

# EL NICARAGUENSE.

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**El Nicarguense.**  
"NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE."

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, December 15

THE GRAVES OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

Softly, peacefully,  
Lay her to rest;  
Place the turf lightly  
On her young breast;  
Gently, solemnly,  
Bend o'er her bed,  
Where you have pillow'd,  
Thus early her head.

Plant a young willow  
Close by her grave;  
Let its long branches  
Smoothly wave;  
Twine a sweet rosette,  
Over the tomb;  
Sprinkle sweet buds there—  
Beauty and bloom.

Let a bright fountain,  
Limpid and clear,  
Murmur its music,  
Smile through a tear;  
Scatter its diamonds  
Where the lov'd lies,  
Brilliant and starry,  
Like angel's eyes.

Then shall the bright birds,  
On golden wing,  
Linger over,  
Murmuring, sing;  
Then shall the soft breeze,  
Pensively sigh,

a lovely valley, surrounded by the most fertile land in the world. To the right are the gold mines of Jicora. From La Trinidad the ascent is very abrupt for about six leagues, when the table land is again reached. The distance to the town of Estell is seven leagues.

Estell is a little town in a small plain, through which winds a river of the same name, which empties into the lake of Managua. There is a grist mill here and the country produces considerable wheat, of medium quality. There are large quantities of wild silk in the forests, and many veins of silver ore have been found in the hills. From here to the hacienda of Abandon the land rises in abrupt ascents, alternating with table lands, producing the best grass in the State. From this hacienda the land again rises, and on attaining the summit a lovely plain of about three leagues in length is crossed. The descent from the plain is equally abrupt with the ascent. From the summit the volcano of Momotombo is plainly seen. The road then follows the river of Condega for about six leagues, crossing it thirteen times, until the pretty town of the same name is reached. This is one of the finest towns in the State, having a church and many good dwellings. From this place to the Indian town of Palaeaguina to Totogalpa is four leagues—from Totogalpa to Marquilia is seven, leagues. This town is the centre of the mining district in this State.

In every direction about the hills are filled with silver and gold ore. Within a circuit of three leagues there are over fifty veins of silver ore known. These have not been explored, as there is no capital here to carry on any works of the kind. Copper mines have also been found near.

There is a fine vein of iron ore, and also a tin mine, in the vicinity. Seven leagues from Marquilia is the town of Depito. Here are the works of Don F. Paguaga and Don Felix Cerra. They have several very valuable mines, and in the town and in its vicinity are over a hundred of the best veins known. Copper ore is also found, though not to the same extent.

Respectfully yours,

J. S. BRADBURY.

Several large streams, flowing into the Atlantic take their rise in Segovia. The largest of these are Rio Escondido, running along the base of the range of mountains which shuts in the basin of Nicaragua on the north, and the Rio Coco. Wanks or Seghvia which, for the greater part of its course constitutes the boundary between Nicaragua and

resources, the Mosquito shore is not surpassed by any portion of tropical America.

Its geography except along the coast is very imperfectly known. Here however it has several very good harbors and positions capable of easy settlement. Blewfields Lagoon derives its name from a Dutch pirate named Blewiet who had his head quarters there during the predominance of the Buccaneers, in these seas. It is a considerable body of water, some thirty or forty miles in length, and almost completely landlocked. There is a bar at its entrance, with but fourteen feet of water, but within the bar it has from four to six fathoms. The great river Escondido and some smaller streams flow into it. The land, bordering on these rivers are said to be extremely fertile, and capable of producing all the staples of the tropics.

Thirty miles to the north of Bluefields is Pearl Bay Lagoon. It affords a tolerable harbor for vessels, but ships of large size cannot pass the bar at its mouth. A considerable river, the Wawashan, falls into this Lagoon. The country around it corresponds generally with that in the neighborhood of Bluefields. Thirty miles further to the northward a large river, the Rio Grande, flows into the sea, it has a dangerous bar at its mouth, but when this is passed it is said that it may be navigated by small boats for the distance of a hundred miles to the interior. Further to the northward are the Prinzapulka, the Tongla, Brahma, Wawa, Duckwara, and some other considerable streams. Next in order is the Rio Wanks at Cape Gracias a Dios.

Above this Cape, Carataska and Brus Lagoons, and the Patuca and Rio Tinto, or Black River are the most striking geographical features of the coast.

It has already been intimated that but a very small portion of the Mosquito Shore is inhabited or occupied by what is called the Mosquito Indians. These are few in number, and are composed chiefly of Samboes, (negroes crossed with Indians,) and of the children of Jamaican traders, captains and crews of coasting vessels, by Indian, negro, or Sambo women. The negro element

is even now but little altered, for Macgregor, in his statement of the Mosquito question prepared and published under order of Parliament, in 1840, makes the following confession, which illustrates incidentally, the nature of British influence on the coast:

"In the Mosquito Shore a plurality of mistresses is considered no disgrace. It is no uncommon circumstance for a British subject to have one or more of these native women at different parts of the coast. They have acquired great influence through them, etc.

From their frequent mention, of late years of a personage styled "King of the Mosquitos," some portion of the public may have fallen into the error of supposing that such a person really did exist.

The following passage is from a memorial on the Mosquito Shore, prepared by the Council of State of Jamaica, and transmitted to the Board of Trade, and Plantations, in 1773;

"The climate of the Mosquito Shore, is milder than in any of the West India Islands, and the air more salubrious; the lands are everywhere well watered, and everywhere fertile. The soil is rich, in an uncommon degree. The necessaries, and even the luxuries of life, present themselves on all sides; the rivers, lagoons, and sea abounds in excellent fish; and the coasts afford the greatest number of excellent turtle—both for food, and the shell—of any country of equal extent in the world. The cotton tree, cacao and vanilla, flourish spontaneously all over the country. Indigo, too, is a native, and seems to be the same with that of Gautamala, which is accounted to be the best of any. The sugar cane here arrives at as great a perfection as any in the islands: and of Mahogany and Sarsaparilla the quantity exported annually is so great as to render the settlement already an object of no small importance to the commerce of Great Britain—no less than 800,000 feet of the former and 200,000 pounds of the latter exclusive 10,000 pounds of tortoise shell, having been shipped to England in 1769—

The banks of the rivers, and lagoons are equally well adapted to the growth of log wood as any part of Honduras; and we have reason to think that there is here enough to supply all Europe.

"A great part of this coast," says Rob., "is overland, and the rainy season, and it is possible for a canoe to pass, at that period, by inland navigation, from

English, and will hold no communication with the whites, unless previously assured that there are no English amongst them. Upon the Rio Grande and the Prinzapulka, and to the northward of the Woolwas and Cookras, are the Toacas Indians. Above these, and occupying the country in the direction of Caratasca and Brewer's lagoons, and the Patuca river, are Caribs, or, as the name is here pronounced, Kharibees, from the Leward Islands. They extend to Traxillo, and constitute part of the inhabitants of that port. They are held in dread by the Mosquitoes, and have made a greater advance in civilization than any of the other tribes on the coast. There are some other tribes, including those anciently called the Xicapues, Poyas, Pantasma, Tahuas Gaulas, Izles, Motuens, etc., who are scattered over the territory intervening between the coast and the mountainous regions of the centre of the continent. None of these hold intercourse with the Mosquitoes, or recognize their authority. Nor can they be included in any climate of the population of what is facetiously called the "Mosquito Kingdom."

WARS.—A "curious correspondent" of the New York Mirror reports that out of 287 wars—the present excepted—which have been waged in Christendom, since the Christian era, 15 mainly resulted in the desire of territory, 22 from the desire of plunder, 21 from revenge, 8 to settle the questions of honor, 6 from disputed claims, 41 from disputed titles, 30 from the pretence of assisting allies, 23 from jealousy of rival greatness, 5 from commercial difficulties, 53 from civil animosity; and 28 from religious bigotry. England and France, who are now so friendly, and are united against a common enemy, have had their "tug at war." From 1110 to 1814 a period of 704 years, there were 270 years of war between England and France. There were 23 distinct wars.

THE PURCHASE OF MOUNT VERNON.—Some months ago an effort was started by some patriotic ladies for raising funds to purchase the property of Mount Vernon. The Philadelphia Enquirer states that between sixty and seventy thousand dollars, or about one-third of the purchase money has been collected. The success encourages them to persevere; and a public meeting has been called on the subject, to be held at Philadelphia.

RANCID BUTTER SWEETENED.—There

Bearing rich fragrance  
And melody by.

Lay the sod lightly  
Over her breast,  
Calm be her slumbers,  
Peaceful her rest.  
Beautiful, lovely;  
She was but given,  
A fair bud of earth,  
To blossom in heaven.

## NOTES ON CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEW YORK, April 12, 1854.

DEAR SIR.—In answer to your letter regarding the Department of Segovia, in the State of Nicaragua, I would say that I have resided there for three or four years, and that its mineral wealth is very great.

On leaving the City of Granada for that Department, lies through a low plain, covered with mahogany and other valuable trees, for a distance of twelve leagues, until you arrive at the town of Tipitapa.

This town is on the river of that name, which is the outlet of the Lake of Managua. It is a small place inhabited by a dark population. There is a boiling spring here, near the falls of the river.

After crossing the river the road runs along its borders through a dense forest, with a very rich soil. Here is found the logwood, (Nicaragua wood,) in great abundance.

Two leagues from Tipitapa is the hacienda of San Idefonso, a large cattle estate. The land from this point begins to rise. After passing three other haciendas the first difficult ascent is found. It is an abrupt hill, very toilsome for mules, covered with small stones, made round by their passage. On reaching the top of the hill, the country opens into a large plain, covered with "guacal" trees. The soil of this plain is a black clay, very difficult to pass in the rainy season. In the summer it is very dry and destitute of vegetation.

The hacienda of La Concepcion completes the second day's journey, being fourteen leagues from the town of Tipitapa.

