

El Nicaraguense.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS.

PRICE TWO DIMES.

JOHN TABOR, Proprietor.

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OFFICE IN FRONT OF THE PLAZA.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

G. H. WINES & CO.

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

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

Notice.

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

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

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

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

Notice.

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

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

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

Recorder's Office.

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

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

Tabor & Duffy,

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

Particular attention paid to claims against the Government.

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

Dr. Augustus Post

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

A DRUG STORE.

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

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

OFFICIAL.

DECREE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DECREES:

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

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

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

WM. WALKER.

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

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

FERRER,
Minister of State.

Notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALEXANDER JONES,
Paymaster-General, Nicaragua Army.

Deserters.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"I COULD NA' GET MY LESSONS."

BY A SCHOOL GIRL.

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

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

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

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

AN ADVENTURE ON THE PLAINS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 27.

ARMY REGISTER.

Promotions and Appointments.

TAKEN FROM THE GENERAL ORDERS OF THE ARMY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RESIGNATIONS.

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

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

NEWS FROM THE EAST.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FROM MASAYA.

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

(Special Correspondence of EL NICARAGUENSE.)

MASAYA, Sept. 26th, 1856.

Friday, 5 1/2 P.M.

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

Yours in peace and quietness, VOLCANO.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIRST THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE IN GRANADA.

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

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

We hope the Pioneer Theatre will continue its usefulness.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM PINEDA CITY.

PINEDA, Sept. 24th, 1856.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOMME DE PLUME.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MARCY'S NOTE ON PRIVATEERING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Western papers please copy.

PEEPS ABOUT TOWN.

By TITAS BRICKS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OFFICIAL.

DECREE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

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

Notice.

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

CHARLES GORDEN,
CHARLES CALLAHAN,
JULIUS KIEL.

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

GILBERT TITUS,
Public Administrator,
Oriental Department.

September 27, 1856.

Granada City, Republic of Nicaragua.

Recorder’s Office.

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

BATTALION NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS:

ARRIVED BY THE LAST STEAMER.

COMPANY A.

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

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

COMPANY B.

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

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

COMPANY C.

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

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

COMPANY D.

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

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

Public Sale.

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

List of Letters

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

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

B. P. CRANE, Postmaster-General.

Dr. Augustus Post

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

David Israng,

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

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

TERMS: CASH.

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

TRANSIT ROUTE.

After a long suspension, the Nicaragua Transit Line seems to be reviving to a renewed activity. Notwithstanding the combination of untoward events which have marred its usefulness and darkened its prospects, its natural and geographical advantages will assert themselves to command the travel from the east to the west. The commercial and nomadic peoples have been engaged for the last three centuries in endeavors to find the easiest and nearest route to India; and as successive navigators have achieved the triumph of securing the vast trade of that almost unknown orient, so then their country has for a time held the supremacy of the seas. Tyre, founded upon an island, sent its trade into the mysterious east, and therefrom drew the wealth that rivalled Solomon's. Antioch and Nineveh, Bagdad and Smyrna, with their camel trains, secured a fabulous wealth from the trade of India; and Thebes with its hundred gates, had no foundation for its extent but the passing commerce that traversed the deserts to reach the Mediterranean. When Alexander founded his favorite city, and called it after himself, he exhibited all the qualities of a statesman and a merchant, for he saw that the wealth of the world he had sought to conquer passed out into the western seas through an Egyptian port, of old as well as of late. It therefore runs, that all nations have labored and fought for that great market; and when Alexandria declined, and Venice and Genoa yielded their fortune to Portugal, she rose in power only to wane before the slow and persevering race that reclaimed Holland from the waste of swamps and waters. Then Albion, from her wave rocked shores, asserted a claim to the east; and as the coral builds his reef, so she cumulated strength on strength in that densely peopled world, until now her subjects are counted in greater numbers than peopled the world when the Macedonian founded his kingdom on all the dynasties that held sway when his victorious legions crossed the Indus. And yet the right is not settled. Daring men still explore around the Arctic seas for a new and nearer channel; and bold men with money and intellect, assail a very continent to cut a route from one ocean to the other, that ships may pass right on to the markets of Canton, Calcutta, Nankin, and Jeddo. Money has taken the place of arms, shrewdness has vanquished strength, and we have the struggle between England and America for a monopoly of the Pacific trade. Annexation and increased steam facilities are being used by the British East India Company to keep that control they have won by so much blood, treasure and dishonor; while American energy is competing in an hundred ways to divide and finally to conquer a mastery of the trading perquisites coming out of the commerce of China, Hindostan and Tartary.

