around the city, "were a great many fine sugar plantations, which were more like unto many villages than single plantations."

The site of Granada is admirably chosen. It occupies a gentle slope, descending towards the lake, which here forms a beautiful and partially protected bay, called the bay of Granada. Upon one side rises the great volcano of Momobacho, while behind are the undulating hills and ridges of land which intervene between the lake and Pacific. The position is, in fact, the only one on the western shore of the lake, near its head, where any considerable town could be built, due regard being had to space salubrity, and convenience for trade. And while Leon, from the circumstance that it was almost immediately established as the seat of government, and was built in a more populous and fertile district, has preserved a larger population and a greater number of imposing public edifices, Granada has always held a higher place in respect to trade. Through it, from the earliest period, has been conducted the principal part of the commerce of the country, besides a portion of that of the adjacent provinces and States. It has not suffered so much from violence as the political capital; and although subject to the same influences which have depressed the country at large, it has felt them less. Wealth has, in consequence, concentrated here to a considerable extent, and its commercial relations have led to the introduction of many foreign customs, without, however, materially changing its essential Central American type. More foreigners have, from time to time, here established themselves than in all the rest of the State. Some of them, after accumulating large fortunes, have returned to their native lands, while others, from habit or inclination, have remained, and almost entirely assimilated themselves to the native population.

The population of Granada is now estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand inhabitants. This estimate may, however, be considerably wide of the truth. When Junco wrote, the population was calculated to be 863 Europeans, Spaniards and Creoles, 910 Mestizos; 4,765 Ladinos; and 1,965 Indians. Total, 8,233.

No means exist whereby its trade can be accurately estimated. With the exception of some direct trade with the city of Rivas or Nicaragua, situated on the lake forty-five miles below Granada, the entire commerce

ed by some that the straits opened from it to the north and south seas; but it was not until 1529 that it was fully explored. In that year, we are informed by the historian Oviedo y Valdez, (who was in the country at the time of which he writes, but whose chronicles remained in manuscript until 1840, and has not as yet been published in any part, in English,) in that year, Pedro de Avila sent a man named Martin Estete, at the head of a party of soldiers and Indians; to make an exploration both of Lake Nicaragua and Managua. He went into a province called Voto, which must have been to the northward of Leon, but got involved with the natives, was attacked and driven back. They, however, saw from the top of a mountain, a body of water which they supposed to be a lake. It was probably the great Gulf of Fonseca, which is nearly surrounded by land, and would, at a distance be taken for an inland lake.—Nothing of value resulted from this expedition. Subsequently, however, a private expedition was undertaken by Capt. Diego Machuca, a friend of the historian Oviedo, which was more successful, and terminated in the discovery of the outlet of the lakes, down which the adventurers passed to the ocean.—*Squier's History of Nicaragua.*

CALIFORNIA ITEMS BY THE MAIL.

ALLEGED DEFALCATION OF ADAMS & Co's AGENT AT MELBOURNE.—By private advices received by the last arrival from Sydney, we learn that the Agent of Adams & Co. at Melbourne, had absconded with \$50,000 of the funds of that house.

MEXICAN ADVENTURERS.—Among the passengers on the Sonora yesterday, were four gentlemen of this city who left with the intention of joining the revolutionist army in Mexico.

NEW BANKING HOUSE IN THIS CITY.—The *Evening News* learns upon reliable authority that arrangements are in progress for the establishment of a new banking house in this city. The names mentioned in connection with the enterprise, are C. K. Garrison of this city, E. D. Morgan of New York City, and Fretz and Rawlston. It is expected that the new concern will commence operations about the first of January.

Diamonds of the first water have been found in Tuolumne county, and the latest discovery is a mine of plumbago—black lead—in Calaveras county.

Some workmen in digging the foundation of a house in Sacramento lit upon a slug. A few days since a miner in Placerville panned out twenty-nine dollars in coin.

DUEL.—A duel took place yesterday morning, at the race course beyond the Mission, between Mr. De La Chapelle, late editor of the *Messenger*, and Mr. Debec, editor of the *Echo du Pacifique*.—Messrs. Chaviteau and Bajazo acting as the seconds of the former, and Messrs. H. A. Cobb and M.

The U. S. troops under Gen. Wool, and the officers of the army stationed at San Francisco and Benicia, left for the seat of war in Oregon, on the P. M. Steamer California, on the 7th inst. These forces, with an ample armament and munitions of war, will make a demonstration on the savage enemy, that will put a speedy check to their depredations.

Hon. Isaac B. Wall, Collector of the Port of Monterey, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of California, and a gentleman universally beloved—was killed on his way from Monterey to San Luis Obispo. There is no doubt of the murder of Mr. Wall.

A suit has been instituted by the S. F. Gas Company against the city, to recover the sum of \$40,000 due on contract for lighting the streets and different public offices.

A reward of \$1,000 is offered by Gov. Bigler for the apprehension of the villains who murdered Messrs. Wall and Williamson.

An hombre has been running loose in Marysville with blank paper in his hand, frantically imploring somebody to indite him a challenge to mortal combat.

The last Nevada Democrat says: Business in the several departments of trade is said to be improving.

Workmen are engaged in laying gas pipes along Dupont street, south of Pine.

Lieut. Archibald McRea, Commander of the U. S. Surveying Schooner Ewing, committed suicide in the cabin of his vessel, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, about nine o'clock on the morning of the 18th. The fearful act was committed in a fit of mental aberration. The deceased was from Wilmington, North Carolina, and aged 32 years. Coroner Kent held an inquest over the body.

Gold coin of the denomination of \$3 has been issued from the Branch Mint at San Francisco. It is represented as being very neat, beautifully executed, and will doubtless prove a most convenient addition to the currency.

THE RACE.—An exciting contest between two celebrated horses took place on the Centreville Course, Long Island, New York; on Thursday, Oct. 17th, between the trotting mare Flora Temple and Hero, the Pacer, and from the great celebrity of the horses the sporting world was alive to witness the event. The match was for \$2,000, two mile heats—Flora Temple in harness, Hero to wagon. Hero won the first heat, and Flora Temple the second and third, making the fastest time on record—4:56—4:57 6:56 3:2

VILLAINOUS.—It is stated that while the body of Gen. Richardson lay on the pavement, his pockets were rifled of his watch and other articles.

Another address was delivered at the Oriental, when it was decided to enrol the names of all who would form themselves into a company to proceed to the jail and guard against the escape of the prisoner. When the list was filled up, the party proceeded to the jail for the purpose indicated and marched out Battery to California, up California to Montgomery, along Montgomery to Jackson, up Jackson to Kearney, and out that street to the jail—the crowd augmenting in its passage—the heavy tramp of the marching men in a body, two and three deep, giving the general impression that the Vigilance Committee had re-organized, and were about to take the matter into their own hands. As the company passed the old building where Whittaker and McKenzie suffered the penalty of their crimes, a voice sung out, "three cheers for the boys of '49," which were given with a hearty good will.

Upon arriving at the jail, the crowd was hailed by the Sheriff, who demanded their purpose and business. He was informed that the party came to act in the capacity of a guard to prevent the escape of the prisoner, when Mr. Scannel pledged his word that he should be kept secure and safe from all such contingencies. Several exciting speeches were made, and considerable excitement prevailed in the crowd.—The friends of the miscreant who committed the murder, of whom there were not a few of a certain class that are a curse to San Francisco, frequently interrupted the speakers with hootings and cat calls, yelling out among other things, "Where's Meiggs?" "Where's Backus?" "Where's Cohen?" etc. The speakers having declared that it was the design of the company only to act as an auxiliary police, to aid the authorities in the discharge of their duty, Sheriff Scannel and Marshal North informed them that they had already fifty persons detailed for that purpose, which they deemed amply sufficient. After some further delay the crowd quietly dispersed at a late hour in the morning without any disturbance or infraction of law and order.

By the hasty imprudence of some indiscreet friend, the news of the shocking affair was abruptly communicated to the wife of the deceased, who was in a delicate situation. Rushing frantically into the street, she proceeded some distance toward the scene of the awful occurrence, when she was met by a friend who conveyed her home. This lady lay yesterday and last night in a very critical state.

Although everything was comparatively quiet last night, an order was issued to the various Volunteer Companies to hold themselves in readiness at their Armory, in case their services are required in support of the civil authorities.—*S. F. Sun.*

In view of the Russian proclivities of the Greeks, Punch says they are anxious to repudiate the name given their country—*Don's Greece.*

El Nicaraguense.

"NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE."

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, December 8.

All of Spanish America is proverbial for its mineral wealth. It was lust for gold that brought the Spanish *Conquistadores* to our shores. They were successful in their search. The ruins of the cities they founded bear witness to the wealth and grandeur of a people that has almost passed away. The comparative ease with which they reached the end of their expeditions was the prime cause of their decay. Their object was, like many of the voyagers of those days, to bedeck themselves with the spoils of conquest, to make a name for personal prowess and opulence, to establish dynasties and give renown to the Spanish name. In this they succeeded. They never sought to enrich and beautify the country of their adoption by any broad and liberal system of agriculture; manufactures engaged not their attention; the most oppressive restrictions were placed upon their intercourse with other nations from the apprehension that others might see and covet their rich possessions; and therefore the state languished and the race decayed.

But a new era has dawned. In the progress of events a more enlightened policy has prevailed. The sons of the country awake, at last, to a consideration of its true interests, have invited to their aid, in the development of its riches, their brothers of the North. They are coming. "The policy of the United States," says Lieut. Maury, in his pamphlet on the Amazon and its resources, "is the policy of commerce," and whenever commerce has been encouraged, whenever nations have opened wide their doors to other nations, and bid strangers welcome to traffic and settle within their boundaries—there the state has flourished.