From La Concepcion to the town of Chocoyas is eight leagues over the same plain, covered with broken lava. One league from Chocoyas the road crosses by a ford, the large river of Matagalpa.

Chocoyas is a large old Spanish town. In the Plaza are the ruins of a large church, commenced many years since, but never completed.

In the hills that surround the town, many veins of gold and silver ore has been found and in the gulches near are very beautiful white cornelians.

Magnetic iron is also found near this place. The road after leaving the town crosses the same river. The character of the country is the same, being a perfectly level plain for about six leagues, when the land rapidly rises, till the town of Trinidad is reached.— This is a beautifully situated place, lying in

Honduras. It flows into the Atlantic at Cape Gracias a Dios, in lat. 15° N. Neither of those streams are well known. From all accounts, with the exception of the parts flowing through the alluvions and level lands of the coast, they are rapid and the navigation impeded by rocks and falls. Canoes and Piraguas, nevertheless, do ascend both, almost to their sources, but always with difficulty.

The mouth of the Rio Wanks falls within what is called the Mosquito Shore. The coast of Central America bordering on the Caribbean Sea, from Bluefields Lagoon (seventy miles north of San Juan) to Cape Camaron, some distance to the north and westward of Cape Gracias a Dios, has long borne this somewhat vague geographical designation, "Costa del Mosquito," or Mosquito Shore. The name was always purely geographical, and never conveyed, or was intended to convey, any idea of political separation from the rest of Central America. Nor is the name derived, as has been supposed from the abundance of insects called mosquitos, but from a horde of Samboz, or mixed Indians and negroes, which has sprung up there, called Moscos by the Spaniards, Moustics by the Buccaneers, and Mosquitos by the English. These barbarians never occupied the whole of this coast, but were always confined to a narrow strip of the shore in the neighborhood of Sandy Bay.

This coast, as I have already had occasion to observe, is for the most part alluvial.—The climate is moist, warmer than that of the interior, and not as salubrious, although in the latter respect it is entitled to rank as high or higher than any of the West India islands. Besides the rivers Wanks and Escondido it is traversed by several other large streams rising in the table lands of Nicaragua and Honduras. Towards their sources these are rough and rapid, but as they approach the ocean they lose their turbulent character, and flow majestically into the sea. Some of these have formed large salt water lakes or lagoons at their mouths, which constitute very good harbors for vessels of light draft. The greater part of the country is fertile and capable of producing, in the greatest abundance, cotton, sugar, coffee, indigo, rice and tobacco. It has also immense savannahs, or open fields, covered with grass which are well adapted to pasture and the raising of cattle. And almost inexhaustable supplies of mahogany, cedar, rose-wood and other valuable timbers may be obtained on the coast and in the neighborhood of the streams. Roberts assures us, also, that back from the rivers there are broad sandy plains covered with fine pines, some of them large enough for masts of ships.

These fine savannahs, he adds, much resemble the pine lands of North Carolina. The bays, and islands near the coast abound in turtle, and their shells have always been the chief article of export from the shore. Altogether in point of natural

At first these hybrids were confined to the vicinity of Sandy Bay and Cape Gracias, but afterwards with the aid of the pirates and Jamaica traders, established themselves further to the southward, at Pearl Bay and Blewfields Lagoon but they never occupied any portion of the coast below the point last named, although it is not to be doubted that they occasionally accompanied the English buccaneers in their descents upon other portions of the Spanish M. in.

The entire number of these people does not, probably exceed two, certainly not three thousand. In the estimates heretofore made the pure Indians, (Woolwas, Tonglas, Coohras, etc.) have been included with a view of giving the Mosquitos an importance which they do not possess. But these Indians do not recognise what is called the Mosquito authority, and have always been in a state of hostility with the Sambos.

The true Losuitos are principally established at Bluefields, Pearl Bay, Prinzapulka Rio Grande, Sandy Bay, and Cape Gracias. Their Character and habits at Cape Gracias have been impartially described by Col. Irias, whose account is equally applicable to the entire stock. From their indiscriminate intercourse with the traders and others, as from the total absence of marriage relations they have contracted a leprosy taint similar to which has deceased and is destroying the Sandwich Islanders. For this reason, as also from the detestation which they are generally held, the Indian tribes of the interior permit no intermixture with them, visiting with death, it is said individuals, guilty of such intercourse. The nature of their social relations may be inferred by the account given by Roberts, an English trader on that coast, whose prejudices naturally inclined him to favor these proteges of Great Britain. His work was written in 1827. He says:

"I have never known a marriage celebrated among them; these engagements are mere tacit agreements, sometimes broken by mutual consent. The children here and at Blewfields, [which, it will soon be seen is the royal capital,] are in general baptized by the captains of trading vessels from Jamaica, who on their annual visit perform this ceremony, with anything but reverence, on all who have been born during their absence; and many of them are indebted to these men for more than baptism. In proof of this I could enumerate more than a dozen acknowledged children of two of these captains, who seem to have adopted without scruple, the Indian idea of polygamy to its fullest extent. By this licentious and immoral conduct they have, however, so identified themselves with the natives as to obtain a sort of monopoly of the sale of goods. They have also insinuated themselves into the good graces of some of the leading men, so that their arrival is hailed with joy by all classes, as the season of festivity, revelry, christening and licentiousness.

Para Lagoon and Wava rivers. This is the case, generally speaking with all the low savannah land from Pearl Bay Lagoon, and the Cape, and thence to the Plantain river." + Robert Hodson, who was sent out by Gov. Trelawney in 1740 to excite these Indians against the Spaniards, reports that the territory occupied by them was eighty leagues in length, from Cape Gracias southward. Their extension to Pearl Bay, and Blewfields Lagoon took place subsequently, and was effected through English aid.—

That what are called the Mosquito Indians, do really recognize and obey some such potentate. Nothing could be further from the truth. No form of government ever existed amongst these people except such as was vested in their head men, or chiefs, who have often been at variance and open hostility amongst themselves. Some of these have assumed the title of Governor, others of General, Admiral, etc., without, however, having the slightest comprehension of the meaning of the terms.—Thus, at the time of Roberts' visit, a chief called Governor Clementine was recognized as head man over the coast, from Pearl Bay Lagoon to Sandy Bay; and another styled General Robinson, held authority in the vicinity of Cape Gracias. When the English Superintendent Belize, found it convenient to manufacture a king on the Mosquito Shore, a number of these head men were got together and by liberal appliances of rum, induced to affix their marks to a paper, which was afterwards brought up as an act "of allegiance" to a sambo selected for the purpose by the English agents. But the Chiefs neither understood what they did nor regarded it afterwards. The fiction answered its purpose, however, as will be seen when we come to speak of British pretensions on the Mosquito coasts.

The Mosquitoes have no settlements except immediately upon the coast. The interior country is occupied by a number of tribes, generally, if not universally, recognizing the Spanish authorities, and to a greater or lesser extent using the Spanish language. Between Blewfields and San Juan are the Ramas, who are said to be a mild, inoffensive people, having but little communication with the other tribes. Upon the Escondido, or Blewfields river, are situated the Coolara and Woolwa Indians, of which however little is known, except that they entertain a hostility towards the Mosquitoes originating at the time when the latter, in concert with the people of Jamaica, made forays into their territories for the purpose of capturing prisoners for slaves. Between the Ramas and Woolwas and the San Juan river is a tribe, or fragment of a tribe, called the Melchoras. Byam, an English traveller, asserts that they are Caribs, who were driven by the English pirates from the islands on the coast, and who retreated thence to this secluded portion of the main land. He adds that they have a great dread of the

can scarcely be a doubt but that rancid butter may be sweetened so as to make it quite palatable, and this by churning it in sweet milk. A Yenkeo woman in New Orleans, so it is stated, has made \$1,200 a year profit from the milk of one cow; who used to churn firkin butter, bought cheap at the stores, and sold for the price of new fresh butter. It is an experiment worth trying.

**CHEAP HORSES.**—We have a span of horses," said an economic the other day, "on our farm, that support themselves without any cost." "Why, how is that?" exclaimed a listener. "Why, you see," remarked the questioner, "one is a saw horse, the other is a clothes' horse."

THE following pertinent question was addressed to a lawyer in a neighbouring village:—"If distance lends enchantment to the view, and the view refuses to return it, can distance receive any legal redress?" The lawyer refuses to answer until he receives a retainer.

**A SAD STORY:** About three months ago a party of fifty or sixty young Gascons embarked at Bordeaux, bound for the U. States for fear of being drawn in the conscription and sent to the Crimea. They landed in New Orleans, Louisiana, about four weeks ago, and on the 4th inst., the last of the fifty was consigned to the earth.

ONE of the United States officers in Utah has become a Mormon, and has two wives, one of whom resides on a farm, and the other in the city. He claims that he is in the performance of a religious duty, and manifests a strong appearance of sincerity.

AMERICAN skill in manufacture is no less a matter of national pride than it is of acknowledged superiority. In the mill of E. S. Hall of Melville, Mass., are now being woven in wool, the portrait of Washington, and pictures of the locomotive and fire engine, all of which are new designs executed on the Jacquard loom.

**MARTYRS OF THE REVOLUTION:** An earnest effort is being made by the citizens of New York and Brooklyn to erect a suitable monument to the Revolutionary martyrs of the prison ships in Wallabout Bay—a duty long neglected.

A NEW YORK BARBER has been passing himself off at the White Sulphur Springs, as a Hungarian Count. After he was exposed and decamped, his trunk was opened, and found to contain nothing but hair dye.

THE yellow fever has carried off one thousand and six hundred and forty-nine of the unacclimated portion of the population of New Orleans, in nine weeks of the present season.

**CONNUBIAL BLISS.**—At the late term of the Superior Court for Litchfield county, Ct., twenty-six persons were divorced from each other.

# El Nicarguense,

"NICARAGUA INDEPENDIENTE."