By a decree published three weeks since, the Government of Nicaragua ceded all its rights to the Transit route and all the property used on the line, embracing warehouses, etc., together with whatever lands the company may need to carry on its business, and also the macadamized road from Virgin to San Juan del Sur. The consideration paid for this property and the grant was four hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the company bound itself to establish ocean steamers on both sides of the continent. It is also bound to transport government mails, troops, etc., free of charge, and to pay into the treasury of the State a certain price for every passenger, and so much per centage on its profits. The grant extends for twenty-one years, and is given to perfectly responsible parties who are willing to make the Nicaragua route from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean better than any other. The company is already aware of the receipts and expenditures of the old Accessory Transit Line; and it is also fully informed as to the necessities of the enterprise. New steamboats are wanted on the lake and river to conduct a transportation which will be larger than any ever known in the State; a railroad will be required on the San Juan river, or else certain improvements will have to be made on the stream itself; convenient wharves and commodious warehouses are necessary to accelerate shipments and protect goods; protection for life and property must be guaranteed; good accommodations must be established on the line of transit; regular, comfortable and swift steamers, with accommodating officers, should be placed upon the ocean routes; and a quick and easy land carriage furnished from

Virgin to San Juan. With all these advantages, and the company will be blind to its own interests if they are not adopted, the Nicaraguan route will soon become the established and favorite line of travel by the people going from California to the eastern states of the Union.

In conformity to these necessities, patent to every mind, the company has already commenced work; and a large number of hands are now busy along the whole extent of the line making those things straight which were heretofore objectionable. Under a competent director, in the person of Col. McDonald, the most efficient system of works ever originated or carried on the State, are now being hurried to a completion. There no longer exists any necessity for landing the passengers at Virgin Bay in boats, but the steamers run alongside and moor to the wharf. At San Juan, a store-ship has been sunk just inside the point, a short distance from the shore, and laborers are busy building a solid wharf so as to connect the sunken ship with the shore. Hereafter the ocean steamers will run alongside of a wharf which not only serves the purposes of a landing, but will also operate in some degree as a break-water to the harbor. The road is being put in the most complete repair. Drains are dug on either side to lead off the water; stones are laid where time and use have damaged the macadamized track; uneven places are being leveled down; barriers are erected where the traveler is exposed to fall over any of the declivities; and in a few days the road will be completely renewed between the lake and the ocean. A large number of animals are being fattened up and trained for the travel across; and the wagons and ambulances are repainted and many of them are replaced with new vehicles. The hotels at both ends of the line, and also at San Carlos and Castillo are being put in order, and in San Juan the accommodations will be better than ever. In Virgin Bay the landlords will commence improving immediately after the transit of the next passengers. Even the natives look more lively and hopeful, and are quite industrious in the cultivation of fruit and the raising of chickens.

On the lake, we are told, new improvements will be made in the steamboats. The next steamer will probably arrive at San Juan about the 4th of October, and after her passengers are crossed, the San Carlos will be overhauled and turned into a North river or Mississippi river boat, with cabins and comfortable accommodation for cabin and seerage passengers. She will be so altered too, that meals can be furnished on board, thus doing away the "starvation system" so much complained of under the Vanderbilt regime. One or two new boats will be upon the river, and as soon as the route is thoroughly organized, the contract for a railroad on the river around the falls will be let out, thus obviating any necessity in the lowest stage of the water, for any lighting or walking around the falls. All these various improvements, are in contemplation under the superintendence of Capt. Scott, whose well known energy and ability are a sure guarantee of their completion if once commenced.

When these matters are attended to, and peace is thoroughly restored to the State, the Nicaraguan route must become not only the nearest and quickest, but decidedly the most pleasant one to travel over. Americans and Europeans will find here a race of people in command whose habits they understand, whose liability they appreciate and endorse, and whose ability can not be gainsaid. Besides, it will traverse a state filled with the most attractive scenery, memorable for its revolutions, and curious for its rare antiquities. The savant will find in Nicaragua matter of study, the historian will gather material for his labor, the tourist will catch such scenes as Italy cannot surpass, and the invalid will find a climate in which sickness is almost unknown. Hundreds of persons traveling east and west, will make it a point to remain over one or two trips to explore a country unrivalled for its beauty and rolling in untold wealth. Speculation can point to no wider field for investment than is here offered to capital; and wealth will see innumerable of spots on which it can lavish thousands of dollars to create a home and a residence that could not be surpassed in the far-famed chateaus that deck the Rhine or lend enchantment to the lakes of Central Europe.

HISTORY OF NICARAGUA.—We continue to publish in the Spanish portion of our paper the history of Nicaragua written in 1752, by Padre Augustin Morell. It is only interesting as a part of the record of those old times of which we have but few writings, and will assist the future historian in making his book reliable in regard to the state of this country in the eighteenth century.

ESTATES FORFEITED IN THE RIVAS DISTRICT.