We propose to publish, from time to time, papers upon the resources of Nicaragua, to give our readers abroad as well as at home, a correct idea of the almost inexhaustible wealth which here awaits their enterprise and labor. In this we shall receive assistance from the Department of Colonization, where all persons having information of public interest touching the agriculture, manufactures or commerce of the country are invited to communicate. The great advantage to be derived from an office where specimens of the productions of the various localities of the country can be seen and compared, and information obtained relative to their mode of culture, etc., are clearly evident. And in this connection, as carrying out the same idea, we would suggest the propriety of holding at Granada, at as early a day as practicable a *Great Central*

etc., and in the mountain streams are found trout of a delicate flavor. The climate is represented as delightful, the temperature of the mountains and high tableland being cool and invigorating. Excellent water can be obtained at short intervals. In fine, the mining district appears to be one of those patriarchal spots where the men of old lived in luxurious plenty, like Abraham and Lot, "very rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold."

We are pleased to learn that an exploring expedition to this district, set off on the 6th inst., crossing the lake to Santa Clara, from which place to the mines is fifteen leagues. The road is represented as in good order. Hon. Geo. H. Campbell, well known in the mining districts of California, is in charge of the expedition. His report upon the mines and other resources of Chontales, will be looked for and read with great interest.

BAH!—A little murky six-by-eight affair, style a newspaper and bearing the title of *Central American*, published at San Juan del Norte, and issued for the edification of the eleven resident *hombres*—including Kinney and his *Cabinet*—contains, in its issue of December 1st, a scurrilous libel on this Government. Were the game worthy the time and space, we might refute every sentence contained in the article alluded to, and bring forward the most positive and substantial proof to sustain the refutations. Why waste words with men so lost to shame that they have no scruples in distorting and perverting truth and upholding the cause of murderers, ruffians and traitors. Ah! Governor, we are afraid yourself and crowd are "rather small potatoes, with few in the hill."

JUDGE CAMPBELL left us yesterday, in company with several other gentlemen, on a tour of observation and research through the mineral and agricultural portions of the Republic. We understand the Judge makes this tour at the instance of the Government, and will take extensive notes of what may come under his observation, which it is the intention of the Administration to have published, probably in pamphlet form. This is an excellent move, and we hope the work will have an extensive circulation, as all that is required here for colonization is that the world shall have a clear and truthful exhibit of the resources of this hitherto almost unknown country. That Nicaragua abounds in mineral ore no one at all acquainted with the country, for a moment doubts; in fact, we have heard it asserted by those who have travelled through and delved in the mines of Chontales, that they far exceed anything yet discovered in California. Success to the Judge and his enterprise.

LETTER FROM COL. FRY.

We have been permitted to copy the following communication from Col. Fry to

Bureau parcels of the seeds of any of the Cereals, grains, grasses, culinary vegetables, flowers, fruits, nuts, or other useful products, which can be cultivated and would be likely to thrive in any portion of the United States, you will be entitled to our thanks in so doing; and, at the same time, if you can furnish us with a brief account of the character of the soil, and the climate best adapted to their healthy growth, as well as the mode of culture, you will greatly increase the weight of our obligations.

All communications or packages may be addressed directly to this office, or they may be entrusted in the care of any of our Ministers, Consuls, and officers of the Army or Navy resident abroad.

All large quantities of seeds or tubers should be carefully packed in air-tight boxes or casks, and all small parcels put up in metallic cases or glass bottles hermetically sealed. Any slips or cuttings which may be sent may be packed in common earth or moistened moss, kept as free as possible from dampness and wet, and should not occupy more than three or four weeks on their passage. In all cases please to write by mail, in advance, stating the manner in which the parcels are sent, and to whom they are consigned. With the highest consideration, I am, very respectfully,

Your obed't Serv't,
CHARLES MASON,
Commissioner of Patents.
J. W. FABENS, Esq., William's Hotel.

THE NICARAGUA TRANSIT CO.'S AFFAIRS.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Nicaragua Transit Company, says the *New York Tribune*, was held at the Company's office, No. 5 Bowling Green, at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday, [Oct 15.] The President, Thomas Lord, Esq., made a few remarks touching the present and future prospects of the company, showing that although the general depression of trade during the past year, and the opposition of the Panama Railroad Company had been unfavorable to the Company's business, still, an examination of the books would show that the investments of stockholders had met with success. Mr. Lea, the Secretary, then read a concise statement of the Company's debts and assets, and from which it appears that the total indebtedness up to the 6th inst., (a part of which is for current expenses) is \$259,854, and the inventory of property belonging to the company, exclusive of the franchise, is \$3,749,684, including cash assets of over \$300,000. The inventory includes the following steamers, all of which are constantly engaged in the transportation of passengers, specie, and goods, viz: the *Northern Light*, *Star of the West*, *Daniel Webster*, and *Prometheus*. On the Pacific coast—the *Brother Jonathan*, *Cortez*, *Pacific*, and *Uncle Sam*. Lake steamers—*La Virgin*, *San Carlos*, *Director*, and *Central America*—river steamers—*Sir Henry Bulwer*, *J. L. White*, *H. L. Routh*, *E. L. Hunt*, *C. Morgan*, *J. Ogden*, *J. N. Scott*, *Col. Wheeler*, *J. M. Clayton*, and *Granada*. In addition to the above the company owns a number of scows lighters, &c., estimated to be worth at least \$30,000. The Agent of the company, just returned from Nicaragua, made a few concise remarks relative to the state of political affairs in that country, as bearing on the prospects of the company. The managers, he said had deemed it their duty to oppose the designs of Col. Kinney, as the charter under which they, (the company,) acted came from the Nicaraguan Government, and they wished to convince that Government that the adventurous schemes of the filibusters were neither aided nor abetted by them.

Col. Kinney, when he landed in Nicaragua, had seventeen men under his command, which number was at the last account reduced to five—the others having left him and returned to the Atlantic States. He, (Col. Kinney,) had also quarrelled with Mr. Fabens, the ex-consul at Nicaragua, and the two were now estranged. Kinney collected together his five followers and some negroes, proclaimed himself Governor, and sent to the United States papers a glow-

LOCAL ITEMS.

PERSONAL.—General Don Mateo Pineda, Commandant of the City of Leon, and one of the leading Democrats of the Republic, is at present sojourning in this city. The General has a fine, intellectual appearance, and from his high-toned, uncompromising Democracy, commands the respect and esteem of all who are favored with an acquaintance.

PRESIDENT CABANAS, of Honduras, whose arrival on Monday last is noticed in another portion of today's issue, remains in the city as the guest of the President and Commander-in-Chief. Gen. Cabanas is apparently about sixty years of age—erect in form, and were it not for his whitened lock and flowing gray beard, would be taken for no more than forty. Gen. C. has every appearance of one "born to rule."

G. H. WINES & Co.'s EXPRESS.—By a notice in some of the California papers, we observe that G. H. Wines & Co. advertise to express letters and papers to this city direct. When properly under way this will prove of great convenience to our citizens, as most of them have friends in California, with whom they are in constant correspondence.

READER, do you ever visit the Lake in the cool of the morning, or after sunset, for the purpose of bathing? Try it, and you'll find the exercise not only agreeable but one of the healthiest recreations one can possibly engage in.

It is with extreme regret that we have to announce the demise of Lieut. Henry Grim, who died in this city on Sunday the 2d inst. Lieut. G. was the second officer of grade in Company "C," and much beloved and esteemed by the battalion. His place of nativity we have been unable to learn. He came to Nicaragua on the *Cortez*, in company with Capt. Davidson, and was with the battalion at the taking of Granada. Peace to his ashes.

To-day is recognised by the Catholic world as the anniversary of the Holy Conception, and a general jubilation, with feasting and prayer, is the order of the day.

The steamer *La Virgin* arrived this morning. A **DAGUERRETYPE** would do a "smashing" business in Granada. We believe there is not an Artist in operation in the State.

HARVEY CRAWFORD, formerly of New York, and recently of California, a member of Company "D," died on Tuesday night and was buried the following day. Mr. C. had been in the country but a short time.

THANKS to B. Forman Cheesman, formerly an Expressman in California, for copies of the *New York Times* and *Daily Herald*. Mr. C. intends remaining in Granada.

The *SAN CARLOS* arrived early Thursday morning, and during the day we had the pleasure of taking by the hand several of our esteemed friends from Virgin Bay and San Juan. Among those with whom we came in contact were Judge Cushing, W. Garrard and George Bowley, Esqrs. The personal appearance of these gentlemen bear ample testimony to the health of the above mentioned towns.

We understand that fifty recruits, mostly Californians, arrived on the *San Carlos* and reported themselves, through their officers at Head Quarters.

ARRIVAL FROM ASPENWALL.—The beautiful New York built clipper yacht of Capt. Swift, the newly appointed Captain of the Port, arrived this morning. She has come all the way from Aspenwall on her own bottom, and is said to be a perfect model for speed and beauty. She is commanded by Capt. Russell, and is to be called the "GEN. WALKER."

Capt. Swift will please consider us under many obligations for complete files of the *Panama Star* and *Herald* and *Aspenwall Courier* for the months of October and November.

CONSEL PRIEST, of San Juan del Sur, who has been sojourning in our city for several days, left on

Art. 6. A Colonization office shall be established, and a Director of Colonization appointed, whose business it shall be to attend to applications from immigrants, to collect and dispense seeds, plants, &c. and to keep the Registry Books of the Department. **PATRICIO RIVAS**, Resident Nicaragua.

J. W. FABENS, Director of Colonization. 93

The *ESPERANZA* arrived here early on Monday morning, after a pleasant trip from La Virgin. She brought San Francisco dates to the 20th ult.

PRESIDENT CABANAS did not reach here on Sunday last, as was expected, but arrived early on Monday morning. Gen. Walker and other distinguished persons, rode out a short distance from the city and met the President, and accompanied him to the State house. The Battalion also turned out under arms and were preceded by the Brass Band, (Native,) which with the incessant firing of cannon made Monday quite a gala day, and will long be remembered both by the army and the native population.

LIEUT. PATTERSON and three other Officers of the U. S. Steamer *Massachusetts* came passengers on the *Esperanza*. They report the health of San Juan del Sur and La Virgin as very good.

The *UNCLE SAM* reached San Juan on Saturday, she had but few passengers for New York.

The *NATIVE BAND*, numbering some twelve *hombres* discourse excellent music, morning, evening, and intervals through the day, and dispel much of the ennui which one will naturally fall into, who suddenly bereft of "God's last best gift to man." Oh, woman! woman! how monotonous is life without thy cheering smiles.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on Monday, the 3d inst., the wife of W. Teller of a daughter.