GRANADA:

Saturday Morning, December 15

We are permitted to publish the subjoined letter, from a gentleman of high respectability, which will be read with great interest. The account of Mr. Bowley fully corresponds with the description of the country given by Mr. Borland, the predecessor of Col. Wheeler, as American Minister, in Nicaragua, who visited the district in question, in March of last year. "The aspect of the land was such," said Mr. Borland, "as to realize my idea of an eternal spring." This was in the heart of the dry season, when the land in many other portions of the State is parched and dry. Yet even then the flocks and herds suffered from no lack of pasturage, and the crops were as luxuriant as in the most favourable months elsewhere. The remarks of Mr. Bowley, as to the native system of labor and the yield of the mines under their management are particularly worthy of attention. It will be seen that the statements of the gentleman to which we alluded in our leader, of the last issue are corroborated in many particulars.

Matagalpa, Dec. 8th, 1855.

Dear Sir:—At the request of General Walker, I address to you a few remarks in reference to the gold mining district in the immediate vicinity of this place. This is the principal town in the neighborhood. It is pleasantly situated in a valley on the banks of a large stream, or river, of pure cold water, which takes its rise in the mountains, and is constantly kept full by numerous smaller streams emptying into it. The population of this place is about 3,000 at the present time. It has been much greater but the civil war has driven many from their homes to seek a refuge elsewhere, some of whom however are now returning, being assured of safety and protection of persons and property. This desirable result has been brought about mainly by the presence of a government force under the command of Col. Fry, of the American Voltigeur Battalion, and Col. Herrera, of the native troops. Herrera is the commandante of this district, and I now believe it perfectly safe for Americans, or others to come here for mining or other purposes.

The only kind of mining business practically carried on at present in this vicinity is done with the Spanish Rastas, or Antique water-mills, put up by the old Castillians, who worked them very successfully during their occupation of this country. You can imagine the ancient and time-worn appearance they present to the American eye, fresh from the new made cities, and im-

and it was not safe for us to venture any great distance, our party consisting of only three Americans. I am consequently unable to say much on that branch of the subject; but that this is the beginning of a gold-bearing region, of great richness, running through to Honduras, and connecting also with the Chontales mines, I am convinced and all that is necessary to develop it is for experienced miners to come and explore it and make their reports. I would advise them to come in parties of ten or a dozen for mutual protection and they will no doubt find very rich deposits of gold and silver, in its various forms.

A grist mill as well as saw mills are much needed here. Who ever will introduce them will reap a great reward. Wheat is raised here in abundance and all that is wanted to turn out fine flour is a good mill; their present manner of preparing it is by crushing it between two large stones. They have no means of bolting it. Fine Flour, sent from here to Granada, Leon, and other places would pay well. Nearly all the produce of the United States, as well as of the tropics, can be here cultivated with success. The change in the climate and in the appearance of the country, from Grenada here, a distance of only 120 miles strikes every one as remarkable. It is an open country. The mountains are covered with large pine and oak trees, with very little undergrowth, and the temperature is cool and delightful averaging about 70 degrees the year round. The changes from the rainy and dry season are not so distinctly marked here as in the low country; at all seasons there is rain in the mountains and the grass grows thick and green to their very tops forming pasture capable of maintaining any number of horses, cattle, all of which are now cheap and abundant. The sugar and rice raised here are considered the best in the state, large quantities are sent to Granada and Leon. Deer are also plentiful, and many other kinds of game, as well as fish in the large streams. Thus you see that food can be had here without much trouble; indeed, you may get a good meal of chocolate, wheat or corn bread, chicken, eggs, beans, rice, plantains, cheese, etc., for one dime, which is certainly cheap enough.

The nearest road from Granada, here, is via Tipatapa, first day to Tipatapa, second day to La Concepcion, a small rancho, third day to Chocaya; and fourth day you reach this town. The road for the first day is excellent, second day rough and mountainous, third day ditto, fourth day level and pretty good. I advise any one before starting to secure a good mule, or a horse with hard strong hoofs, any other will suffer from tender feet in crossing over these rough roads. We made the journey in three days, but they were long days of hard travel, and our animals were good ones for such work; our animals were good ones for such work; there is no difficulty or danger now in coming here from Granada, the natives whoin

most active of the expeditionists at Ensunda and he clearly saw the benefits that would accrue to the inhabitants of Upper Mexico, as well as to the people of the United States in case the expedition was successful, and with thoughts full of energy he devoted himself to the enterprise during the most of the time he was in Lower California, he was in command of an outpost (La Gamella) and exhibited the intelligence and energy the position required.

After the United States Government making use of many powers unknown to the constitution and the laws had succeeded in preventing the object of the expedition Capt. DAVIDSON returned to San Francisco where he remained until sailing for Nicaragua in September last.

He arrived in San Juan on the third of October, and although seriously unwell at time marched with his Company into Granada, on the morning of thirteenth, sick as he has been during much of the time since his arrival in the country, he has not failed to have his influence felt in his Company, and throughout the Battalion. And in the last hours of his illness all the energy of his intelligent and dauntless soul was fully manifest.

Although he died not as the soldier loves to die, amid the stir of battle and with the shout of triumph in his ears; although he sunk under the baneful influence of a mysterious malady, still he met the great conqueror, death with unshrinking eyes and unfailing courage. His memory will not soon die, and long after his bones have mingled with their mother earth, his companions in arms will remember his manly qualities, and write the history of his generous acts.

Kentucky and California papers please copy

#### [COMMUNICATED.]

In the full bloom of manhood, from a position, most honorable, death has called for one of earth's noblest sons. With a robust constitution, and in full vigor of body and mind he has passed to eternity. To his friends, the death of Lieut. Col. CHARLES H. GILLMAN, is a loss irreparable, and in him the Government, and Army, of Nicaragua, has lost an able and efficient officer, one with a most comprehensive mind and with natural abilities unsurpassed.

Col. GILLMAN, was born in Baltimore. Early in 1849, he emigrated to California, he studied the profession of law, and early in 1852, was admitted to the bar, in San Francisco; during his residence in California, he made frequent excursions to Oregon, and Utah. In 1852, with an adventurous spirit characteristic of him, he joined the chivalrous expedition of Walker, with the view of befriending the isolated inhabitants of Sonora.

In the battle of Encinada, the second in Lower California, he was severely wounded in the knee, from this he never recovered until he returned to California.

A PRIVATE letter dated, Paris, June 25th, contains the following:

"Tell M. that his friend Ferdinand Bonaparte has greatly distinguished himself, and has done great honor to his West Point training he is the aid of one of the generals, and is the medium of communication between the French and English, as he speaks the two languages equally well. He is always in the midst of the battle, and has had two horses shot under him, but as yet escaped a wound. The Emperor is proud of him, and the French soldiers call him 'the brave American Bonaparte.'

A SWISS ROMANCE.—In the thirteenth century, Bourcard had an only daughter of surpassing beauty, who it appears had captivated the heart of Rudolph de Wadiswyl, the youngest, bravest, and most amiable of the Dukes of Zahringen, at some tournament. Despairing of overcoming the hatred of the baron to his race, and of obtaining the hand of Ida in a peaceable way, he formed the idea of carrying her off by force. Soon after, in consequence of the absence of her father a favorable opportunity offered itself, and he eloped with the fair Ida, who it appears was not unwilling to accompany him to his quarters at Berne. This piece of violence only served to incense the baron's rage, and became the occasion of sanguinary wars which devastated the country between Berne and Interlaken.

Rudolph, generous as he was brave, at length effected by strategem what he could not accomplish by force or arms. Fatigued with glory and tired of battle fields, he sought an interview with his enemy. He presented himself, unarmed, at the castle, accompanied only by a page, and by bribes obtained an entrance. He bore in his arms the little boy that his Ida had lately given to him and addressed Bourcard now grown and gray from the loss of his beloved daughter, in the most respectful, and submissive terms. The old man who recognized at a glance the features of his long estranged child in the object now before him, burst into tears, grasped the helpless babe in his trembling arms, and freely forgave the past, yea, more; he bequeathed by will and deed to the boy, Walter Rudolph, named henceforth, Bourcard, the whole of his large possessions and dominions. It was this Walter who at his death left his heritage and land to the convent of Interlaken.

The Washington Star states that postmasters have been instructed to return all unpaid letters found in the mails, to the offices from which they were sent. They have heretofore been forwarded, but the department think that the public are by this time cognizant of the new arrangement of pre-payment. Foreign letters will be sent as usual.

FROM VIRGIN BAY.—The clipper yacht Genl. Walker, punctual to an hour, came to

#### PRICES CURRENT.

GRANADA, (NICARAGUA,) DECEMBER 15, 1855

Fleur, per bbl.....	\$35	none on sale.
Corn, per bushel.....	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.....	6c.	native.
Beans, per bushel.....	1 50c.	native.
do snap-shorts, per lb.....	10c.	native.
Beef, per lb.....	8c.	
Pork, on foot, per lb.....	8c. to 10c.	
Chickens, per doz.,.....	\$1 80c.	
Fowls, per doz.,.....	8 80c.	

#### SEMIWEEKLY PACKET BETWEEN

GRANADA AND VIRGIN BAY.—

THE beautiful copper fastened, clipper Yacht, "GEN. WALKER," Capt. Russel, will ply as a Packet between Granada, and Virgin Bay, twice a week, until further notice. For Passage apply to,

J. R. SWIFT,

Captain of the Port. Office adjoining that of the Director of Colonization.

#### CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE.

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

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

#### REGULAR PACKET

between Punta Arenas and Estapa, touching at the intermediate ports. The American clipper ship 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.

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, Caminaires, and Cloth. The above articles will be purchased at fair prices, if of superior quality. Virgin Bay and Grey Town Dealers please notice.

#### WEIDEMANN & BECHOR

GRANADA.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

. . . . .