In our issue of last week, speaking of the estates forfeited in the Rivas Department, we adverted to the fact that there was a great similarity in the whole, and that the greatest difference was in the situation, and appearance of the ground. The great object among the natives of this country appeared to be to make every thing of the same kind look as much the same as possible. And this goes to show their want of creative genius. Under such a mode they could advance but little, for instead of exercising their intellectual faculties in endeavouring to improve upon the present, as the people of the United States do, they contented themselves following after what was already done. They do not originate, but merely imitate. But from the nature of things they could not make every thing precisely the same in appearance. Some haciendas are small, and others large. They vary from a few hundred acres, to several square miles in extent. Of the smaller there are but few better situated, or more desirable than the

PITAL,

Which is distant from the city of Rivas only about one mile and a half. The road which leads to it is in most excellent condition throughout the entire year—and its vicinity to the market affords its proprietors facilities of taking advantage of any favorable change in the price of their products. The road to the Pital estate, from Rivas, is like a path in a flower garden that has been allowed to run wild; it is lined with beautiful shade trees, and fruit grows wild along the entire distance.

Like many other haciendas about Rivas the Pital has been of late somewhat neglected. It is entered from the main road through an arched gateway which, with very little attention might be made quite ornamental. In front of this gate, and about fifty yards from the road stands a large house which is at present uninhabited, and in the rear of this, distant about thirty yards is a still larger house, apparently in good condition, occupied by the natives who work upon the estate. This house has a corridor along its entire front. As it faces upon the North, and as the house is at an elevation a person may sit at the front door all day without being at any time in the sunlight.

The elevation upon which the larger house stands is a ridge which slopes away at the other side, towards the cacao plantation. The space intervening between where the cacao grows, and the houses would answer admirably for a garden.

The name of the Pital here described stands first on the "List of the Haciendas of Cacao in the Department of Rivas," published in El Nicaraguense. It belonged formerly to Juan Jose Ruiz. The cacao part is entered by a barred gate at the right hand corner of the enclosure in which the houses stand. The trees look in very good condition, and the grounds upon which they grow are tolerably clear from weeds. Through the center runs a stream of water, which drains the whole hacienda, and which, in dry seasons might be made available for irrigating purposes.

There are about fifteen thousand cacao trees upon the Pital, between the ages of eight, and twenty years. A large crop of fruit has been gathered from them during the season just ended.

CANDELARIA.

This valuable hacienda, late the property of José Antonio Lopez, is situate at a distance about two miles from the city of Rivas. It is a very desirable property from the fact that all the trees upon it are very young, yet all bear fruit. There is upon it, a large number of the plantain, and banana trees; the soil is very rich, the undulations of the surface favorable to the highest state of cultivation, and the estate is in good condition. There are, upon it twenty thousand, four hundred and thirty-five trees, all of which are only about eight years of age. The trees alone are, therefore, worth nearly twenty-four thousand dollars.

PARAIZO.

The hacienda of Paraizo, formerly belonging to Juan José Ruiz is situate at a distance of about two miles from Rivas. It is one of the most pleasantly situated haciendas in the State. It has been kept in excellent care, and contains seventeen thousand one hundred and ninety six casas, which range from six, to eighteen years of age. Each casa contains two trees. Through this excellent hacienda runs three fine streams, which afford a never-failing supply of water. There are two houses upon it; one, which is called the cacao house is large, new, and in good condition. The fruit grown upon the Paraizo is of first quality, and the crop gathered for the season just ended was very large. This estate is valuable especially as the trees are all in their prime.

ESPERANZA.

This fine hacienda, owned formerly by Patricio Rivas and Sons, is situate about a mile and a half from the town of St. George, or about three miles from Rivas. The road to it from St. George is a very delightful one to travel, and the houses are so plentiful upon its sides that a person scarcely suspects he has got out of the limits of the town when he arrives at this estate. There appears to have been much care bestowed upon the planning and arranging of this fine farm.

A large new house, in very good condition, stands directly in front of a gate through which the hacienda is entered from the road. This house is surrounded by a large field which extends back some three hundred yards. Along the entire boundary of this field is a row of young cocoa nut trees, whose broad fern-leaf branches, waving to and fro, present a very picturesque appearance. At present there grows in this field a large quantity of corn, and other useful vegetables. The field is level, and appears to be admirably adapted for garden purposes. There is an excellent well of water in the rear of the building, near the back door.

The hacienda of Esperanza contains about twenty thousand cacao trees, some of which have only just begun to bear fruit; but the persons who have been left in charge of the farm have not used the diligence necessary for keeping the estate in good order; hence weeds are springing up among the trees, the fences do not appear in the best order, and the whole estate has a somewhat neglected appearance.

CITY PROPERTY CONFISCATED.