On Wednesday, the 5th inst., the wife of Aug. Benson, of a son. The infant has been named Wm. Walker Wallace.

PRICES CURRENT.

GRANADA, (NICARAGUA,) DECEMBER 8, 1865.

Flour, per bbl.	\$35—none on sale.
Corn, per bush.	40c.—native.
Sugar, per lb. common brown	5c.—native.
do do fair.	8c.—native.
do do white.	15c.—import.
Tea, black, per lb.	2 to 3 50c.—import.
Tea, green, per lb.	3 to 4 —import.
Coffee, per lb.	10c.—native.
Salt, per lb.	5c.—bad.
Cheese, milk, per lb.	15c.—native.
do cream, do	20c.—native.
Rice, per lb.	5c.—native.
Beans, per bushel.	1 50c.—native.
do snap-shorts, per lb.	10c.—native.
Beef, per lb.	6c.
Pork, on foot, per lb.	6c. to 10c.
Chickens, per doz.	\$1 80c.
Fowls, per doz.	3 60c.

REGULAR PACKET

between Punta Arenas and Estapa, touching at the intermediate ports. The American clipper schr **JOSEPH HEWITT**, J. M. CLAPP, Master, will immediately commence running as above. For freight or passage apply to **JAMES CORKHILL**, San Juan del Sur.

SAM'L S. WOOD & SON,

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, OR GRAY-TOWN, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in General Merchandise, adapted to the wants of the country.

N. B.—Commission and Consignments will receive prompt and proper attention. ds-f

American Fair, where the productions of the several States may be exhibited and sold. The central position of Granada, and its convenience of access, point it out as a suitable place for such an exhibition.

We began this article with some remarks about gold—we do not think with Sir Walter Raleigh, in his narrative of voyages to Guiana, that "where there is store of gold it is needless to remember other commodities." But as many of the first comers will undoubtedly give their attention to mining, we desire to inform them as far as we are able, of the prospects in this branch of industry. We have already printed two interesting communications relative to the gold-bearing districts of Chontales and Segovia. Squier says that "Segovia is probably not exceeded in mineral wealth by any equal portion of the continent." During the past week we have had the pleasure of conversing with a gentleman direct from Chontales; he had with him some specimens of the gold as crushed and separated by the natives—which is done by hand—it contained some silver alloy, and we are told, averages at the mint from 14 1-2 to 14 7-8 dollars to the ounce. He also informed us of the discovery of washings near the head waters of the Bluefields and Indian rivers, where parties were getting out from one to two ounces per day; he, himself, broke up seventy-five pounds of the quartz, which is rotten and easily crushed by hand, and obtained therefrom two and a half ounces of gold. The washed gold is of a superior quality; what we have seen of it was mixed with black sand. There are known to be many very valuable mines not yet denounced, and, indeed, it is believed that the deposit of gold is general throughout the entire range of mountains connecting with the rich mines of Honduras; there are likewise, doubtless, a proportional number of placer diggings, which will be discovered and worked as soon as Californians get in.

The above, which is the substance of the information communicated by the gentleman above alluded to, who has since returned to the mines to buy gold, is confirmed by all with whom we have spoken on the subject. There are also silver mines known to be very valuable, in the same district. Most of these were worked by the old Spaniards, but are now abandoned; the mouths are choked up with piles of stone, overgrown with weeds and bushes. It is reported by the Indians that the mines were abandoned in consequence of Indian incursions, and that bars of silver ore are buried in their mouths; but the devil keeps a constant watch over it and no one can take it away.

Living is cheap in the Chontales and Segovia districts; cattle and game, such as deer, wild hog, wild turkeys, quail and woodcock, abound. In the Indian pueblos there is plenty of corn, chickens, rice, beans, chocolate,

the Commander-in-chief. It will be seen that the Indians, through the country traversed by the Col. are not only peaceably disposed, but are in fact, elated at the turn matters have taken.

MATAGALPA, Nov. 30th, 1855.
To Gen. Wm. Walker, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Nicaragua.

After writing you from Sebaco on the 27th, I resumed my march at 4 o'clock, P. M., leaving every one under the impression that I was marching for Matagalpa; but at the distance of three or four miles turned off upon the road to Cinotega, moved all night, and arrived there the following morning—the distance about thirty miles—road exceedingly rough. I found Col. Herrera there with sixty troops and about thirty Indians, the latter very poorly armed. From him I learned that he had retired from Matagalpa, in consequence of a threatened attack from the Indians. I determined to remain there until I could learn the true state of things here, and recruit my men and horses a little. I had a talk with the Indians, and in a few hours increased the number in the camp to about one hundred. They are mostly armed with bows and arrows and old muskets without locks; they are willing and anxious to render some service to the Government, and will be useful in collecting and taking care of horses. Left Cinotega yesterday morning, with the Americans, Native, and a part of the Indian force. Arrived here yesterday afternoon, and found the town almost deserted. This morning sent out Commissioners to the Indians and the leading men in the neighborhood, with communications in accordance with your verbal instructions. A number of Indians have presented themselves to-day, and I expect more to-morrow. They all appear well pleased and I anticipate no difficulty in the management of them. They appear more afraid of the native troops than of the Americans. Many of the people returned to town to-day and resumed their usual avocations.

I can learn nothing of any body of armed men anywhere in this vicinity, and will commence collecting animals to-morrow, and return with them to Granada, as soon as possible.

Respectfully Your Obedt Serv't,
B. D. FRY,
Col. Voltigeurs.

AGRICULTURAL.

The following circular, addressed to Mr. Fabens, our present Director of Colonization, during his recent visit to Washington City, may be considered as added, also, to all our planters and farmers throughout the country. We are authorized to say that any samples of the products of the country, which the people may desire to forward to the United States, will be received and forwarded at the Department of Colonization. The Commissioner of Patents has offered to send in exchange parcels of seeds, etc., likely to be successfully introduced here.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 29th, 1855.

SIR:—I herewith transmit to you a copy of the reports of this office, made to Congress in January, 1852, trusting that it will serve as a means of increasing the intercourse and strengthening the friendly relations at present existing between our respective countries.

We are desirous of augmenting the catalogue of all the useful productions of the earth, suited to our soil and climate, and would be happy to enter into a friendly interchange with foreign countries to supply them with the seed or cuttings of our own. If, therefore, you have it in your power to forward to this

ing account of his installation. Protestants were made by the citizens, and shortly after, Kinney resigned in favor of one Martin. Letters from Col. Walker and J. M. Scott, Esq. were read, confirming the statements above made. Col. Walker in speaking of Kinney, says, "his race is run." The Agent of the Company also states that Col. Walker had, on every occasion, expressed his desire, and manifested his disposition, to serve the company in any manner within his power, having oftentimes provided an escort for the Company's special train, &c. Altogether, the condition of things in Nicaragua is favorable to the Company's interests, and must continue so from necessity, whatever political party may hold the governmental reins in that region. On motion, the Secretary was directed to prepare a statement of the expenditures and receipts of the Company for the past year, which was done and will be published as completed.

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

We are indebted to Capt. Swift, who came passenger, on the *San Carlos* from San Juan del Norte, for files of the *Panama Star and Herald* and *Aspinwall Courier*. From the former paper we learn that P. S. S. N. Co's Steamer *Lima* arrived at Panama from Valparaiso, Callao, and intermediate ports. She brought 22 passengers and \$280,000 in specie. Her dates are—Valparaiso Oct. 31; Lima, Nov. 10; Paña, Nov. 15.

CHILI.—This Republic continues in its peaceful progress, and every day gives further proof of advancement both in the development of its resources as well as in the efforts of the Government to improve the condition of the people.

LIMA.—From the Lima papers we learn that, on the day of the *Lima's* departure, rumors were in circulation that Atriqui, a and some of the southern cities had declared in favor of Gen. Vivanco. This report wanted confirmation, but was not considered improbable.

The newspapers report the death of Mr. Compton, for many years British Consul at Islay.

BOLIVIA.—The revolutionary movement in this republic under Avila, has been put down, and order once more restored. Beyond this the papers report no other news of importance.

From the *Aspinwall Courier* we glean the following items, which are all we find of interest:

The leader, or rather the most prominent actor in the recent revolution in this republic, Gen. Melq is on board the steamer *Dee*, now lying in our harbor, en route for Greytown. It has been stated that he was banished to Venezuela—but we suppose this specification of the locality arose from the fact that his family reside there—and that he has preferred to go to Nicaragua. We learn that he was acquitted of the charge of murder upon which attempt was made to convict him.

El Neo Grandino of Bogota informs its readers that the exportations from New Granada, of the products of the country amount annually to \$11,325,000—and that there are 29 newspapers published in the Republic.

San Carlos Thursday evening, for home.

COL. J. W. FABENS, Director of Colonization, has established his office on the South-east corner of the Plaza, nearly opposite the residence of the U. S. Minister.

To our old and highly esteemed friend Jerry Sullivan, notorious with the whole California press for his proverbial liberality in the way of newspaper and periodical favors, are we indebted for files of papers from all parts of the Globe. The files sent us from Australia, Sandwich Islands, China, Utah and California were very full, and we assure our attentive friend they came "just in the nick of time."

THE OLD FORT on the margin of the Lake, in front of the city, is supposed to be three hundred years of age.

RAIN.—Wednesday and Thursday evenings of this week our citizens were invigorated by copious showers of rain. Such favors, at this season, are thankfully received.

OLD CANON.—There were canon captured in the taking of this city made in the sixteenth century.

READ the advertisement of Messrs. Wiedemann & Beschor. These gentlemen have a choice selection of Dry-Goods, and are hourly expecting additions.

THOSE of our subscribers who may not have received our paper of last week, are informed that the fault lies with us, having, through mistake of the pressman, printed less than the usual quantity. We propose making up the deficiency at the end of the quarter.

We have seen more individuals in Granada of three score years, and upwards, than has fallen under our observation for the past six years. All owing to a healthy climate.

A very severe earthquake was experienced at Truxillo, Honduras, on the 24th Sept. doing much damage to the place. No lives are reported to have been lost, although many houses were thrown down.

COLONIZATION.