BROAD CLOTHS;	LONG CLOTHS;
CASSIMERES;	SHIRTINGS;
CASINETS;	DRILLINGS;
VESTINGS;	HOSIERY;
VELVETS;	PRINTED CALICOES;
SILKS;	of every kind;

SATINS;

SHIRTS;

DRILLINGS;

PRINTED CALICOES;

of every kind;

provements of California, or the other States of the Union. I have visited some dozen of these Rastas, all within the space of a mile, about one half of which were at work, and for fifty miles down the same stream, I am told by the natives, they are numerous, and in about the same condition. Those I have visited are almost crumbling to pieces from the effects of time, but they are patched up from time to time, by the natives and worked with great profit. The wheel by which they are driven is placed horizontally, and is 15 inches broad by 12 deep, with a diameter of 20 feet; the paddles are fitted at an angle of 45 degrees, and the water falling upon them from a height of some 20 feet, drives the wheel to which are attached three large stands on a stone bed. The quartz and red earth is poured in as fast as it can be pulverized which is very slowly; for they are old and rickety, and can effect but little. The fact however that the natives, can and do work them profitably is sufficient evidence, to any practical miner, that the yield must be large proportionately to the amount ground. Their main dependence for grinding seems to be upon the red earth and soft gold-bearing deposits intermixed with rotten quartz, they having no means of crushing the hard quartz; the gold in most of these mines is very fine and seldom visible to the naked eye, but by crushing a small quantity of the quartz, and washing it in a pan or by washing a panful of red earth you never fail to get gold.

The mines here contain also a large percentage of silver, and in saving the gold, the silver also is saved to some extent, the value of the gold, at present separated at the mines, is about 14 dollars per ounce, and if proper means were adopted for saving the silver the yield would be very rich. This fact I have proved by having chemical assays of the ore made, which yielded an average of 6 1/4 of pure gold and a large percentage of pure silver to the pound of ore. There is abundance of water power here, the streams from the mountains run with great rapidity and it is easy to get from 20 to 30 feet fall, on streams with a constant body of water sufficient to turn any ordinary mill wheel; we ourselves are now putting up a breast wheel 25 feet in diameter and 5 broad and have a fall of water sufficient to give power to run 24 stamps, 12 of which are in course of construction. Timber of almost every kind is abundant, pine particularly, which the native carpenters, and wood cutters will cut and deliver at very low prices in hewn logs or rough hewn boards. They have no saw and use only the broad-axe and adze; a pit saw or some other large saw, suitable to saw lumber with for building purposes is much needed. It was my intention to examine the beds of the streams in the neighbourhood for gold washings, but until this time the Indians, have been in arms in large bodies in the mountains near,

we met every where, treated us kindly and furnished us with good food at very low prices, If Americans, coming here will respect themselves they will be well and hospitably received by the natives.

The above few remarks, dear Sir; in regard to this interesting portion of the State, are at your service and if you think them calculated to advance the cause of colonization you have my permission to publish them.

Very respectfully your ob't. s'vt.

EDMOND BOWLEY:  
To J. W. FABENS, Esq.  
Director of Colonization,  
Granada.

### CAPT. GEO. R. DAVIDSON.

It is our melancholy duty to announce the death of CAPT. GEO. R. DAVIDSON. He died on Tuesday last after an illness of about thirty-six hours.

The life of CAPT. DAVIDSON, was one of almost constant activity; and a large portion of it was devoted to military service. Captain D. was born in Frankfort (Kentucky) in the year 1827 or '28. He was hardly twenty years of age when he entered the cavalry regiment commanded by Col. Humphrey Marshall, as Second Lieutenant in Captain William's company. He was made prisoner at Encarnacion. He with Major Boland differed from the rest of their Superior Officers, in regard to the course of conduct at Encarnacion, and had his wishes been followed there might have been one surrender less, in American History, from Encarnacion, he was taken with his fellow prisoners to the City of Mexico; at which place after Gen. Scott's entry, he did good service in the army.

When Gold was first discovered in California in 1848, he was among the first in the great movement which has planted American Civilization on the Pacific Coast. During his residence in California he occupied various positions of trust and responsibility, under the City and State Governments, and his excellent qualities both of head and heart endeared him to a large circle of acquaintances and friends in San Francisco and other parts of the State.

But no amount of civil employment, no number of political ties could stifle in his breast the desire for military employment, and military distinction; with the true spirit of the soldier, he sought continually for some field of honorable enterprise, where all the qualities of his full and perfect manhood, might be made manifest; conscious of possessing the skill and spirit requisite for military service, he panted for some scene, where all his qualities might find development.

Accordingly in 1853, when the Expedition to Lower California gave promise of active military operations, in the northern departments of Mexico, CAPTAIN, DAVIDSON was amongst the first and the

and from thence to the Atlantic States.

From thence he returned to California, and when occasion called for him, with the true spirit of a pioneer, he joined the forces of Walker in Nicaragua.

Attaining a position unparalleled in one of his years, he has passed into eternity and earth will see him no more.

A. S. B.

### PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Pursuant to a General Order issued from Head Quarters, Friday, Dec. 14, the following promotions have been made. In the First Battalion, Major E. J. Saunders is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles H. Gilman. Capt. A. Brewster is promoted to the rank of Major, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of E. J. Saunders. Capt. Jesse Hambleton, will act as Commissary of War, and is promoted to the rank of Major, Lieut. Danl. K. Bayley has been promoted to the rank of Captain to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Captain Geo. R. Davidson, of Company A

Companies B and C have been incorporated into one Company, to be known as Company B, under the command of Lieut. Frank E. Archibald, who is promoted to the rank of Captain. And first Sergeant N. P. Potter, and Acting first Sergeant, G. B. Fields are promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenants, and will be attached to Co. B. First Sergeant C. L. Barrus is promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant, and will be attached to Company A. Ira Munson has also been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and attached to Co. A. Geo. Gist has been promoted to the Ordnance Department, with the rank of Lieutenant.

**BITE OF A RATTLESNAKE.**—Dr. Thomas, of Monticello, (Indiana) reports a case of rattlesnake bite. Mr. J. H. S., aged 38 who stands six feet in his stockings—who, by the way, was very fond of brandy—had just been bitten on the inside of his left heel by a large rattlesnake, both fangs having been well inserted in the muscles. In thirty-six hours he was sound and well, I gave him, in the short time alluded to, one quart of brandy and one and a half gallons of whiskey all without intoxication. He wanted more, and I refused to supply his wants. The next day Mr. H., his next neighbor, was passing along and saw him with his pants rolled up to his knees, barefooted, and wading around in some weeds and grass with his feet. H. asked if he had lost anything?

"No, sir!"

"What are you doing, then?"

"I'm hunting a snake. There ain't any liquor only what Dr. Thomas has, and he won't let me have any unless I am snake-bit; so I'm hunting one."

Poverty is like a panther—look it steadily in the face, and it will turn from you.

her anchorage, off the old fort at 7 o'clock A. M. having made the run from Virgin Bay, to this place in the unprecedented short time of 4 1/2 hours. She leaves again with the mails at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Among the Romans, it was the highest praise that could be bestowed on a man, to say he was a judicious and industrious farmer.

The number of collisions at sea, reported during the four years prior to 1854, amounts to no less than 2811, or 702 annually.

A MEMBER of the Peace Society is said to have objected to live on earth, because it is a revolver.

Buttons, rivalling the jet, in beauty of gloss and finish are now made from India rubber under Goodyear's patent. The U. S. Navy and several large clothing houses have adopted the new style.

**MODERN MEANING OF OLD WORDS.**—Suggestion—Advice given by a servant to his employer.

Young man's best companion—He who takes him home when he cannot take himself home.

Rights of the people—The exclusive privilege of grumbling at imaginary oppression.

Rates—A kind of taxes, so called, because no one pays them without grumbling at them.

Oversight—To leave your old umbrella in a newsroom, and bring away a new one.

Guilt—In no sense innocence.

Science—To tie a cannister to a dog's tail, and observe whether he runs East or West.

Unfortunate man—One born with a conscience.

Abstinence man—One who never tastes wine or spirits, at home.

Remorse—The feeling of a pickpocket, caught in the act.

Precocity—The impertinence of your child.

Picturesque object—Your neighbor's house on fire.

Love—An ingredient used in poetry.

Person of regular habits—One who is carried to bed tipsy every night.

"Home, sweet Home!"—A song.

Coward—One who considers circumstances.

Litigious fellow—One who will not submit to be cheated.

**A FACT.**—He that hath spent much of his time in his study, will seldom be collected enough to think in a crowd, or confident enough to talk in one.

**BOSTON** is fast filling with foreigners. There are to-day, Americans, 76,508; Foreigners, 86,336. Thus it will be seen that the foreign population is already ahead some 10,000.

WHAT is next to hen stealing? Cock robin.

**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, Shirts, and Ready Made Clothing expected immediately. n17-tf

**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.

**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-tf

**DECREE.**

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

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

Art. 2. Each family entering the State and settling upon its 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 will be 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 developments of the resources of the land donated, and colonists shall be exempt from all extraordinary taxes, and contributions and from all public service except in 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 thereto until after an occupancy of at least six months.

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

Done in Granada, the 23d day of November 1866  
**PATRECIO RIVAS.**  
President of the Republic.

GRANADA, DICIEMBRE 15, 1855.

## DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES

REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES Y GOBERNACION.

D. U. L.

Granada, diciembre 13 de 1855.

Señor Prefecto del departamento de

Es S. P. E. se ha servido dictar por el Ministerio de la guerra el siguiente decreto.

"El Presidente provvisorio de la República, á sus habitantes.

Queriendo aclarar varias dudas ocurridas sobre las personas que deben gozar la gracia de inválidos; y deseando al mismo tiempo facilitar á los individuos de tropa la manera de obtener la correspondiente cédula; en uso de sus facultades

DECRETA;

Artículo 1.º Las leyes de 27 de mayo de 1841 y 30 de junio de 1852 vijentes en la República, se observarán respecto á las pensiones que deben gozar los inválidos, las viudas, hijos y padres lejítimos de los muertos, en función de armas de la campaña anterior, sirviendo en cualquiera de los dos ejércitos beligerantes.