In the city of Rivas there is much property that has reverted to the government through the treasonable actions of the late proprietors. Some of this property is situated in the very center of the city, and is admirably located for the purposes of business. There are other houses, and lands in retired places, and better adapted for private dwellings. The house of

RAFAEL PAIZ

fronts the east side of the large, unfinished, stone church. The house appears to be in a very good condition for tenants. It has attached to it a large yard which is well fenced. The house has a very extended front, having no less than four doors on the side next the church. It is built upon a corner of the plaza, and has a door and window upon the street at its upper end. Upon this street stands, also, the frame of a good sized building, which, with very little cost might be made a very snug dwelling house. There is, already, a good roof of tiles upon the frame, the casements of the doors and windows are in, the timbers are strong, and very good materials have, so far, been used in its construction.

On the south east corner of the plaza is a large house which was formerly the property of

JOSE ALFARO.

It also fronts to the large church, and has upon its front side six doors, and three windows. It is, at present, unoccupied. There is attached to it a large garden, which with little labor would produce sufficient garden vegetables for the support of a large family. It is pleasantly situated for a private residence, and its proximity to the plaza renders it a good business location.

One of the most noticeable places in the city of Rivas is

THE GREAT MART.

It occupies the entire northern end of the plaza—fronting the large church—and has been partially burned. Judging from the extent and magnitude of its ruins, it must have been the largest pile of buildings in the city not devoted to ecclesiastical purposes. The part now standing is occupied by the natives as retail stores, in front of which women expose fruit and other commodities for sale, as they do along the range of houses in Granada, in the center of which stands the barracks of the native regiments.

At first a person is apt to deplore the ruin of such fine buildings, in such a good position; but upon a second thought it will be apparent that, in this case, it is rather an advantage. The location is too valuable to allow, for any great length of time, an adobe to stand upon it, hence the trouble and cost of tearing down so much rubbish has been rendered unnecessary. Before long American enterprise will erect, upon the site of the Great Mart of Rivas, a great hotel—for which it is admirably adapted—or some large public hall which will serve at once as an ornament to the city, and a source of great revenue to its possessor.

There are, also, many other houses in the city of Rivas which to describe separately would occupy too much space, but which are as good as the best houses in any of the Spanish towns. Some of them would make excellent hotels, many of them are already fitted up as stores, and others—as good as new—are superior as places of private residence.

[Communicated.]

ADDRESS TO THE SOLDIERS ON TEMPERANCE.

I have for many months been witnessing the scenes occurring in Nicaragua, some of which have caused enthusiasm and delight, while others were of a painfully melancholy character.

It is with the hope of rendering the latter less frequent that I have undertaken to pen these lines. No changes concerning this army have escaped my observation. No influences have been brought to bear upon its soldiers that could in any way interfere with their health and happiness, or retard the progress of the enterprise in which they so nobly enlisted and have so bravely sustained, have been allowed to pass without reflection. I have not been an idle observer; for in many of these scenes I have participated ex necessitate, I have felt the same almost irresistible influences, and, until now, have remained in silence. There are many disadvantages under which we have labored, and of these I shall mention but one, the only one, to, which could have induced me to venture my feeble sentiments upon the sea of publicity. If they are wrecked, it is but a trifling loss; should they reach their destination and accomplish the object for which they are hazarded, the consolation of having benefited the public will more than compensate me.

This disadvantage which is to be the subject of the few remarks I have yet to make is, Intemperance.

The mere mention of it is almost sufficient, for why should I attempt to enumerate and elucidate the evils originating from the use of ardent spirits? Every day adds to the number, and its horrible effects are rendered more and more apparent. Recall the past if you would have proof of the ruin it has occasioned in Nicaragua, visit the guard-house, go to the grave-yard, where sleep many of your noblest and bravest comrades, who fell victims to this horrible vice.

Many causes have been assigned for their deaths, yet every reflecting mind must perceive that intemperance is the truly principal cause. I do not deny that many have died of fever and cholera, but if you would trace their history back to the first moment of their illness, you will find that nine out of every ten were either intoxicated or had been dissipating a very short time previous to the attack.

Ask the prisoner at the guard-house why he is fettered, the almost invariable response is, that, "I was inebriated," and he even has the audacity to offer this pitiful excuse for having perpetrated a crime that the devil himself would blush to own. Intemperance is the greatest curse that has ever befallen man. Statistics have even proved it more destructive than the sword, and I regret to say that such is the case in our own little army. It is the only barrier, now, between General Walker and his ultimate triumph, were it removed he would soon have the gratification of knowing that he was placed far above the reach of his enemies; where in quietude, the gradual increase of honors and of wealth would enable him to build a monument to fame, more durable than any ever affected by mortal heroism. Not he alone would be rewarded, for you, soldiers, who have shared his toils and dangers, would alike share his glory and the luxury of his success.