THE Supreme Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, to encourage the immigration of persons of thrift and industry to become settlers and inhabitants within its territorial limits, to the end that its resources may be more fully developed and its commerce increased, and to promote the general welfare of the State, has decreed:

Art. 1. A free donation or grant of 250 acres of public land shall be made to each single person who shall enter the State (during the circumstances of this decree) and settle and make improvements upon the said tract, the same to be located by the direction of colonization hereafter to be named, and immediate possession given.

Art. 2. Each family entering the State and settling upon its territory shall receive 100 acres of land in addition to the 250 granted to single settlers.

Art. 3. A right to occupy and improve shall be issued to applicants; and at the expiration of six months, upon satisfactory evidence being presented to the Director of Colonization of compliance with the provisions of this decree, title given.

Art. 4. No duties shall be levied on the personal effects, household furniture, agricultural implements, seeds, plants, domestic animals, or other imports for the personal use of the Colonists or the development of the resources of the land donated, and Colonists shall be exempt from all extraordinary taxes, and contributions and from all public service except when the public safety shall otherwise demand.

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

WANTED, by the Commissary of War, the following articles, for the use of the troops Rice, Coffee, Sugar, Beans, Flour, Tobacco, Men's Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, White Shirts, Cassimeres, and Cloth. The above articles will be purchased at fair prices, if of superior quality. Virgin Bay and Greytown Dealers please notice. d8-1f

WIEDEMANN & BESCHOR
GRANADA.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

BROAD CLOTHS;
CASSIMERES;
CASIMETTES;
VESTINGS;
VELVETS;
SILKS;
LONG
SATENS;
SHIRTS;
DRILLINGS;
PRINTED CALICOES, of every kind;
LINEN;
BOOTS;
SHOES;
FANCY GOODS;
SADDLES;
WINES;
TOYS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

A general assortment of Soft Goods.
Wiedemann & Beschor are in constant receipt of invoices from the United States and Europe, and are prepared to supply purchasers at a small advance on home prices.
Inland traders will please call and examine their stock.
An invoice of Boots, Shoes, and Ready Made Clothing expected immediately. n17-1f

DOMINGO FERRARI,
GENERAL DEALER IN
LIQUORS AND MERCHANDISE,

BEGS to inform the public of Granada that he is provided with a variety of wares, which he will sell at low prices, for Cash. The advertiser expects an immediate supply from the Atlantic States, consisting of every thing required by the populace. n17-1f
DOMINGO FERRARI.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH.
An assortment of late imported Drugs, Paper, Books, A Binding Gun, Iron, Steel, Cotton, and other manufactured goods. n17 1f
G. & E. THOMAS.

ST CHARLES HOTEL,
VIRGIN BAY,
W. & J. GARRARD, Proprietors.

THE travellers by the Nicaragua route and visitors to Virgin Bay will find the St. Charles Hotel an establishment at which they will meet with every attention from the Proprietors. The charges are moderate, and the table is supplied with all the delicacies the country affords, equaling the first hotels in the Atlantic States. n10-1f

NOTICE.
THOSE having Corn and Sacate will find a ready sale for the same by applying to Mr. Chamorra, the Provider-General of the Cavalry—on the Plaza, Granada. n10-1f

WANTED,
BY THE COMMISSARY OF WAR, for the use of the troops, Rice, Sugar and Tobacco.
Dealers in Virgin Bay will please take notice that for articles of a superior quality the highest market prices will be paid. n10-1f

GRANADA, DICIEMBRE 8.º 1855.

DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES

N.º 23.

LEGACION DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA CERCA DE LA REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

Granada, diciembre 3 de 1855.

AL Honorable Máximo Jerez Ministro de Relaciones exteriores.

El infraescrito Ministro residente de los Estados Unidos cerca de esta República, tiene la honra de incluirle los despachos del Sr. John Priest como Cónsul de los Estados Unidos, que debe residir en San Juan del Sur, y del Sr. Squire Cottrell como agente comercial de los Estados Unidos para residir en San Juan del Norte de esta República, de los que respetuosamente solicita el exequatur.

El infraescrito renueva al Honorable Sr. Jerez las consideraciones del distinguido respeto con que tiene la honra de ser su fiel servidor.

d8if (firmado) John H. Wheeler.

N.º 25.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES.

Granada, diciembre 2 de 1855.

AL Honorable J. H. Wheeler Ministro de los EE. UU. residente en esta República.

Honorable Señor.

Tuve el honor de recibir y poner en conocimiento del Sr. Presidente Provisorio la respetable comunicacion de V.E. fecha 3 del presente número 23, á la que se sirve acompañar los despachos del Sr. John Priest como Cónsul de los EE. UU. en San Juan del Sur, y del Sr. Squire Cottrell como agente comercial en San Juan del Norte de esta República, solicitando su exequatur; y habiendose estendido á continuacion de los referidos despachos, tengo el placer de devolverlos á V.E. Aprovecho esta ocasion para renovar á V.E. las seguridades de mi distinguida consideracion, y suscribirme su muy atento y obediente servidor.

d8-if Máximo Jerez.

N.º 71.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES.

Granada, diciembre 4 de 1855.

SEÑOR Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir en esta fecha el decreto siguiente.

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

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

Considerando—1.º Que los militares no deben tener otro fuero que el que corresponde para conservar la disciplina del Ejército. 2.º Que no hay razon alguna para que ellos dejen de ser juzgados como sus conciudadanos.—Y 3.º Que el privilegio del fuero, en los términos que hasta el presente lo han disfrutado, ademas de ser contrario á la igualdad de derechos, y á la unidad que debe haber en la administracion de Justicia, lo es tambien á la libertad y buen orden en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA

Art. 1.º Los militares estando fuera de campaña, solo gozarán del fuero de guerra en los delitos de disciplina, quedando en todo lo demás sujetos á la jurisdiccion ordinaria; pero estando en campaña, gozarán de dicho fuero en toda su estension.

Art. 2.º Las causas pendientes civiles y criminales, de que deba conocer la jurisdiccion ordinaria conforme á este decreto, se pararán en el estado en que se hallen á los respectivos Jueces.

Art. 3.º El Sr. Ministro de la Guerra es encargado del cumplimiento del presente decreto y de comunicarlo á quienes corresponde.—Dado en Granada á 4 de diciembre de 1855—PATRICIO RIVAS."

Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en el departamento de su mando, esperando recibo. d8-if SELVA.

N.º 79.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.

D. U. L.

Casa de Gobierno.

Granada, diciembre 6 de 1855.

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

"E. Gobierno.

En uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

1.º Se facia al Señor Prefecto del departamento occidental para nombrar el Gobernador pe político de Leon.

2.º Se le facilita igualmente para nombrar otro sujeto con igual destino en el distrito de Chinandega, si lo estimare conveniente.

Comuníquese á quienes corresponde.—Granada, diciembre 6 de 1855—RIVAS."

Y de suprema orden lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia y efectos, repitiendome su atento servidor.

d8-if JEREZ.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES.

N.º 44.

D. U. L.

Granada, noviembre 17 de 1855.

Sr. Prefecto del departamento de,

para su inteligencia y efectos, repitiendome su atento servidor.

(firmado) FRENCH.

N.º 30.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

Casa de Gobierno. Granada, noviembre 21 de 1855.

SEÑOR Prefecto y Subdelegado de Hacienda del departamento de.

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

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

En uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º Todo el que exportare plata acuñada, en pasta ó alhas, fuera de la República pagará el derecho de un diez por ciento; y el que la extrigiese clandestinamente, sufrirá la pena de comiso.

Art. 2.º A todo pasajero se le permite, libre de derecho, la suma de res-cientos pesos.

Art. 3.º La exportacion del oro sea en pasta, en polvo, ó acuñado, es libre de todo derecho.

Art. 4.º Los registros se harán en las Aduanas de la República.

Art. 5.º Queda derogada cualquier otra disposicion que se oponga á la presente.

Art. 6.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde.—Dado en Granada, á 20 de noviembre de 1855—PATRICIO RIVAS—Al Secretario del despacho de Hacienda."

Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia y efectos, firmándome su atento servidor.

FRENCH.

AVISO OFICIAL.

POR disposicion del Señor Ministro de crédito público de la República de Nicaragua Ldo. don Fermin Ferrer, se designan las 4. 5. y 6. de la tarde para conocer de los asuntos de su insitucion.

Las personas que quieran hacer pretensiones de reconocimiento y garantias, podrán verificarlo en dichas horas acuriendo á la casa de Gobierno del finos próximo en adelante.—Granada, diciembre 6 de 1855—El Jefe de Seccion.

d8-if Manuel Garcia.

NOMBRAMIENTOS.

1.º Por acuerdo de 1.º del actual fué nombrado administrador de correos de Chinandega el Sr. don Mariano Montpalegre.

2.º Por acuerdo de la misma fecha fué nombrado administrador de la aduana navitina del Realejo el Sr. don Pablo Cartoja.

4.º Por acuerdo de 5 del mismo se admitió al Señor don Jacinto Chorro la renuncia de Receptor de este distrito, y fué nombrado en su lugar el Sr. don Pantaleon Castillo.