Art. 2.º Las madres lejítimas de los muertos en acción de guerra gozarán de la misma gracia que la lei concede á los padres e hijos lejítimos.

Art. 3.º Se establece por ahora en la cabecera de cada departamento una junta compuesta del Gobernador militar, del Prefecto y Receptor, y presidida por el primero para que estienda cédulas de inválidos de Surgeño inclusive abajo, quedando siempre reservadas al Gobierno las de Oficiales superiores y subalternos.

Art. 4.º Para que los interesados acrediten su derecho ante las juntas de que habla el artículo anterior, bastará que presenten una información seguida gratis en papel comum ante el Gobernador militar del Departamento respectivo, con citacion del fiscal de hacienda. En cuanto á los comprobantes que deben presentar al Gobierno los Oficiales superiores, y subalternos, se observarán las leyes anteriores.

Art. 5.º En todo lo demás que no se opongan al presente decreto, quedan vijentes las espresadas leyes de 27 de mayo de 1841 30 de junio de 1852.

Art. 6.º Comuníquese á quienes corresponde—Dado en Granada, á 13 de diciembre de 1855—PATRICIO RIVAS.—Al Sr. Ministro de la Guerra.

Y lo inserto á U. para su inteligencia, publicación y circulación en el departamento de su mando, esperando recibo.

JEREZ.

2.º Queda razon alguna para que nos dejen de ser juzgados como sus ciudadanos—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 administración de Justicia, lo es tambien á la libertad y buen orden: au uso de sus facultades

DECRETA

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

Art. 2.º Las causas pendientes civiles y criminales, de que deba conocer la jurisdicción ordinaria conforme á este decreto, se pasaran 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, publicación y circulación en el departamento de su mando, esperando recibo.

d8-ts SELVA.

N.º 79.  
REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE GOBERNACION.

D. U. J.

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.

"El Gobierno.

En uso de sus facultades

ACUERDA:

1.º Se faculta al Señor Prefecto de departamento oriental para nombrar el Gobernador de policía de Leon.

2.º Se le faculta 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, repitiéndome su atento servidor.

d8-ts JEREZ.

N.º 71.  
REPÚBLICA 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.

## NOTICIAS SOBRE LA GEOGRAFIA Y ESTADISTICA DEL DEPARTAMENTO ORIENTAL

Sr. Ministro de Relaciones del Supremo Gobierno.

Prefectura y Subdelegación de Hacienda del departamento oriental.

Poner en manos del Señor Ministro de Relaciones la carta geográfica do este departamento y su estadística, con la parte necrológica, relativa al año próximo pasado, es la mayor prueba de haber cumplido la orden suprema de 6 de junio último, al traves del improbo trabajo de esta prefectura en las demás tierras ordinarias.

La primera pieza es un cuadro síntetico de casi todo el Estado, en donde aparece dibujado con especialidad el departamento oriental, con las diferentes poblaciones, aldeas, valles, montañas, terrenos baldíos, minerales, ríos y lagunas con la exactitud que me ha sido posible, percibiendo para ello los informes mas fidedignos y minuciosos de aquellos lugares que no he visitado personalmente.

La segunda llena satisfactoriamente el objeto que se proponen los artículos 17 y 18 de la lei de 11 de mayo de 1825 con los escrupulosos detalles de cada pueblo, en consonancia con los deseos del Supremo Gobierno: resultando de todo que este departamento comprende tres ciudades, tres villas, 25 pueblos, 91, 931 habitantes, 38, 413 varones, 53, 518 mujeres, 5 juzgados de 1.º instancia, 3 rectorías, y 10 comisarías de alcabalas, 120 municipalidades, 45 clérigos, 11 letrados, 14, 097 jornaleros, 88 albanileros, 223 carpinteros, 49 plateros, 139 herreros, 9 pintores, 490 marineros, 46 templos, 8 cementerios, 29 cárcel, 24 escuelas públicas de enseñanza primaria, 22 edificios públicos, 10 clases en la Universidad, en Masaya y Managua, 35 cofradías con el valor de 42, 200 pesos, 158, 995 pesos de capellanas, 600 haciendas de toda clases, 480, 132 pesos en tierras tituladas, 835, 600 pesos en ganados, 354, 700 pesos en agricultura, 471, 800 pesos en comercio, y estas cuatro especies dan la suma jeneral de 2, 142, 232 pesos.

Tambien resulta, que produce anualmente 178, 600 fanegas de maiz, 24, 097 arrobas de quesos, 27, 400 medios de cacao, 17, 000 libras de azúcar, 31, 600 libras de azúcar, 18, 400 quintales de brasil, 20, 640 cueros de res, 47, 580 pesos á la hacienda pública, 8, 757 pesos de propios, y poco mas ó menos 32, 040 pesos de diezmo segun el trienio pasado: ademas aparece que anualmente consume 120, 100 fanegas de maiz, y 20, 640 reses que en el año pasado hubo 1, 614 muertos; 3, 593 nacidos, y 828 casamientos.

Debo tambien advertir, que de la enorme suma referida, como haber de capitalistas y propietarios, debe sustraer-

disminuye con el tiempo la elevación de algunas montañas y por que Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo, escritor del siglo 16, describe con mucha mas altura las de Nicaragua, que entonces reconoció.

Por ello se puede tambien asegurar que los terrenos bajos que posee el Estado como valdios, son los mas secundos: igualmente se demuestra esta superioridad por las plantas silvestres que se crian de gran magnitud, y entretejidas unas con otras, lo que es señal clara de su feracidad, segun lo asientan los intelligentes en este ramo de riqueza pública.

La mediana actividad de un agricultor hace producir en el departamento buenas hortalizas, frutos y comenteras de toda clase, por los diversos climas y diferentes elevaciones. Sin embargo de que las actuales producciones constituyan los principales ramos de agricultura. El distrito de Masaya sobresale en el cultivo de tabacos chilcago ó iztepeque; el de Managua da el iztepeque, y con abundancia los granos de primera necesidad en el Estado: el de Jinotepé Buen azúcar y excelente arroz; y el de Granada buen cacao y nísperos soplidos de superior calidad á los que producen los demas Estados. Chontales con su pasto de eterna verdura mantiene muchas bestias y ganados vacunos en cantidad capaz de abastecer el Estado. En suma, diré, que el departamento abunda en frutas, ganados y raices alimenticias de tierra caliente, y muchas producciones de tierra templada. En él aparecen piñas de varias clases, uvas, naranjas, limones, granadillas, limas, cítricos, toronjas, papayas, nísperos, cocos, manzanas, aguacates, marañones, higos, zapotes, plátanos, guineos, albaricoques, melones, sandías, calabazas, cohombros, jocotes, mangos, tamarindos, iacanos, anones, chirimoyas, coyotes, corosos, túnas, pitahayas, achiote, bainillas, trigo, papas, maiz, arroz, frijoles, batatas, yucas, camotes, guisquiles, maní, chile, ajonjoli, frijoles y otros granos, frutas y verduras de toda clase. Abunda la zarzaparrilla en los márgenes del caudaloso río Siquén 6 Pantasma; el sasafrás, quina, copalchí, ambar, trementina, bálsamo, de copaiva y diferentes drogas medicinales en los extensos y frondosos bosques de sus inmediaciones; abundan tambien la palma jipijapa, la vid silvestre, el guaco, la salvia fulgens, el hermoso jirasol, flores de diferentes clases, y diversas plantas preciosas.

En estos días se ha descubierto un arbusto con propiedades idénticas al ejasén. Abundan tambien en los espesos y dilatados bosques de la parte oriental y setentrional multitud de maderas preciosas, corpulentas, y de construcción mas escogida, como cedro, caoba, granadillo, guayacán, guachipilín, roncón, ébano &c. &c. En las jurisdicciones de Tipitapa,

ra una selva y jardín para el público recreo—Se ha establecido una guardia de serenos, que sin cesar vigila por la noche, retirando las horas, el estado de la atmósfera, y dando seguridad al vecindario.

En suma, se proyectan nuevas mejoras, que en lo sucesivo honrarán á Nicaragua, digno de mejor suerte por su posición topográfica.

Con todo lo expuesto, creo haber cumplido con lo que me provee el Supremo Gobierno, y el Sr. Ministro se servirá elevarlo á su conocimiento; ofreciéndole mis respetos, con que me suscribo su atento servidor—D. U. L.—Granada, agosto 19 de 1850.—Fernán Ferrer.

Conforme—Ministerio de Relaciones del Supremo Gobierno del Estado—León, setiembre 2 de 1850.—SALINAS.

## NECROLOGIA.

El 13 de diciembre de 1855 á las once de la mañana murió en esta ciudad el Teniente Coronel don Charles H. Gilman natural de los Estados Unidos. Este joven apreciable, cuya pérdida anunciamos con sentimiento, nació en Baltimore el año de 1831, y tuvo por padre al Sr. C. Gilman, Abogado célebre por sus conocimientos extraordinarios. El Sr. Charles se dedicó al estudio de las leyes de su país y bien pronto llegó á ser por sus grandes capacidades uno de los Abogados mas queridos y solicitados. Poseía ademas conocimientos no comunes en el arte militar, sabia de fortificaciones, y en materia de hacienda era tan inteligente que causaba admiración la destreza y exactitud con que manejaba la contabilidad militar.

El año de 1849 llegó con su padre á California y permaneció allí hasta 1853, época en que el Sr. General Walker hizo su expedición para la baja California. Llegó el joven Charles de entusiasmo por las empresas militares y deseo de adquirir gloria en ellas, acompañó á dicho General, y por el valor, denudo y intrepido con que se portó en la toma de la Paz, verificada en noviembre del mismo año, se hizo acreedor alrecio y estimacion de sus Jefes y al afecto de sus compañeros de armas. El fue quien cogió al actual Gobernador de aquella plaza, el Sr. Espinoza, como tambien á Rebollo, que sucedió á este.