Soldiers, you have undergone many hardships, you have travelled manfully the path of danger, you have surmounted many obstacles, but until you have conquered rum, difficulties will continue to rise, the waves of trouble will roll higher and higher, and thus procrastinate the glorious victory, that is to establish a quiet and permanent government. Let me entreat you to abandon the habit at once; do not take it even in moderation, for this leads to ebriosity. Some men argue that with them it is a constitutional necessity. This is a mistake; it is not conducive to health. Nature has not so constituted us that it is indispensable for us to introduce a poison into the system, in order to preserve health. Any man conversant with the effects which liquor produces upon the animal economy, can at once see the sophistry and absurdity of such an argument. It is a stimulant and I admit that there are cases of disease in which it may be used to advantage, but there are only two or three cases where it has a decided advantage over all other remedies. It is taken by some on account of its exhilarating qualities; it is true that at first it sharpens the intellect, that it excites, it stimulates the mental as well as the physical man; but all stimulating beyond the natural standard of health, must be followed by a dejection equal to the amount of excitement that has been produced. I do not intend to argue this question in a medical point of view, because almost every man knows from experience how

a drunken man feels when the liquor has "died out of him" (to use a common phrase) you too well remember the languid countenance, the great lack of physical energy, the inability to exert the powers of the mind, occasioned by the narcotic property this article possesses, which renders the brain comatose. All this you well know, but you do not know the morbid condition of a drunkard's stomach, could you see it once (and vomit heartily, as I believe you would) I think you would hardly feel inclined to follow in his footsteps.

Now, soldiers, if you wish to attain happiness, if you wish to fill responsible positions, if you wish to gain the respect of every man, if you wish to promote the enterprise in which you have enlisted, if you desire to gladden the heart of your Commander-in-Chief, you have but to resolve within yourselves that you will drink no more, and in less than one month you will exclaim, "mirabile dictu," for your accomplishments will be wonderful indeed. To all who lay the flattering unction to their souls that they are exceptions to the general rules, and continue to hug the delusive phantom to their bosoms, I would say take heed of the awful warnings you have so lately had.

ORMOLU.

NEW ARTICLE OF EXPORT.—Who has ever traveled over the road from Rivas to Virgin Bay or San Juan, and not felt called upon to "cuss" the chattering monkeys that infest the woods on the line of his passage. If dogs, yelping and snarling at night, under the very window of a sleeping room, disturb a subject of the ennui, some idea may be formed of the vexation to which the victim was subjected whose business carried him beneath the bending trees that meet and lace above the road to Rivas. We remember traveling along that section once when an enemy might be looked for in every bush, and although every noise was a danger and every shot from our revolver a fearful loss, still the temptation was too great, and before Rivas was made, every charge had been used in settling accounts with the grinning chattering monkeys overhead. Then, to kill one was profitless, and many squeamish people thought the country ought to pass a law against the wanton destruction of monkeys. We differed in opinion but our mind has since undergone somewhat of a change. The monkey trade is a useful one, and ornamental too. It is useful, for at present when a poor devil about San Juan finds himself in want of a breakfast and without the money to pay for it, he takes his gun and a short trip in the woods supplies him, (if he is any thing of a shot,) with half-a-dozen monkey skins, and these he can sell, according to quality, at from three dimes up to nine dimes apiece. Several persons in San Juan are engaged in purchasing these skins and sending them to France, where they sell for fifteen dimes apiece. They are there converted into a very delicate skin and are returned to us in the shape of gloves at two dollars a pair. In Brazil this trade is carried on extensively, and it is estimated that the annual export amounts to \$100,000. We have probably thrown out a hint in the above item that may furnish some man with the means of a livelihood.

COFFEE CROP.—A large number of the estates confiscated in the Rivas Department are known to have considerable groves of coffee trees on them; but we are told that for the past two years, owing to the unsettled condition of the State, the coffee has not been gathered. At present the new crop is just beginning to ripen, and in a few weeks we shall see this market supplied with a good article of coffee of native growth. The coffee tree grows with but little cultivation, and blossoms in three years after being planted. A farm can be very easily extended by removing the plants which grow up around the roots of the first bearing tree, and one ranch we know of on which there is at present but one thousand trees, could in two years be made to grow fifty thousand. We have now no data on which to found an estimate of the quantity of coffee grown in this State; but we can safely say that Nicaragua, in two years, could be made to export the article.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—A young Cuban named Isidro Peilon, formerly attached to the Department of State under Don Fermin Ferrer, accidentally shot himself at Masaya. He was attempting to lift his gun from the ground, when the cock caught in the stirrup and exploded the charge. He was a very amiable young man, could talk English, French, Italian and Spanish with fluency, and was therefore much needed.