4.º Por acuerdo de la misma fecha se

beneficia el experto minero. Una imperfecta y breve moliedna dió por resultado una libra de oro, que conservo en mi poder: se examinó y fué ensayada en esta ciudad por peritos, que lo calificaron de veinte quilates. He promovido la explotacion de estas riquezas, por medio de una asociacion que aqui se está organizando.—Puedo decir al Sr. Ministro, que el Estado posee aquel hermoso distrito, objeto de la poesia, un tesoro inagotable, una riqueza inmensa: riqueza, en maderas virgenes y seculares de cedro, caoba, ébano, granadillo &c. riqueza en lucidas granaderas, que se multiplican prodigiosamente: riqueza en terrenos de oriar, en terrenos de pan-lleva y de toda clase de cultivos: riqueza en minas de oro, minas de plata, minas de cobre, minas de plomo, minas de carbon, y otras bellas producciones que solo puede conocer el profesor de este ramo. No es menos interesante informar tambien al Supremo Gobierno, que la numerosa tribu de salvajes que habitan en sus palenques situados en las márgenes del Mico, Turra y Arrama, cada día se van civilizando: hablan el castellano, tal vez mejor que los indigenas de nuestras poblaciones: son muy adictos á los demas nicaraguenses, á quienes aman y sirven voluntariamente en sus trabajos agricolas, y ahora en el laboréo de minas. Cuando yo me acerqué á sus miserables hogares, ellos llegaron con sus tatus y chaquiras á reconocermme, como á la primera autoridad del departamento: se quejaron de su mala situacion y del trato barbaro que les daba el supuesto rei de Bew fields, obligando á cada uno de ellos á pagar un tributo anual, consistente en una enorme troza de caoba y un cayuco nuevo, que, por el mismo rio Mico, conducian á aquel punto, de donde solamente traian, en recompensa, los instrumentos preciosos para continuar en el cumplimiento de este injusto y penoso deber.—Yo les ofrecí reducirlos á una poblacion en el mismo valle del Horniguero, explicándoles todas las garantias y el bienestar que disfrutarían á la sombra de los principios republicanos de Nicaragua: ellos aceptaron muy gustosos, y en seguida les nombré un abal de comisario sujeto á la jurisdiccion de Juigalpa, diez leguas distante de aquel punto: lo reconocieron, no obstante ser el funcionario vecino de dicho pueblo, y marqué la jurisdiccion, sin perjuicio de indemnizar al que justificase tener un derecho de propiedad en el terreno ocupado.—Me hago el honor de adjuntarle al Sr. Ministro el mapa en donde aparece la configuracion topográfica de este departamento, con todos los pueblos que comprende: está imperfecto pero al menos dá una idea de la superioridad de esta bella seccion de Nicaragua. Dignese dar cuenta de todo al Supremo Gobierno, suscribiéndome su atento servidor.—D. U. L. Granada, febrero 20 de 1856—Fermin Ferrer.

CONFORME—Ministerio de Relaciones del

que para el proclamador tienen estas dignas palabras!

Yo un nicaraguense amante de mi patria, mas que lo pueda en el Señor Mora de la suya, quiero preguntar: ¿Dónde está esa amenaza? ¿Dónde esa gavilla de advenedizos aventureros con que lo asusta su femenil fantasía? No faltará un compatriota cuyo que me responda: En sus crímenes: pero ya me parece que oigo la contestacion de su propia boca, diciendo: *E tu en Granada* ¡no los ves disponer de las fortunas ajenas y asesinar á trochamoche! Con cuanto mas le sugiera su pánico terror.

Sobre tan mentidas y atroces calumnias se ha dicho lo bastante en los números anteriores de este periódico. Si han habido dos facitados, también se han explicado las causas: fuera de hai a nadie se persigue, y el orden cada día se afianza mas y mas sobre el firme cimiento de la libertad: el que lo dude venga á verlo.

Nada teneis que temer costarricenses; os conocemos: sois virtuosos, pacíficos y sufridos hasta el estremo. Si Mora tiembla, es por que teme se os abraa los ojos para que conozais el estado de abatimiento en que os tiene, esquilmdados con usurpaciones, impuestos, y monopolios, saciando así su ambicion y la de sus viles complises ¡sus crímenes lo asustan!

Un observador.

DICIEMBRE 6.—A noche á las 10 llegó á esta costa el Vapor "San Carlos," trayendo á su bordo á los agentes de la Compañia de Tránsito de la Virgen y San Juan del Sur, y algunos oficiales del buque de guerra Americano surto en el último puerto, quienes en union del Honorable Sr. Wherer visitaron al Sr. Presidente en la mañana de hoy. Por la tarde el Jeneral Cabañas asociado de los Ministros de Estado y de los Coroneles Tomas y Natxmer visitó el Vapor, donde fué recibido por el Capitan con mucha atencion y cortesia.

"EL HOMBRE DE OJOS AZULES."

Singular prediccion verificada á Nicaragua.

En una obra inglesa publicada en Londres en 1850 llamado "el Evangelio en Centro-américa" está registrado un hecho singular—Esta obra es la única verídica sobre este paso—El autor (Felerico Crowe) fué un ejemplar, prediador del Evangelio de la persuasion anabatista, y ha dicho tantas verdades, que la obra fué suprimida por el Gobierno inglés; dice él que existe entre los indios una profesia tradicional, que serian librados de la opresion y crueldad por "un hombre de ojos azul."

El Sr. Crowe en una nota, agrega esta observacion profética "acordáremosles que están dispuestos á poner alguna importancia al pronóstico, que ojos azules son co-

Con presencia del diploma que acredita al Sr. don Juan Priest en su carácter de Cónsul de los EE. UU. de la América del Norte en el Puerto de San Juan del Sur de esta República; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º Reconócese al Sr. don Juan Priest en su carácter de Cónsul del Gobierno de los EE. UU. de la América del Norte en el Puerto de San Juan del Sur de esta República.

Art. 2.º En consecuencia las autoridades y funcionarios, civiles, políticos, militares y de hacienda guardarán y harán guardar á dicho Sr. Priest las preeminencias y consideraciones que á su empleo corresponden.—Dado en Granada, á 4 de diciembre de 1855.—PATRICIO RIVAS.

Y de orden supremo lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia publicacion y circulacion en el departamento de su mando, firmandome su atento servidor.

d84f

JEREZ.

N.º 72.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.

Casa de Gobierno. Granada, diciembre 4 de 1855.

SEÑOR Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar el decreto siguiente.

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

Con presencia del título de agente comercial de los EE. UU. de Norte América en el Puerto de San Juan del Norte de esta República, librado á favor del Sr. B. Squire Cotrell; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º Reconócese al expresado Sr. B. Squire Cotrell en su carácter de agente comercial de los Estados Unidos de América en el puerto de San Juan del Norte de esta República.

Art. 2.º En consecuencia, las autoridades y funcionarios civiles, militares y de hacienda, guardarán y harán guardar á dicho Sr. B. Squire Cotrell las preeminencias y consideraciones que le corresponden.—Dado en Granada, á 4 de diciembre de 1855.—PATRICIO RIVAS.

Y de orden supremo lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en el departamento de su mando, firmandome su atento servidor.

d84f

JEREZ.

N.º 73

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE LA GUERRA.

D. U. L.

Granada, diciembre 4 de 1855.

SEÑOR Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dirigirme el decreto que sigue.

EL S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el decreto que sigue.

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

Considerando: que para corregir el abuso que existe de que las monedas extranjeras circulen en la República por un valor nominal que trastorna las transacciones mercantiles, es necesario fijar exactamente su valor intrínseco; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º Las monedas extranjeras que actualmente circulan en la República y cualesquiera otras que se introduzcan en lo sucesivo, serán recibidas por su valor intrínseco, cien centavos por un peso.

Art. 2.º En consecuencia la hacienda pública no da ni recibe en pago dichas monedas, sino por el valor demarcado en el artículo anterior.

Art. 3.º Las deudas pecuniarias anteriores á la publicacion de este decreto se pagarán por el valor monetario corriente al tiempo en que se contrajeron.

Dado en Granada, á 17 de noviembre de 1855.

PATRICIO RIVAS.

Al Sr. Ministro de Relaciones.

Y de orden supremo lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en los pueblitos de su mando; firmandome su atento servidor.

n24

JEREZ.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA—MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA.

D. U. L.

Casa de Gobierno.

Granada, noviembre 14 de 1855. Sr. Prefecto del departamento de

EL S. P. E. se ha servido emitir el decreto que sigue.

Queriendo evitar las dudas que pudieran ocurrir sobre la inteligencia que debía darse á lo dispuesto en el artículo 1.º del decreto emitido el día de ayer, relativo á los derechos á que están sujetos los introductores de mercancías extranjeras; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º Los licores fuertes extranjeros que por disposiciones especiales tienen designados los derechos de introduccion que deben pagar; así como los artículos que del todo, están exentos de impuestos por su importacion á la República, continuarán bajo la misma condicion en que existían antes del decreto expedido con fecha de ayer.

Art. 2.º La presente disposicion se entenderá como aclaratoria del artículo 1.º del citado decreto.—Dado en Granada, á 9 de noviembre de 1855.—PATRICIO RIVAS.

Y de orden supremo lo inserto á U.

admitió al Señor don José María Hurtado la renuncia de Prefecto meridional, rigiéndosele á nombre de la República las mas expresivas gracias por sus interesantes servicios; y fué nombrado en su lugar el Sr. Coronel don Máximo Espinoza.

5.º Por acuerdo de la actual fué nombrado inspector de Hacienda del Castillo viejo el Señor Ldo. don Manuel Romero.

6.º Por acuerdo de la misma fecha fué nombrado Receptor del distrito de Chinandega el Señor don Manuel Daro.

7.º Por acuerdo de la misma fecha fué nombrado Gobernador de policia trito de Chontales el Señor Capitán Antonio Bermúdez.

8.º Por acuerdo de la misma fecha fué nombrado el Sr. Coro. el don D. Basilio Souza comisionado del Supremo Gobierno para hacer varios arreglos importantes en el distrito de Chontales en los ramos político y de Hacienda.

Señor Ministro de Relaciones del Supremo Gobierno.—Prefectura y Sdbdelegacion de hacienda del departamento Oriental.—El tres del corriente me diriji al distrito de Chontales, con el objeto de visitar al pueblo de Juigalpa, y reconocer unos mineros recientemente descubiertos por algunos vecinos. Siempre se ha visto que montañas incultas, valles abandonados, terrenos solitarios, aunque bellos, se convierten naturalmente en una tierra yerma y nada cómoda, mas en este país privilegiado, en este país de bendicion y de encanto, semejan te á los campos elísios, parece que la naturaleza se regocija como el primer día de la creacion: así se conserva y se conservará, mientras la mano del hombre trabajador aproveche sus beneficios.—Sin que sea un exceso de amor patrio ó una ilusión, hasta en el curso de las aguas abundantes y esquisitas de este hermoso suelo, parece que todo está calculado para secundar los esfuerzos de una nacion agrícola ó industrial. Las ricas minas se encuentran siempre en terrenos estériles y desapacibles; mas en donde existen las bellezas de la vejetacion, se esconden tesoros que acusan nuestra negligencia. Conoci el cerro mineral de San Buenaventura, descubierto y denunciado por el Sr. Manuel Montiel: sus vetas rificadas se extienden en las llanuras féculdas; dilatadas del Hormiguero, á orillas del caudaloso rio Mico que va á desaguar á la laguna de perlas: su situacion es tan ventajosa, que por todas partes presenta facilidad, para establecer planteles de injenio, que puedan molar ricos metales en todo el año.—Las vetas vírgenes, cateadas ahora, tienen tres á cuatro cuartas de latitud, y un pequeño taladro de cuatro varas ha sido suficiente, para que aparezcan metales de una lei superior; ó mejor diré, en la superficie misma de la extensa y férax llanura aparece la broza comun, que en otros lugares

Supremo Gobierno del Estado de Nicaragua—Leon marzo 5 de 1850.—SALINAS.