Despues, en la batalla de la Ensenada salió herido y tubo que regresar á San Francisco á curarse, en donde le cortaron la pierna. Apenas había sanado y arreglado sus negocios privados, cuando supo la nueva expedición del Sr. General Walker sobre Nicaragua, y al momento fué uno de los primeros que se le presentaron y acompañaron hasta esta ciudad.

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 Cotrell 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.

d8tf (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 Cotrell como agente comercial en San Juan del Norte de esta República, so icitando su exequatur; y habiéndose 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-tf

Máximo Jerez.

N.º 73  
REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA MINISTERIO DE LA GUERRA.D. U. L.  
Granada, diciembre 4 de 1855.

Sefior Prefecto del departamento de El S. P. E. se ha servido dirijirme el decreto qce sigue.

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

Considerando—1.º Que los militares no deben tener otro fuero que el necesario para conservar la disciplina del Ejercito—

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 preeminentias y consideraciones que á su empleo corresponden—Dado en Granada, á 4 de diciembre de 1855—PATRICIO RIVAS."

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

d8-tf

JEREZ.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA. MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES.

N.º 44.

D. U. L.

Granada, noviembre 17 de 1855.  
Sr. Prefecto 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.

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 de 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 suprema lo inserto. á U. para su inteligencia, publicacion y circulacion en los pueblos de su mando, firmándome su atento servidor.

n24

JEREZ.

se la tercera parte, que únicamente pertenece á los que están obligados por leyes novísimas á los empréstitos forzosos, conforme á las bases establecidas; porque las dos restantes están distribuidas en una multitud de pequeñas propiedades en todo el departamento: razon por la cual sus habitantes viven cómodamente, y gozan exentos de sufrir los horrores de la indigencia, que en otras naciones experimenta la clase proletaria.

El terreno de este departamento está dividido en dos secciones: una es la parte del istmo, en donde existe el mayor número de pueblos; y otra es el inmenso distrito de Chontales. La primera presenta de una manera exacta las demarcaciones jurisdiccionales con la más ó menos extensión de leguas cuadradas, según se observará en la estadística á que me refiero: es el terreno mas ocupado y reducido á propiedad particular; pero siempre existen algunos lugares valiosos de consideración, especialmente en esa multitud variada de eminentes ó mesetas, que ocupan una parte del lecho de la estupenda cordillera de los Andes. Chontales es vasto en sus dimensiones, y su fertilidad cada dia reclama gente con industria y capitales. La parte meridional inmediata á las márgenes del gran lago, muestra diferentes climas por las distintas elevaciones: allí aparecen grupos de colinas y dilatadas llanuras, donde pastan cómodamente multitud de ganados de la mayor parte de las haciendas del departamento: allí se encuentran toda clase de minerales y muchas faldas de poco declive cuajadas de árboles silvestres con un terreno feraz y adecuado para labranzas. Por esta parte, hasta la aldea de San Miguelito, las tierras están reducidas á propiedad particular, á excepción de la pequeña codilleira de las Mesas, y multitud de cerros, que hasta ahora no han sido denunciadas.

La parte oriental y setentrional de este distrito en una montaña inmensa que termina con las márgenes del golfo de Honduras y costa del atlántico, por ser intransitable, no puedo calcularse su vasta dimensión. En ella se han encontrado hermosos potreros con buenos pastos, cercados por la naturaleza y bañados por aguas abundantes.

Concretándose ahora á informar al Supremo Gobierno sobre la calidad de las tierras del departamento, diré: que todas las de altura naturalmente y con poca diferencia son de tercera clase, por ser mas enjutas y pedregosas que las llanuras. La tierra de las laderas es estenuada por las constantes lluvias y corrientes que le usurpan en cada estación la parte de limo que constituye la fecundidad, precipitándola en los campos y prados donde el calor prodiga la vegetación.

Esta es una de las razones por que una figura de copa, en donde se prepa-

Teustepe y Juigalpa, inmediatas al gran lago se encuentran dilatados campos cubiertos de árboles de brasil, y en las alturas, á distancia de cuatro leguas del mismo lago, minas de toda clase, y particularmente de carbon, que la Provincia ha situado en ese punto como censua y garantía de nuestro feliz progenie.

En cuanto al estado de civilización, diré, también con bastante certeza y contrayéndome á todo el Estado: que se marcha rápidamente á su perfectibilidad. No hay un solo pueblo en este departamento, por pequeño e infeliz que sea, donde no aparezcan personas que sepan leer y escribir; y todos los hombres de diferentes castas, perteneciendo á las distintas posiciones de la sociedad, tienen un pleno conocimiento de sus derechos y deberes, derechos que sostienen y demandan con dignidad, aun aquellos que pertenecen á la más infame condición social. Bajo esta feliz influencia han desaparecido casi todos los dialectos de las poblaciones aborigenes, á excepción del que observan entre sí mismo los indios de Masaya y Managua, como resto de la antigua tribu de los Quichés.

Réstame hablar algo sobre la población de Granada; esta ciudad, capital del departamento y residencia de la Suprema Sección de Justicia de Oriente y Mediodía, fue edificada en 1,523 por Francisco Fernández de Córdoba: está situada en las márgenes del gran lago entre los 11 grados, 55 minutos, 49 segundos de latitud boreal, y entre los 107 grados, 17 minutos y 16 segundos de longitud al occidente del meridiano de París, y 85 grados, 57 minutos, 1 segundo del de Greenwich. El buen gusto de sus habitantes, su cultura y civilización cada día va aumentando, á merced de sus establecimientos científicos y de la concurrencia extranjera. Una multitud de buenos libros que vienen de fuera, hacen una buena escuela de cada hogar doméstico. De todo esto resulta que en Nicargua se va formando una opinión pública ilustrada, que apresura y dirige el progreso de las ciencias, y por medio de una prensa libre llegará á su engrandecimiento.

En lo material, es igualmente notable el progreso, pues por donde quiera se observa construcción de casas embellecidas con balcones de fierro, fabricados en Norteamérica de una manera lucida—Actualmente se ha concluido un edificio á sotavento de 30 varas, cubierto de teja, y conservado con el mayor aseso para destajar las reses que abastecen á la población—Se ha compuesto el camino que va para Masaya, embarazando el progreso del arollo de la aduana. Se allanó la calle de Guadalupe hasta la laguna, en cuyo término es espaciosa, formando

Mas el Sr. Charles Gilman no solo era hombre instruido en diferentes ramos, sino que á su presencia interesante unia los atractivos de una bella índole y de maneras finas que le proporcionaron siempre las simpatías de todos los que lo conocían y trataban. Así es que su muerte ha sido sentida en esta ciudad tanto por sus connacionales como por los hijos del país; y nosotros asombrando nuestros sentimientos al de los demás, le consagraron estas cortas líneas, como un testimonio de nuestro aprecio al nuevo nicaraguense, cuya pérdida lamentamos.

Granada, diciembre 13 de 1855.

Mateo Pincha.

NOTICIAS LOCALES—Bastante satisfactorias son las que tenemos de los otros departamentos—De Rivas se nos dice con fecha 10 del actual: las cosas por acá animan de bueno á mejor, por que cada día se restablece más y más la confianza de todos los habitantes, al traves de sus padecimientos y encillas afiejas. No hay novedad pues, y quiera el cielo que corresponda el éxito de la administración de nuestra Presidencia Provisional á las fundadas esperanzas que animan ya y reverdecen nuestros campos desolados por tan larga como cruda guerra—De Matagalpa con fecha 7—Los pueblos de este departamento, que tanto sufrieron bajo la mano de hierro de los mentados legitimistas, han aceptado llenos de júbilo el tratado de paz, han reconocido espontáneamente al Gobierno Provisional, y ofrecen sostenerlo con todos sus recursos. Se están practicando las elecciones de destinos municipales, y es muy seguro que recaerán en muy buenos sujetos—De Nueva Segovia con fecha 8—Tenemos la complacencia de manifestar que de la mejor manera se está arreglando este departamento. El 6 por la tarde se presentaron el Prefecto y el Gobernador que pertenecían al Gobierno Estrada, y ofrecieron entregar las armas que tenían, dando una lista de las mas que había regadas en el departamento. El referido Gobernador ha verificado la entrega de dichas armas: se está presentando los principales vecinos de todos los pueblos, y de esto deduzco que muy luego estará esto departamento completamente arreglado—De Leon con fecha 11. En esta ciudad y los demás pueblos de esta sección reina la tranquilidad mas completa, la confianza mas plena: casi todas las familias que estaban fuera han vuelto á sus casas, de suerte que el decreto que llama á los ausentes bajo cierta pena, quizá no llegará á tener efecto aquí—Todos viven entregados á sus trabajos y elevan sus votos al Cielo por que la paz de que gozan, sea permanente.

*La América Central, juzgada por la prensa del Sud-América.*

Bajo este rubro leemos un artículo en el "Panameño", del cual copiamos los siguientes párrafos.

**GUATEMALA**—Las gacetas de aquel Estado, que nos proporciona un amigo, no dejan de presentar algún interés.

A fines de julio la población de Quetzaltenango estuvo en gran alarma. Un sacerdote, secundado por un crecido número de indios, fuó el autor de un motín, cuyo objeto evitó el Gobierno de Guatemala de cubrir asegurando que no había un plan ni ningún móvil político, y que solo era originado por una causa personal.

Para los que conocemos el sistema encubridor de los tales Gobiernos, la sumisión servil, que allí se vé reducido el pueblo, y la esclavitud de la prensa, nos es fácil concebir cuál ha sido el móvil de ese conato de revolución.