CONVICTED OF RAPE.—An old man named Blas-telles, native of the country, was tried in Rivas last week before Judge Jackson, on a charge of rape and convicted. He was sentenced to five years hard labor.

[Correspondence of Masaya Herald.]

LETTER FROM MANAGUA.

MANAGUA, Sept. 16, 1856.

Our city is not celebrated for its magnificence or the splendor of its social festivities: its volcanic ranges, its beautiful lake—with its mournful whisperings at the dewy hour of eve—are the only sights which bring joy to the eye, or feeds the soul with music. We now and then scare up something to relieve the dull tedium of sameness with which we are mentally oppressed, and one of these happenings occurred on the evening previous to Col. McIntosh's departure from this post to assume command at Masaya. It was wash-day, and the fates smiled upon us; we were paid our wash-money and we smiled, too. Thereupon we determined to have a fete—a regular supper—in compliment to the Colonel. A contribution was levied and most gallantly responded to; a sufficiency of funds having thus been raised, a committee was despatched in search of the eatables, and forthwith chickens, eggs, chocolate, and that indispensable article to grace the board—tortillas, were speedily furnished.

The committee here appeared and reported a small amount of funds on hand, which, by acclamation, was voted to be spent in aguardiente. This last and most agreeable addition having been received, the ball opened: the eatables were soon "turned in," amid much good humor and a cart load of jokes. This over, the cloth was removed, and the aguardiente next claimed our attention; and you may depend upon it, it was attended to according to the most acceptable rules of Gunter or Hoyle, as you like.

Capt. Mullen here rose and stated the object of the convocation of the officers was in order to tender to Col. McIntosh, this manifestation of the esteem and respect entertained for him, and to meet him in a social gathering. He moved that Dr. Callahan be appointed Chairman and Lieut. Andrews Secretary. The officers having taken their seats, toasts were next in order.

Capt. Mullen gave—Col. McIntosh: though absent at Masaya, he will be remembered in Managua. This was replied to in the most pleasing manner by Col. McIntosh, with

The absent Commander of Managua—Major Waters.

Lieut. T. W. Andrews, in behalf of the Rangers, gave—May every Ranger prove a Waters, and their chargers never need watering.

Lieut. Sherman—Our Friends at home.

Captain Mullen—The entire Army of Nicaragua, separated by space and circumstances—is united in principle and sentiment—the regeneration of Central America to its original unity and strength. Col. McIntosh—Our absent Col. Jacques—may he accomplish the object of his mission.

Song—"Switzer's Song of Home," by Lieut. Andrews.

Lieut. Dulaney—Mrs. Dusenbury, the pioneer American lady to Mount Masaya.

Dr. Callahan—The success of the infant paper—the "Herald." Responded to by Col. McIntosh.

Lieut. Andrews—The gallant Maj. Crane—may he never feel lead in his crane-um, or get into "deep water."

After many other excellent toasts—for which we are unable to find room—the Colonel withdrew, but the tide continued to flow in the same way, and we all went home in the morning, believing that we had a good time, with the wish that we may meet again—that this is only the *Herald* of many more of the same sort. Adieu, T. W. A.

RECEPTION OF A NICARAGUAN OFFICER.—The Albany, New York, papers state that Captain J. McCordle, of the Nicaragua Army, who was wounded at the battle of Rivas, and who is now absent on furlough, arrived in that city and met with a public reception. At the City Hotel he was addressed by Recorder Padlock and made a happy response. Captain McCordle deserved so favorable a reception for his valiant conduct on the field of Rivas.

SIGNS OF PEACE.—If any Department of this State is loyal to the present state of affairs, it must be the Meridional, if outward evidences afford us any right to come to a conclusion. On Thursday morning last, five marriages took place in the church, and the next day seven happy couples were tied together in the same place. Connubial speculations seem to have inspired the population in that vicinity with the strongest desire to live together.

STEAMERS.—The Lake steamer San Carlos, Capt. Errisson, arrived in this harbor last Monday. She left in a few hours for Virgin and returned again on the next day. The San Carlos is one of the most pleasant boats to travel on we have ever encountered, and her officers deserve the greatest credit for the cleanliness observable in every thing on board.

ARRIVAL OF COFFEE.—For a week or two this market has been almost without coffee, and the price rose as high as thirty-five cents per pound. A schooner arrived in San Juan last Monday with a large quantity on board, which will supply the want and reduce the price.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure the other day of receiving a visit from Mr. St. Levy, the editor of the Masaya Herald. His appearance is so comfortable that we infer the Herald is prospering. Great place that, Masaya.