EL JENERAL CABAÑAS EN GRANADA.

El Benemérito de la Patria, el soldado ilustre de Centro-América, el Jeneral don José Trinidad Cabañas, Presidente del Estado de Honduras, ha llegado á esta ciudad á las 8 de la mañana del día de hoy. Anunciado su arribo con anticipacion, salieron en comision para acompañarlo en su tránsito á esta ciudad los Señores Coronetes Souza y Hornsby yendo este último con la compañía del Capitan Astin. No solo en esta ciudad sino tambien en las demas poblaciones ha recibido el Jeneral á los

hombres de los nicarguenses. Luego que se tuvo el parte de que se acercaba á esta ciudad, fueron á encontrarlo el Sr. Jeneral en Jefe, los Señores Secretarios de Estado y del despacho, y muchos vecinos respetables: el Coronel Gilman con el batallon de su mando se colocó en el pretil de Jalteva, donde hizo al ilustre huésped los honores debidos, los que tambien se le hicieron al pasar por la plaza mayor. Toda la comitiva acompañó al Jeneral hasta dejarlo en el alojamiento que le estaba preparado; allí llegaron despues á visitar el Sr. Presidente de la República, el Honorable Coronel Wheeler Ministro de los Estados Unidos, el Sr. Villal cura y vicario de esta ciudad, varios oficiales del buque de guerra americano surto en San Juan del Sur y otros sujetos notables. Apreciadores sinceros del distinguido mérito del Jeneral Cabañas, y de su dilatada y eficaz consagracion á la defenza de la libertad é independencia de Centro-América, nos honramos de tenerlo ahora entre nosotros, y deseamos que su permanencia en esta ciudad le sea grata.—Granada, diciembre 3 de 1855.

REMITIDO.

Ayer ha circulado en esta ciudad una proclama del Señor don Juan Rafael Mora, actual Presidente de Costarica, que bien descubre el temor que le asiste de que los principios de libertad que en el día progresan entre nosotros, lleguen á nulificar en su reinado la prepotencia de que hoy abusa con escándalo y oprobio del virtuoso pueblo que inmerecidamente gobierna.

Temblando dice á los costaricenses, que la paz y ventura de que al presente disfruta está pérfidamente amenazada por una gavilla de advenedizos aventureros, escoria de los pueblos, y condenados por la justicia de la Union americana, con otros insultos, para concluir apostrofando sobre las consecuencias que se les esperan si son indiferentes á la invasion que tanto teme, y amenazando al nacional á extranjero que intente seducir la inocencia, fomentar la discordia ó traicion, Bien comprenderán los lectores la importancia

munen en toda la raza anglo Sajona y que el cumplimiento de esta profecía podrá ser renovado á nuestros descendientes transahanticos (los Yankes) que están ahora tomando un vivo interés en Centro América.—Esta tradicion es bien sabida por muchos moradores que en Nicaragua existen ahora: entre los indios es religiosamente creida y ha sido contada por muchos.—Sinó vease Centro-América por Crowe pagará 248.

Si estuviéramos dispuestos á creer que la raza de los profetas no murieron junto con Isaias y Jeremias de tiempos pasados, diríamos que esta profecía tradicional se ha cumplido al fin de la letra. "El hombre de no comé Aulin ó un solo, como un amigo á los oprimidos y un protector á los liermes é inofensivos.—Los indios creen haberse cumplido la profecía; porque la semana pasada, vimos en Granada, una diputacion de aquellos que raramente visitan la ciudad, y solicitaron ver al Jeneral Walker, y estuvieron en contacto de su caballerosa recepcion, y le dieron las gracias mas expresivas, por haberlos libertado de la opresion, y estado quieto del país ahora. Pusieron á sus pies frutas que son sus sencillos haberes, y lo saludaron como el hombre de los ojos azules que se ha estado aguardando con tanta ansia por ellos, y sus padres, desde tanto tiempo.

Hai en estos hechos, una tradicion de Romance, cuasi demasiado agradable para ser verdadero, pero no se puede negar, que el Jeneral Walker se ha ganado muchos hijos de este país por su generosidad, que hubiera podido por su espada. Saben, que le hace la guerra solamente á la opresion, á la traicion y á la crueldad; y está siempre listo para defender á los inocentes y proteger la industria.

Se nos han mandado algunas líneas que aducimos y ponemos en otra columna, que demuestran los verdaderos sentimientos del país y de sus verdaderos amigos.

AVISO.

EL Comisario de guerra está dispuesto á dar empleo á diez trabajadores y á seis cosineros á quienes dará empleo seguido.—Tambien necesita un panero.

AVISO.

EL comisario de guerra está dispuesto á comprar arroz, azucar y frijoles para el mantenimiento de las tropas por los cuales pagará el precio corriente.

Su despacho está en la casa del Gobierno sobre la plaza. Las horas del despacho son de las nueve de la mañana hasta las cuatro de la tarde. n10

JOB WORK executed with neatness and dispatch at El Nicaraguense office.

DEPARTAMENTO ORIENTAL.

Es una de las mas bellas comarcas del Estado de Nicaragua. Podemos considerar este departamento dividido en tres zonas o fajas que corren de sur á norte: la primera y mas occidental comprende la ciudad de Managua, el lago de este nombre, comparable con el de Michigan del alto Canada en la region ártica del continente: puesto que ambos vierten sus aguas, el uno en el Iturón y el otro en el gran lago de Granada; y pasando por la Villa de Tipitapa, termina esta zona en los confines del departamento Setentrional de Matagalpa. La segunda arranca del caudaloso Ochomogo, abraza una cadena de pueblos desde Nandaime hasta Villa de Acoyapa, y prosigue hasta perderse en las montañas, donde se encuentran errantes algunas hordas de indígenas salvajes: raza miserable, á cuya mejora debe el Gobierno atender. Esta raza disfruta de un clima benigno por tiempos, siendo en la actual estacion combatida de los vientos impetuosos y destemplados, que segun las mejores observaciones se desprenden de la Bahía Hudson, bajo el círculo polar: siendo la causa de obrar allí estos vientos con toda su fuerza, la cordillera de serranías, que ocupa casi todo lo largo de esta raza, y sobre las cuales están situadas sus poblaciones. La tercera raza encierra 1.º el Valle de Granada, que se estiende desde el pie del majestuoso Mombacho causa continua de recuerdos y suspiros para los que se ausentan de su vista, hasta el gran río Panaloya, navegable, y el de mayor importancia del Estado, despues del río de San Juan. 2.º La parte principal del lago que corre paralela el Valle de Granada, desde la punta de la gran encenada, hasta la embocadura del Panaloya; y cuya anchura comprende la masa enorme y gigantesca de aguas, que hacen de este lago un pequeño mar mediterráneo surcable por buques de todos portes: 3.º el istmo que se contiene entre el mismo lago y el Atlántico, en cuyo espacio se halla el río de San Juan que desemboca en el segundo, y que siendo el desagüe de los dos vastos depósitos del Estado, no tiene sin embargo un canal bastante capaz para buques de mediano porte: obra que sería de fácil ejecución, y que ya se habria zanjado, sino estubiesemos en eterna expectativa del gran canal Oceanico: porque es cosa cierta que *siempre lo mejor ha sido enemigo de lo bueno*. El puerto de San Juan del Norte, que en nada cede por su seguridad y comodidad á los mas celebrados del mundo, está comprendido en esta tercera zona. Todas tres difieren notablemente en la calidad de sus terrenos, igualmente que en los frutos que cosechan sus moradores. De la zona del Oeste, no hai mas que decir, sino que toda la fuerza vegetal está reducida á unas cuantas fanegas de tierra en el paraje llamado la Sierra. En la del centro, los terrenos ape-

un acueducto de no dificultosa ejecución, de cuyos gastos se reembolsarian mui en breve los empresarios, con las prestaciones pecuniarias á que nos sujetaríamos gustosos los consumidores, siendo no obstante deudores á aquellos de perdurable reconocimiento. Si Granada no escasease tanto de casas arrendables, el aumento de su poblacion sería duplicado todos los años y si en el centro de la ciudad existiese un meson ó posada pública, su comercio recibiría un impulso asombroso, manteniéndose en este local una feria perenne con los mercaderes que de todos puntos del Estado vienen á esponder sus géneros y llevar en cambio los de procedencia extranjera, que se acumulan en los almacenes de esta plaza. Por lo demas, los naturales de ella están reputados por de genio festivo y franco, hospitalarios y amigos de la buena sociedad; son por carácter inclinados á la novedad y en esto de fastidiarse mui pronto de todo, aun de los objetos que mas ansiosamente han apetecido, hasta pecan por exeso los granadinos. Granada es cabeza del departamento Oriental: tiene Universidad y ha sido la residencia de un Tribunal superior de justicia que funciona en los departamentos de Oriente y mediodía: ahora es tambien residencia del Supremo Gobierno de la República, y si bien es una de las poblaciones que mas padecieron en la última revolucion, es de esperarse que á la sombra bienhechora de la paz sepondrá de sus pérdidas y recibirá los adelantos de que es susceptible. Mejoras y mas mejoras piden los pueblos en todos ramos, en todas materias: ellos siempre tienden á lo bueno, á lo útil, á nivelarse con la civilizacion del siglo, porqué sus mandatarios no han de obsequiar su voluntad?

ELECCION MUNICIPAL.