Es que los pueblos se cansan; es que empiezan a comovverse; es que se acerca la hora de que ese el yugo ominoso que se les ha impuesto en nombre de un maldito principio de autoridad, apáñalo por la falange jesuítica y un estado de sitio permanente.

Y si el motín era una cosa insignificante, ¿por qué corrió el General Carrera á Quetzaltenango? ¿por qué marcha con un respectable cuerpo de tropas? ¿Volvería tan pronto á la capital porque temió que también se le pronunciase en contra suya?

No lo aseveraremos; pero sí diremos que á consecuencia de ese *motín insignificante*, se habían llevado al patíbulo seis personas que noinbra la gaceta, y que siguiendo un proceso riguroso á otras muchas, es mui de creer que por ese *motín insignificante*, se sacrificuen aun mas victimas al furor del General Carrera.

Derrama sangre por mta causa *insignificante*. Cuanto mas derrame, mas pronto se ahogará en ella.

Mientras que en Quetzaltenango se hacen fusilamientos, en Guatemala se celebran fiestas religiosas á porsia, las señoras tienen el divino honor de servir de acólitas á los mui reverendos Padres Jesuitas que aquí tuvimos la dicha de endocharles, y se solemniza con gran pompa, máscaras, sermones, largos relatos y tinta azul en la gaceta, la promulgación oportunitísima del dogma de la inmaculada Concepción.

Esto, los fusilamientos, y el proyectar la revolución de Honduras contra su actual mandatario Cabanas, es una política original que solo se conserva en aquellos países, para dar buen ejemplo, el gabinete Guatemalteco, presidido por el General Carrera.

**HONDURAS**—El General hondureño López, que estaba desterrado en Guatemala, entró en el departamento de Gracias á la cabeza de quinientos soldados que le

## PERÚ

Hemos recibido dos números de "El Peruano," periódico oficial de Lima correspondientes al 27 de octubre y 3 de noviembre—Una de las mejoras importantes de que se ocupaba el Gobierno Provisional del General Castilla, era la construcción de una casa penitenciaria en la Capital, cuyo costo, según el presupuesto presentado, estaba calculado en quinientos treinta mil pesos, incluyos, los jornales. Recoinformamos a nuestros lectores el siguiente artículo en que "El Peruano" se muestra los grandes beneficios que la sociedad reportara con ese establecimiento.

### "Penitenciaria."

Consagrado enteramente el Gobierno á trabajar en bien de la patria, acaba de ordenar la construcción de una cárcel penitenciaria, obra grandiosa que la humanidad y la civilización reclaman con urgencia, monumento de gloria que se transmitirá á la posteridad.

Largo tiempo el criminal ha sido mirado como un objeto de escarnio; sobre el cual debía estallar la cólera del cielo y de los hombres; condenado al sufrimiento y al martirio, debía exhibirse como ser maledicido á servir de escarnio y ejemplo en sangrientos espectáculos; un criminal era indigno de consideración, como el sollo indeleble de la infamia marcado en su abatida frente, debía marchar al patíbulo para lavar el crimen con su sangre, y convertirse en objeto de terror para los otros. Bajo el imperio de los sentimientos que el crimen exita, la sociedad dejaba de ver al hombre para ver al delincuente, y lo condenaba á expiar su ofensa en el caudizo, y satisfacer á la vindicta pública, que dió en Hamarse justicia de la tierra. La autoridad se presentaba así como un azote del cielo, era el perpetuo Atila de la humanidad.

Estas plantas y estos árboles se unen á los excrementos y pestíferos humores, que se depositan en las riberas por el inveradero abuso de labrar infinitud de ropa corporal en los mismos parajes, de donde se saca el agua que debe alimentar á la población: todo lo cual agregado á la caprichosa y tenaz costumbre de los bárbaros extemporaneos, causa los espantosos estragos que experimentan las familias de Granada.

Codum pires las autoridades locales ante esas preocupaciones vulgares, corrían semejantes abusos, procuren la creación de establecimientos públicos adecuados á las necesidades de la vida; y trabajen por que los puntos destinados á los labanderos, á los baños, y á tomar el agua del consumo, se situen con la debida separación.

Así verán desarrollarse beneficios de la mayor importancia, ya para la existencia de la generación, ya para la utilidad y ornato de una ciudad llamada por sus circunstancias á ocupar un lugar distinguido en las poblaciones de Centro-América.

## EL "BOLETIN OFICIAL" Y EL "ALBUM DE LA PAZ"

Estos periódicos que se publican en San José de Costa Rica, y que parecen más bien informados de lo que pasó en la Crimea, que de lo que ocurrió en nues-

ta la patria. Ciertamente es muy gracioso que los que ayudaron á romper el primitivo pacto federal de Centro-América; los que constantemente se han opuesto á que se restablezca la unión nacional; los que se empeñaron en hacer de cada Estado una República soberana independiente para gozar á sus anchas de un poder absoluto y arbitrario; los que asesinaron cruelmente al ilustre Morazán, lejítimo representante de la nacionalidad Centro-americana, cuando este grande hombre se ocupaba de llevar á cabo tan importante obra; los que para darse una respetabilidad que por si no tienen, solicitaron de la gran Bretaña un protectorado parecido al de Mozambique, sean los que arrojan á la arena para combatir por la omnívora dominación del principio moral que los inflama. Así, cuando los persas y los griegos, el oriente y el occidente, la Europa y el Asia, se avistaron en Maratón, sus enemigos salieron combatiendo unas en nombre del principio religioso, otras en nombre de la libertad y de la inteligencia.

Cuando los bárbaros del norte invadieron el imperio de los Césares, cuando las aguillas del Septentrión lucharon por el dominio del intundo con las agujas capitolineas, los bárbaros presentaron una libertad nacida en sus bosques y una religión bajada del cielo; los Césares eran los representantes de una inteligencia decrepita, de una civilización estragada.

Por donde se vé que el divorcio de la religión, la libertad y la inteligencia, es decir, el divorcio de los principios produce siempre un divorcejo análogo en los hechos, viéndose á ser el combate de las naciones fiero trasunto y resultado lújico del combate de las ideas.

Lo que un pueblo es á otro pueblo en el mundo, es un partido á otro partido en las naciones.

Cuando á tal punto de postración y abatimiento han llegado las sociedades humanas, que no existe en ellas un partido en cuyo seno se combinen armónicamente los tres principios sociales; cuando en una bandera se vé escrito el nombre de libertad sin el de religión; cuando en otra se escribe el nombre de religión, sin los de libertad e inteligencia; entonces todos esos partidos son poderosos para destruir, pero la obra de la reorganización social es negada; entonces el terror los precede, la desolación los sigue, la venganza los lleva á los combates, la cólera es la divinidad que los inspira.

Así el divorcejo de los principios sociales explica cumplidamente el combate entre los partidos y el combate entre los pueblos, las revoluciones y las guerras.

Si nuestros lectores se penetran de estos principios, á nuestro entender generalmente olvidados, podrán recorrer con fruto el laberinto de la historia. Entonces conoce-

proporcionó el General Carrera con el faudable objeto de que derrocara á su enemigo el Presidente Cabanas.

Los libertadores de Honduras no dejan de parecerse á los otros del Sur. Saqueos, robos, incendios, y aun fusilamientos de pobres prisioneros, se habian ejecutado en su tránsito libertador. Con tales redentores es indudable que Honduras va á resucitar, y el General Carrera quedará mui orgulloso y satisfecho de su política tan hábil como humanitaria.

#### MEJICO.

Tomamos del Heraldo de Nueva York de 27 de octubre y 24 de noviembre las siguientes noticias.

El General Alvarez ha sido electo Presidente Provisorio de la República y la guarnicion de la capital le ha prestado el juramento de lealtad—Ha nombrado Comandante general del Ejército al General José García Conde, en lugar del General Vega, y ha formado su Ministerio, designando al Sr. Melchor Ocampo para el departamento de Relaciones exteriores, al General Ignacio Comonfort para el de Guerra, al Sr. Benito Juarez, para el interior y Justicia, y al Sr. Guillermo Prieto para el de Hacienda.

El General Alvarez ha señalado para la residencia del Gobierno la ciudad de Tlalpan, distante cerca de ochenta millas al Sudeste de Méjico. Esta providencia se creía que causaría un desagrado general—El Sr. Ocampo ha renunciado su cartera, y aunque los diarios no dicen el motivo de esa crisis ministerial, es seguro que se formaría un nuevo gabinete con Arsioja, Degollado y Arriaga.

Los gastos de la lista militar que ascendían á dos millones de pesos mensuales, han sido reducidos á cerca de cuatrocientos mil, y esta reforma se miraba como mui importante.

El General don Ignacio de la Llave, Gobernador mui popular de Veracruz se ha retirado temporalmente de su empleo, y ha puesto las riendas del Gobierno en manos de don Juan Soto, antiguo y experimentado amigo de la libertad.

El General Alvarez ha expedido un decreto, por el cual el Gobierno reconoce todas las deudas contraídas por los Jefes de la revolución, las califica, y dá provisencias para su pago. La deuda así contraída ascendía á un millón y ochocientos mil pesos; y no se decía por los diarios si en esta cantidad estaba incluida la deuda contraída por el General Vidaurre en sus operaciones sobre la frontera.

El General Comonfort al enviar al General Alvarez su renuncia del Ministerio de la Guerra, asegura que lo ha hecho por no estar de acuerdo con el Ministro de negocios extranjeros y otros miembros del gabinete en cuanto á la política que debía seguirse en la formación del nuevo gabinete.

la pena, la de muerto no ha podido ni puede sostenerse en los pueblos culto-sino como un recurso transitorio, como una calamidad necesaria, en defecto de instituciones que puedan garantir la sociedad contra los ataques del criminal, y realizar los grandes fines del Derecho correccional. A llenar tal vacío han venido las penitenciarias, en que la acción del criminal no puede dañar á la sociedad, y donde el que antes era un miembro inútil y peligroso se reforma, y convierte en ciudadano honrado y laborioso, mediante los hábitos de moralidad, orden y trabajo, adquiridos en el encierro de esas casas, portentosas, escuelas de rehabilitación moral, levantadas en homenaje á la justicia, á la humanidad y á la filosofía.