THEATER FELLOWS.—Some genius down east has turned the present revolution in Nicaragua to some account by writing a Drama upon the subject, entitled, "Nicaragua or Gen. Walker's Victories!" It has had a great run in Philadelphia. We give the caste as it was lately performed on the 26th of July, at Purdy's National Theatre, Philadelphia:

N I C A R A G U A

Or Gen. Walker's Victories!!!

JUAN CASTELLO, a young and ardent

Democrat.....Mr. J. H. Allen.
JEFFERSON SQUASH, a roving Yankee...G. L. Fox.
GEN. WALKER, the hope of Freedom...S.B. Wilkins.
Col. Buckeye, a member of his staff...S.W. Bradshaw.
Gen. Valle, a native Ally.....De Silveria.
Ivory Black, a superior Nigger.....A. Cushman.
Hans Pikelthubb, a dealer in Schnapps...H.F. Stone.

Native Allies, Fillibusters, &c.
LEGITIMISTS AND SERVICES.

Gen. Guardiola, of the Nicaraguan Army...Oakley.
Maj. Ponciano, 2d Granadian Reg't.....Mitchell.
Don Villamena, an implacable Spaniard...Reed.
Cranberry Cockles, a conceited Cockney...Hampton.
Gen. Mora, President of Costa Rica.....Pike.
Deringues, in the pay of Villamena.....Beane.
Padre Lesurga, a benevolent Priest.....Brown.

Nicaraguans, Costa Ricans, Niggers, &c.
CHRISTINE, betrothed to Castello....Mrs. Nichols.
PAULINA, with song of "I won't die

an old Maid".....Mrs. Jones.
Nicaraguan Women, Niggers, &c. In the course of the piece,

A new Spanish Dance—"El Trovatore".....Miss Henrietta Lang.

And previous to the piece

A NEW MEDLEY FILLIBUSTER OVERTURE.

Introducing the following airs: "Star Spangled Banner," "The Girl I leave behind me," "Columbia, the Pride of the Ocean," "Hail to the Chief," "Sprig of Shillelah," and "Yankee Doodle," arranged by W. T. Peterschen, Musical Director.

SUBURBS OF GRANADA—Review of the Servile Forces.—Revolt of the Troops and downfall of Guardiola—March of the Fillibusters and their Native Allies—Interior of the Padre's House—Exterior of Pikelthubb's Grocery—Field of Death, Granada—A Military Execution—The last words of a Patriot—Attack of Walker's Forces—Flight of the Citizens—Rescue of Juan Castillo—Desperate conflict and conquest of Granada.

THE GRAND PLAZA, Granada—Market Morning—Enthusiastic devotion of the People to General Walker. "The Gray Eyed Man of Destiny." Nicaraguan Pas Seul by Miss Henrietta Lang—View on the Borders of Nicaragua—March of the Costa Ricans against the Walker, Rivas Government—Apartment at Castillo's Residence—The Midnight March—Prayers of the Innocent—A Woman's Despair—Terrific Combat—Abduction of Christine—Rage and Despair of Castillo—Song, "I won't die an old Maid," Mrs. W. G. Jones.—**DUETT**—"Joys of Wedded Life," by Mrs. W. G. Jones and Mr. G. L. Fox.

EXTERIOR OF THE OLD JAIL AT RIVAS. Escape of the Prisoners—Combat between Castillo and Villamena—The Alarm Bell Ring—Arrival of the Guard—Danger of the Lovers—Timely appearance of the Fillibusters and death of Villamena.

A view near Rivas—outsiders of Rivas—Determination of Gen. Walker to attack the Costa Ricans—Enthusiasm of his followers—The town and suburbs of Rivas—Heroism of Gen. Walker—Sanguinary struggle for the possession of the Church—Desperate charge by the Americans aided by their native allies.

TERRIFIC CARNAGE—Route and Flight of the Serviles—Explosion of a Powder Magazine—Defeat of the Costa Ricans—Triumph of American Arms, **VICTORY OF RIVAS! GEN. WALKER'S TRIUMPH!**

A good story is told of an officer in the American army, during the war of 1812-'14 who was and is still, more accustomed to the use of the sword than the pen. While stationed on the Lake frontier, two of his soldiers, brothers, by the name of KENNEDY, usually called KANNADY, deserted. The officer of whom we are speaking, wrote an order, and issued it to a subaltern, to take a file of men, and proceed to a place named, and take the two *Canadas*. The order was peremptory, and not to be trifled with. The officer looked at his instructions, and prepared to obey them, but he remarked that he did not believe he could take more than one of the provinces without a *reinforcement*!

AMERICAN RIFLES FOR ENGLAND.—An order for 25,000 American rifles, with the Minie sight and knob for the "lock bayonet," is in course of execution at the extensive works at Windsor, Vt., and is now probably half completed. Another order for 10,000 Sharpe's rifles, also on account of parties in England, is in course of fulfillment at Colt's factory in Hartford.