El Domingo 2 del mes corriente se reunió la Junta electoral de esta ciudad á nombrar los individuos que han de formar el cuerpo Municipal del año próximo entrante. En este acto hubo todo el orden y decoro propios de su importancia, así como la armonía y uniformidad consiguiéntes al espíritu de union y asierto que á todos animaba, y su preciso resultado fué el mismo que se esperaba, el que ha llenado y satisfecho el deseo general. He aquí la eleccion.

Alcaldes—1.º don Faustino Solorzano—2.º don Calisto Vargas—3.º don Juan Peralta—Rejidores, don Manuel R. Bermudes hijo, don Camilo Vargas y don Trinidad Lacayo—Jueces de Agricultura propietarios, don Santos Buitrago y don Dolores Poña—Suplentes, don Marselino granizo y don Saturnino Varela—Síndico don Joaquín Vigil, debiendo continuar los Rejidores antiguos don Bernabé Rosales, don Francisco Calonge hijo y don Juan Fernandez; y ademas los Jueces de Agricultura suplentes don Antonio Arostegui y don

la mas negra traicion. El pagó su delito con la muerte, y es de esperarse que la nueva era, que auguró un feliz porvenir, corresponderá á nuestras mas fervientes esperanzas.

¡Qué que los espíritus valerosos que han puesto en peligro sus vidas y sus mas caros intereses por ayudar vigorosamente á sostener la libertad de un país sobre quien han pesado tantas calamidades, vivan largos años en la memoria de un pueblo agradecido, y reciban la recompensa debida á sus méritos.

Mejico.

Como saben nuestros lectores, se trataba de las elecciones de Presidente de la República y de Diputados al Congreso, siendo los candidatos mas notables para el primer destino los Jenerales Alvarez y Comonfort. No tenemos noticias recientes de aquella República; pero encontramos en el "Siglo XIX" la siguiente proclama que aunque de fecha atrazada, no carece de interés.

El Presidente interino de la República á sus compatriotas.

¡MEJICANOS!

En la época mas difícil que ha atravesado nuestra patria, he sido llamado á la cabeza del gobierno, cuando mas que nunca necesita un jefe ilustrado y esperto que la encamine sin desgracia por enmedio de las borrascas. Ni el honor ni el deber me permiten disfrazar mis pocos tamaños para tomar sobre mi esa responsabilidad tremenda con que las naciones suelen exigir toda clase de sacrificios: mi primer decision fué no admitir un encargo tan difícil como honroso, y hubiera insistido en esta resolution, si no se me hubiera hecho palpar que mi resistencia prolongaria la agitación y la ansiedad, y daria motivo á que se hiciese luego mas trabajoso el restablecimiento del orden y la consolidacion de la libertad.

Los últimos acontecimientos de esta capital han dado término á la revolucion, y conozco mui bien que el grande objeto de mi nuevo gobierno es colocar á la nacion en la senda gloriosa que quiere recorrer para alcanzar los grandes destinos á donde marchan los pueblos libres; voi pues á prestar mis esfuerzos para una causa tan sagrada, y me propongo poner los medios que pueda yo alcanzar y que me designe la opinion pública.

Etiendo que para esto, la necesidad mas imperiosa es la de la paz y del orden, la cual no será obra mia sino de la cooperacion que me prometo de toda la nacion mexicana, movida por un deseo y dirigida por un solo fin; uno de los principios mas importantes es, la estrecha union del pueblo y del ejército; de este ejército que es una parte suya,

Las mujeres

La mujer ha de ser buena
Y parecerlo, que es mas.
Cervantes: en la Comedia *La Entremetida*.

La esclavitud y la servidumbre ha sido casi siempre la suerte de las mujeres exceptuando algunos continentes de Europa: siempre han sido mas bien esclavas que compañeras de sus maridos.

En el Oriente una prision perpetua un amo feroz y dispuesto á castigar; custodios horribles, la humillante pena de los azotes por la mas leve falta, y la muerte por la mas mínima sospecha: he aquí la suerte de la mitad del género humano.

En otros países no están sujetas á una clausura tan estrecha, mas en cambio se ven continuamente molestadas y sobrecargadas.

En la costa del Oro, por ejemplo, cultivan la tierra y gimen bajo trabajos aun mas fatigosos; es tanto que sus maridos pasan el tiempo bebiendo y fumando tendidos á la bartola en sus cabañas. El soldan de Egipto Al-Kakem prohibió por medio de una lei particular á los Zanabatos que hiciesen chinelas para las mujeres, "puesto que, segun su parecer, la decencia no las permitia salir de casa."

En el siglo VI, algunos teólogos (semejantes á Al-Kakem) negaron las mujeres el alma y la razon, colocando estas en los brutos; y fué necesario un Concilio (el de Macon) para cortar de raiz el curso de esta herejía.

El que quiera examinar la historia de los pasados siglos, verá, que las mujeres no obtuvieron los derechos que las competen, exceptuando á los pueblos civilizados y en tiempos mas ilustrados.

Por el contrario de cuanto llevamos dicho, en Europa y señaladamente en Francia, Inglaterra, Italia, y España (se entiende en todas estas partes entre la jente culta y de buenos principios), las mujeres son miradas con la mayor consideracion, y aun estimadas en un grado superlativo. Tanto mas, si por una conducta irreprochable, por su modestia, dulzura, amabilidad y finotrato se hacen dignas de ello. Este respeto, que justamente se les tributa, despierta en ellas una alta estimacion de sí propias, despojándoles al mismo tiempo de algunas debilidades inherentes al sexo, y conduciéndolas por el camino recto de la virtud, de la cual todas tienen abundantes semillas en sus sencibles corazones.

El que envilece la naturaleza humana no consigne hacerla mejor; pues cuando al vicioso que en él el vicio es naturaleza se le suministra una escusa, no se le disminuye la perversidad. Algo mejor y con mas tino que el tal poeta, procedió nuestro Lope de Vega, cuando en uno de sus sonetos definió á la mujer en esta forma:

Es la mujer del hombre lo mas bueno;
es la mujer del hombre lo mas malo;
su vida suele ser y su regalo;

Casa de Gobierno. Granada, noviembre 20 de 1855.

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

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

Siendo uno de los principales deberes del Ministerio de Crédito Público el reconocimiento de la deuda de la República para proceder á su pago con la prontitud y eficacia que demandan los intereses de los particulares, y que permitan los recursos con que cuenta el Gobierno; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º Para reconocer debidamente todas las deudas interiores y exteriores de la República, contraídas hasta el último de octubre del corriente año, el Ministro de Crédito Público organizará una junta consultiva presidida por él mismo, y compuesta de dos Ministros del Supremo Gobierno y dos vecinos de notoria probidad.

Art. 2.º Los cuatro individuos que deben concurrir á esta junta serán nombrados por el Sr. Ministro de Crédito Público, y sus funciones se circunscriben á dar su voto sobre la calificación de los créditos, á efecto de que el Ministro que la preside, resuelva lo conveniente.

Art. 3.º Es un deber del Ministerio de Crédito Público, despues que haga el reconocimiento de la deuda, poner en manos del acreedor un bono equivalente en que conste la obligacion de pagarle la suma reconocida con el término de cinco años, reconociendo en su favor el interés de un seis por ciento anual pagadero cada seis meses de las rentas de la República.

Art. 4.º Queda facultado el Ministerio de Crédito Público para establecer la forma en que deben ser expedidos los bonos y los sellos mas adecuados para robustecer el crédito de la Nacion.

Art. 5.º Los bonos de que haga uso el Ministerio de Crédito Público para garantizar á los acreedores, serán autorizados por él mismo, y la suma que comprendan, deberá ser de cien á quinientos pesos netos.

Art. 6.º Toda persona ó compañía que se halle dentro ó fuera de la República, y pretenda hacer reclamos contra ella, deberá presentarlos dentro del término perentorio de seis meses, contados de la publicacion de este decreto, bajo la inteligencia que de no verificarlo en dicho término no serán reconocidos posteriormente.

Art. 7.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde—Dado en Granada, á 19 de noviembre de 1855—PATRICIO RIVAS."

Y de orden suprema lo inserto á U:

nas se prestan al cultivo del maíz, arros, frijoles, y otras plantas leguminosas, siendo una verdadera calamidad para los pueblos que habitan esas alturas, la escasez de agua, que se opondrá siempre al incremento de su población, y á que sus amenas campiñas dejen de permanecer, como hasta aquí, desiertas. Para quien está reservada toda la riqueza de la vejetación, es para el Valle de Granada cuya longitud es de diez leguas, y su latitud media, de ocho: á él descienden todas las avenidas de las eminencias del poniente, y las del anchuroso Mombacho. Su suelo aplanado, y declinando siempre a unirse con la superficie del lago, es la causa de los grandes calores que sentimos sus montañas. Por eso al otro polo, los males y los males están mas ó menos equilibrados, y aquel rincón de tierra es el más feliz, en donde en cambio de grandes ventajas, se sufren algunas molestias tolerables. Efectivamente lo es la del calor en nuestro Valle, por que lo temperan en primer lugar las frescas brisas que de la parte del Sudeste soplan casi todos los días del año, entre medio día y media noche: y en segundo, los ya mencionados nortes que en estos meses refresca la atmósfera del valle, no siendo en él lo que en otras partes, bravos aquilones de cuyas furias tengan que guardarse los habitantes: trayendonos tambien estos vientos las columnas de agua que de vez en cuando se levantan en la propia dirección del norte, con las cuales derramadas en chaparrones, nuestra temperatura depona su ardentia y se fecundisa al mismo tiempo nuestro suelo. Y en efecto, nadie podrá negarlo: el valle por lo que respecta á la última cualidad, es ventajosísimo: en él las cosechas del maíz se suceden unas á otras, casi sin intermision todo el año: en él se encuentran estensos bosques con excelentes maderas de construccion y de tinte; y por último, basta decir que en él se hallan los ferocísimos terrenos de Tisma, Veinticuatro y Malaco, tan floreciente el tercero en otro tiempo, por las valiosas cosechas de cacao que producía—A distancia de una legua de Mombacho, está la ciudad de Granada; desde la cual se distinguen á la vista los diversos tintes de verdura que adornan el ropaje de este manso volcan, cubierto siempre del pié á la cima, de una frondosa y sempiterna vejetación. La ciudad se halla situada á los 11 grados 40 minutos latitud norte y á los 88 grados longitud occidental del meridiano de París: su población, contando con las gentes que la mayor parte del año moran en las haciendas y estancias del valle no baja de diez y ocho mil habitantes: entre ella y la base del volcan corre el rio Quisapa, cuyas esquisitas aguas parecen destinadas á lisonjear el gusto de los habitantes de la ciudad, introducidos en ella por

José de Jesus Robleto.