Para la plantificación de esta medida se han establecido dos sistemas opuestos, el de asilamiento absoluto, y el de vida común. Ambos se han ensayado con diferentes sucesos; ambos tienen sus ventajas y sus inconvenientes. En el de asilamiento la rehabilitación del criminal sería mas completa: sin testigos de su afrenta, puede arguir todavía su frente en medio de la sociedad y confundirse con la sangre honrada. Separado del mundo, reducido á un triste encierro, sin mas compañía que el pobre ajuar de su habitación, medita reflexiona, contempla el crimen en toda su deformidad, y puede menos de arrepentirse profundamente y entrar con alivio y buena fe en el camino de la virtud; pero este es un remedio heroico que si no salva la vida moral del delincuente, le arrastra á una muerte segura; puede suceder mui bien que en vez del remordimiento venga la desesperación, el abandono, el vicio, y que se haga imposible su reforma, é inútil, completamente inútil, la pena. Fuérdéque, ese asilamiento tan severo, reviste un carácter pronunciado de crueldad; es una especie de esquilarse ó emparedamiento.

En el sistema de vida común no existen los inconvenientes que acabamos de notar; y antes bien, se puede dar una dirección atinada y económica á los trabajos manuales en que deban ejercitarse los presos. En cambio, cada cual ve en los demás un testimonio vivo de su crimen, y cuando salga de la prisión hallará otros tantos compañeros que le señalen como un malvado convertido: las puertas de una rehabilitación completa están cerradas para siempre, y quien sabe si en vez de un sentimiento de penitencia abrigue el criminal la contumacia, quiera preciarse de hombre fuerte superior al castigo, y aspirar á la triste celebridad de ser una categoría en el crimen? Quien podrá tachar de exagerados estos temores en vista del conocido ejemplo de nuestras cárceles, donde suele consumarse la perversión y la ruina del infeliz que sufre una condena?

El General Comonfort al enviar al General Alvarez su renuncia del Ministerio de la Guerra, asegura que lo ha hecho por no estar de acuerdo con el Ministro de negocios extranjeros y otros miembros del gabinete en cuanto á la política que debía seguirse en la formación del nuevo gabinete.

tro país, se han impuesto la horrosa tra-rea de calumniar atrocemente al partido democristiano victorioso hoy en Nicaragua, y á los ciudadanos americanos que han venido á cooperar á la defensa de su noble causa; y que por estar naturalizados en el país, no deben considerarse sino como verdaderos nicaragüenses—No hay impostura, no hay falsedad, no hay pa-trafu inventada por los enemigos de la actual administración para hacer recaer sobre ella el desprecio y la execración pública, que no encuentra cabida en las columnas de aquellas publicaciones. Recorramos sólo algunos de sus pasajes—El Boletín de 17 de noviembre refiriéndose á cartas, cuya procedencia tuvo buen cuidado de ocultar, asegura como una verdad incontestable que los planes del filibusterismo no se limitan ya á Nicaragua, sino que amenazan mui particularmente á Costa Rica. Con qué se trata de llevar la guerra á la República vecina. Con qué se está organizando el Ejército que debe ir á ocuparla? Con qué se reclutan soldados, ofreciéndoles grandes recompensas para cuando lleguen á la tier-rua de los buenos hermanitos? Valgamos Dios! Y quién dice estas cosas? Oh! El redactor del Boletín que es tan imparcial y tan verídico, que no puede mentir en nada; y como se funda en documentos incontrastables; en cartas de los emigrados de Rivas y otras gentes de esta calaña que en su desesperada situación no han hallado mejor recurso que poner en alarma á Costa Rica y perturbar su reposo; como se funda en documentos intachables: no tenemos que oponérse mas que el testimonio irrecusable de los hechos para desmentir espléndidamente las miserables invenciones de sus dignos correspondentes. Pero vaya, que es mucho nuestro atrevimiento, al querer tomar la ira de tan formidable atela, de ese escritor que después de elogiar la proclama del Presidente Moro, nos declara formalmente la guerra, y no una guerra cualquiera, sino una guerra implacable, guerra sin cuartel, guerra á muerte. Sin embargo, él que lo conozca á él y sus antecedentes, sabrá la importancia que deba dár á tales baladronadas, así como á las desfiguradas relaciones de los acontecimientos que aquí han tenido lugar—

El "Album de la paz" ha levantado también el grito de guerra y ha ennegrecido mas de una de sus páginas con falsoas y calumniosas producciones, hijas de la malevolencia y del encono. Sin querer meterse á profeta anuncia la completa ruina de Costa Rica si el filibusterismo progresa en Nicaragua, y no se le ahoga en su principio; apelando para conseguir tan grandioso objeto al mui sensillo medio de no reconocer diversas naciones en Centro-américa, sino una sola nación, porque es una la causa que se defiende y uno el interés de salvar

á su corazón y lo consigue.

En vano buscareis en la historia otros tipos de grandes y sublimes caracteres; no los habrá. El hombre para ser grande, para vivir en la posteridad, ha de ser insigne en armas, insigne en religión, o insigne en letras: ha de ser religioso, inteligente y libre; ha de ser conóbita, filósofo y guerrero. Borrad de los ánales del mundo estas tres vastas categorías, y el mundo, huérfanos de sus héroes, huérfanos de sus filósofos, y huérfano de sus mártires, quedará huérfano de gloria. La reunión en un solo hombre de estos tres sublimes caracteres solo una vez se ha realizado en la tierra, solo una vez la han presenciado los siglos.

Hubo un hombre cuya voz fuó la inteligencia del mundo y la confusión de los sabios, siendo así entre los inteligentes el mas inteligente.

Hubo un hombre que anunció con suavidad el reinado de la paz, que inflamó con su purísima llama los corazones más tibios, siendo así el mas religioso entre los hombres religiosos.

Hubo un hombre, en fin, que cumplida su misión se resignó á una muerte voluntaria, siendo así entre los libres el mas libre.

Ved ahí el hombre completamente grande, el hombre tipo, el bello ideal de la humanidad entera: *Ecce homo*.

Permítasenos aquí una reflexión importante. Cuando la civilización griega, decadente y muriéndola, iba á extinguirse ya entre el todo y la sangre de los discordias civiles, se personificó el Sócrates, que proclamaron la unidad de Dios, confundiendo á los sofistas y bebiendo la cicuta como una víctima resignada, fuó el mas religioso, el mas inteligente y el mas libre entre los griegos, como Jesús había de ser mas adelante el mas religioso, el mas inteligente y el mas libre entre los hombres.

Ahora bien: ¿no es, por ventura, su nombre el mas bello, el mas puro, el mas glorioso entre los que como gloriosos, puros y bellos se conservan en la historia? Y como explicaremos filosóficamente ese himno de admiración que le consagró la historia, que ratificó su prosperidad, y que le tributan en un magnífico coro las edades?

Sin su superioridad como hombre religioso, inteligente y libre, Sócrates hubiera sido un hombre común: sin la combinación armónica de los tres principios vivificantes que le secundaron, su carácter no fuera sublime, su nombre no fuera claro.

Las sociedades no consiguen á menos precio la gloria: también ellas, cuando no son religiosas, inteligentes ó libres, pasan obscuras y se deslizan olvidadas. ¿Cuál pueblo se lanzó jamás al combate y escribió su nombre con la sangre de los vencidos en el campo de batalla, sin que se sintiese inspirado por su religión, por

rá porqué causas los convencionales franceses solo pudieran destruir, y aglomerar escombros sobre escombros. En vano un rayo de libertad ardía en sus pechos, y un rayo de inteligencia en sus frentes: en el deseo de su exaltación y en el desvanecimiento de su poder destronaron á Dios, y en su locura se proclamaron ateos. ¿Qué podía salir del pandemonio revolucionario y ateo, sin un lago de sangre? Cuando Napoleón colocó el nombre de Dios entre los de libertad e inteligencia, cuando sué la personificación viviente de esos tres principios sociales, cuando pasó fin á su divorce sacrílego, las tempestades se serenaron, las nubes amenazadoras huyeron, la obra de la organización fue posible, y la revolución dejó de fatigar la tierra con sus crímenes y sus estragos.

(Del Semanario de familias.)

#### APRENDAN LOS RENUENTES.

##### COMUNICADO.

S. E. de La Crónica:

Por el convenio celebrado en Gramada el 23 de octubre último, se ha hecho, según se ve una fusión de los partidos que desgarrraban á la desgraciada Nicaragua, y se ha fijado un programa de civilización, digno de los Jefes que lo firmaron si él se sostiene como es de esperarse por la independencia del país.—Yo que profeso esos mismos principios según se ve en mis publicaciones, declaro ahora á la faz del mundo, que sostendré con mi corazón eminentemente republicano y con mis hechos en la linea de la legalidad, toda idea que tienda á mantener la nacionalidad e independencia de mi patria, su progreso y mejora social, como los fundamentos que deben colocarla por sus importantes elementos y su ventajosa posición geográfica, en el rango de los pueblos civilizados.—Canfraternizando por lo mismo con los independientes que han hecho triunfar la verdadera causa de Nicaragua, uniré á eso sin con ellos mis esfuerzos, sean cuales fueren las personas; y lo haré con lealtad caballerosamente como verdadero nicaraguense y hombre de paz que ha proscrito toda idea de venganza, de proscripción y de muerte, por lo comun afrontas á la civilización, y perjudicial á la moral, á la sociedad y al bien público.

San Francisco de California, noviembre 17 de 1855.

GUADALUPE SAEZ.

Tomado de la Crónica de San Francisco de California n.º 198.

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.