Nosotros felicitamos á la Junta electoral por la acertada circunspeccion y prudente tino con que ha desempeñado sus augustas funciones: felicitamos á los electos por la honrosa confianza, que han merecido y á que los ha hecho acreedores su notoria conducta moral y cívica: felicitamos al Señor Prefecto, por que ya tiene una Municipalidad, que le prestará su apoyo y cooperacion en todas las medidas que sean de su resorte: felicitamos en fin al pueblo granadino por el prospero y venturoso porvenir que le anuncia este cuerpo Municipal cuyos individuos todos comprendiendo bien sus deberes, sabrán cumplimentarlos; y por, que cambiándose las cosas de Granada, por la hermosa y perfecta que debe tener, podemos decir algun día enajenados de gozo—Estos son los preciosos frutos de la eleccion Municipal que se hizo bajo los auspicios de la libertad y la union. Quiera el cielo que nuestros votos tengan todo el éxito que con el mayor entusiasmo esperamos y apetecemos.

Granada, diciembre 4 de 1855.

REMITIDO.

La marcha de la civilizacion en su avanzado progreso ha penetrado hasta en las mas remotas regiones de la tierra. La América precursora en la causa de la libertad del presente siglo, ha sido la Estrella Norte del mundo por espacio de setenta años, y un vivo ejemplo de que las Repúblicas pueden existir y de que los hombres impulsados por los principios mas propios pueden gobernarse á si mismo. Así es que una multitud de hombres valientes y intrépidos estimulados por los mejores y mas filantrópicos sentimientos, invitados por el partido liberal de Nicaragua, y conducidos por un caudillo, que ha provado su valor é inteligencia en todos los peligros, dejaron sus pacíficos y tranquilos hogares, abandonaron á sus amigos, sus objetos mas queridos, y todo, todo, por venir á una tierra estraña á ayudar al partido que combate por la libertad, esa consigna de los espíritus nobles. Ellos vinieron, pelearon y vencieron. La ciudad de Granada bahuarte de la República, que habia resistido á un largo y obstinado sitio, fué tomada por un pequeño número de hombres, sin mucha efusion de sangre. No son en verdad aventureros desordenados y ni la rapiña, ni atentado alguno han manchado su conducta: la propiedad ha sido respetada y todo individuo protegido en sus derechos particulares; mas aun entonces la traicion y el engaño se ligaron al bien tan difícilmente adquirido, y aquel que habia jurado solemnemente adherirse al tratado ajustado entre los dos partidos, faltó á su palabra. El traidor, que por su posicion é influencia, parecia ser incapaz de una accion tan baja y deshonorosa, fué encontrado culpable de

que debe vivir en una íntima y cordial fraternidad y ser lo que debe ser, esto es, defensor de la independencia y el sostenedor de la libertad. El ejército necesita reformas, por lo que claman hasta sus propios individuos, y yo que he visto de cerca su actual situacion, tengo mas empeño que nadie en su perfecto arreglo para honor suyo y porque solo así será realmente útil á la patria. El ejército tendrá como hermana á la guardia nacional, que estoi decidido á plantear y organizar de modo que pueda de su noble instituto.

tienen á la vista el triste estado de la administracion pública, y no puedo decir lo que todos saben: la necesidad es crear la hacienda; ella sola exige una dedicacion esclusiva: yo puedo ofrecer por mi parte empeño, economía, pureza, y jamas se me verá tolerar las malversaciones, que detesto de corazón. No habrá hacienda, si no reviven los ramos de la riqueza pública, de donde toma su orijen y su incremento: cada uno de ellos será objeto de mi especial atencion, indicando desde ahora, que los principios de su fomento no serán otros que los que tiene adoptados el mundo culto en armonia con el progreso y la libertad; nada restablecerá mas el orden que el respeto á los sagrados derechos del hombre, á esas garantías porque han luchado y lucharán los pueblos en todo el mundo; las sabré respetar, y defender, y no solo deseo conservarias ilesas, sino que confio en la Providencia, de que pasará el breve período de mi administracion sin que se vierta una gota de sangre, sin que haya familia ni individuo alguno á quien haga derramar lágrimas.

Veo cuanto importa saber preparar y unir b presente con lo futuro de la nacion, para b que cuento con mis compatriotas, y mas especialmente con el importante auxilio de los señores jefes que han dirigido a revolucion; conozco sus grandiosas y patrióticas miras, sé sus principios, y me propongo desarrollarlos completamente: la opinion pública será mi norte, y protesto con lo mas íntimo de mi corazón, que no tengo ambicion de ninguna clase, y que en el momento en que yo perciba cualquier desvío de ella, para que conserve este difícil puesto, estoi pronto á dejarlo; así como tambien lo desocuparé decididamente, si al probar mis fuerzas encuentro que no son suficientes.

Deseo que mis queridos compatriotas recuerden que en mi larga carrera no he querido mancharla faltando á los principios del honor, ni á los deberes de mejicano; que mis proesas son sinceras; que no acostumbro decir una cosa por otra, y que quiero que caiga sobre mi la nota de desleal, sino ha'lo la verdad y sino cumplo lo que prometo hasta donde me sea posible.

Méjico, agosto 15 de 1855—*Marlin Carrera.*

su muerte suele ser y su veneno. Es vaso de bondad y de virtud lleno. Á un aspid libio su ponsoña igualo: por bueno al mundo su valor señalo; por falso al mundo su valor condeno. Ella nos da su sangre ella nos cria; no ha hecho el cielo cosa mas ingrata: es un ángel y á veces una a-pía. Tan presto tiene amor como maltrato: es la mujer, al fin, como sangria, que á veces dá salud y á veces mata.

Las mujeres no suelen ser de tanto ingenio como los hombres; pero tampoco se encuentran entre ellas tantas personas absolutamente necias como entre aquellos: además de que tienen la disculpa de que en educacion es mucho mas débil. Entre las mujeres hai de todo, lo mismo que entre los hombres; y lo peor es que, si lo miramos con la justicia é imparcialidad que se merece, de la mayor parte de los defectos y vicios que se notan en el otro sexo, acaso tenemos nosotros la culpa.

N.º 57.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES.

D. U. L.

Granada, noviembre 23 de 1855.

SEÑOR Prefecto del departamento de.

El S. P. E. se ha servido emitir en esta fecha el siguiente acuerdo.

"El Gobierno.

En vista de la renuncia que con esta fecha ha presentado el Sr. Coronel Parker H. French del Ministerio de Hacienda, que actualmente desempeña, por estar nombrado Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República cerca de la de los EE. UU. de América; y en uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

1.º Admítase al Sr. Coronel Parker H. French la renuncia que hace del Ministerio de Hacienda; rindiéndoselo á nombre de la República las debidas gracias por sus importantes servicios.

2.º Nómbrase Ministro de Hacienda del Gobierno de la República al Sr. Ministro de Crédito público Lic. don Fermín Ferrer.

3.º El Sr. Ministro de Relaciones y Gobernacion comunicará este acuerdo á quienes corresponde y lo hará publicar y circular—Dado en Granada, á 23 de noviembre de 1855—PATRICIO RIVAS."

Y de orden suprema lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en el departamento de su mando. dl 16 JEREZ.

AVISO A LOS HACENDADOS.

EL Comisario de guerra está dispuesto á comprar ganado y los que tienen para vender harán bien de concurrir á su despacho entre las nueve de la mañana hasta las tres de la tarde. n10

para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en el departamento de su mando. FERRER.

N.º 56.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES.

D. U. L.

Granada, noviembre 23 de 1855.

AL Sr. Coronel Parker H. French Ministro de Hacienda del Supremo Gobierno Provisorio.

El S. P. E. se ha servido expedir en esta fecha el decreto siguiente.

"El Presidente Provisorio de la República de Nicaragua á sus habitantes. Considerando que importa nombrar un Ministro diplomático de esta República cerca del Gobierno de los EE. UU. para mantener y estrechar las buenas relaciones que existen entre ambas naciones, y teniendo la mayor confianza en las capacidades y patriotismo del Sr. Parker H. French Coronel del Ejército de la República y actual Ministro de Hacienda del Supremo Gobierno Provisorio; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA:

Artículo 1.º Nómbrase Ministro Plenipotenciario de esta República cerca del Gobierno de los EE. UU. de América al Sr. Parker H. French Coronel del Ejército de la República y actual Ministro de Hacienda del Supremo Gobierno Provisorio, para que en conformidad con las instrucciones que se le comunicarán, atienda á los objetos de su mision.

Art. 2.º El Secretario de Estado es encargado del cumplimiento del presente decreto—Dado en Granada, á 23 de noviembre de 1855—PATRICIO RIVAS—Al Secretario de Relaciones.

Y lo inserto al Sr. Coronel French por disposicion del Sr. Presidente Provisorio; quien espera de sus sentimientos en favor de Nicaragua, que se servirá aceptar la importante mision para que ha sido nombrado.

Aprovecho esta ocasion para ofrecer á U. las seguridades de mi distinguida consideracion, y suscribirme su atento servidor.

MAXIMO JEREZ.

AVISO.

EL Comisario de Guerra necesita los artículos siguientes, para el uso de las tropas, á saber: arroz, café, tabaco, camisas blancas, azucar, frijoles, harina, vestidos para hombre, botas y zapatos, sombreros, casimor y paño—Todo lo cual será pagado á buen precio; si ndo de buena calidad—Se dá aviso á los traficantes de la Virgen y de Grey on.

EL proveedor de alcancias está dispuesto á comprar maíces y sacate para el uso de la caballería. Su despacho está sobre la plaza en Granada n20