From a recent issue of the *Panamericano* we observe that Costa Rica has consented to join the Columbian Federation. The boundary between that country and New Granada was satisfactorily arranged by General Herran, without any territory being lost to the latter country.

It is said that, at the celebration of the Fourth of July in Birmingham, the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, the President of the day, offered the following toast:

"The women of the Revolution—mothers of men and patriots. The women of to-day—hoop! hoop! hurrah!"

SAN FRANCISCO.—During the last seven years, fourteen hundred murders, it is said, have been perpetrated in and about San Francisco, and the city itself has been burned down seven times.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

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

Terms—Cash or Military Script.

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

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

Class of Property.	Name of Estates.	Property of	Remarks.	Value.
Hacienda de Cacao,	Rosario,	José Antonio Lopez,	Trees in full bearing,	\$14.00
Do. do.	Candelaria,	Do.	Young trees,	10.000
Do. Cattle,	Las Cruz,	Do.	.....	1.500
House in Rivas,	.....	Do.	A row of six stores,	10.000
Hacienda de Cacao	Pital,	Juan José Ruiz,	.....	8.000
and Indigo,	Paraizo,	Do.	.....	14.000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Jesus Maria,	Do.	.....	1.500
Do. Indigo,	.....	Do.	Large adobe,	8.000
House in Rivas,	San Francisco,	José J. Arguello Arce	.....	18.000
Hacienda de Cacao,	.....	Do.	Abandoned estate,	600
Do. do.	.....	Do.	.....	5.000
House in Granada,	.....	Yndilacio Maleaño,	.....	27.000
Hacienda de Cacao,	.....	Do.	.....	10.000
House in Granada,	Pital,	Francisco Guerra,	.....	18.000
Hacienda de Cacao,	.....	Do.	.....	2.000
House and lot in Rivas,	.....	Do.	Row partially burnt.	10.000
Houses in Rivas,	Santa Fé,	José M. Malcaño,	.....	18.000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Juan Davila,	Do.	.....	5.000
Cattle Estate,	.....	Do.	Long row,	7.000
House in Rivas,	.....	Felipe & S. Saenz,	Near Tolo—some wild lands,	3.000
Hacienda de Cacao,	El Viejo,	Clemente Santos,	Old estate, near Rivas,	1.000
Do. do.	.....	Do.	Large adobe,	10.000
House in Rivas,	.....	.....	.....	.....
House and property in	San Juan del Sur,	.....	.....	.....
Hacienda de Cacao,	Do.	Felipe Aviles,	With wild lands,	8.000
Do. do.	Salitre,	Do.	.....	.....
3 Haciendas de Cacao,	Jocote—La Galpa,	F. & E. Carazo,	.....	27.000
Hacienda de Cacao,	David,	D. Lopez & B. Darce,	.....	7.000
Do. do.	.....	R. & José Caracas,	Two-thirds of the estate,	2.500
Do. do.	Esperanza,	P. Rivas & family,	.....	8.000
Do. do.	Chitala,	José Alfaro,	Containing 150 acres,	2.000
House in Rivas,	.....	Do.	.....	1.500
Hacienda de Cacao,	Palmar,	Juan Agilar,	.....	10.000
Do. do.	Palmar,	Pablo Torres,	.....	4.000
House in Rivas,	.....	.....	.....	2.000
Do. do.	.....	C. Bustos & family,	Near St. George,	3.000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Do. do.	Do.	.....	2.000
Do. do.	Javia,	DeCerde & family	.....	2.500
House in Rivas,	.....	Do. do.	.....	500
Cattle Estate,	Las Lajas,	R. Paiz & family,	.....	1.200
House in Rivas,	Do. do.	Do. do.	On the Plaza,	2.000
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	1.200
Cattle Estate,	Mercedes,	Inocente Huete.	Shed,	400
Sugar Estate and	.....	.....	.....	5.000
Aguardiente Distille-	.....	.....	.....	.....
ry near Rivas,	.....	Pedro Chamorro,	.....	10.000
House in Rivas,	Do. do.	Do.	.....	500
Sugar Estate near Ino-	Do. do.	Do. do.	.....	1.200
tapec,	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hacienda de Cacao,	Mercedes,	Pedro Joaquin,	Sold,	50.000
Do. do.	Agua Agria,	Dionicia Fernando,	.....	8.000
House in Granada,	.....	Chamorro & family,	.....	8.000
Cattle Estate,	Jesus Maria,	Do. do.	2,000 cattle, 300 horses,	12.000
Do. do.	St. Rosa,	Do. do.	2,500 cattle, 300 horses,	15.000
Hacienda de Cacao,	.....	Fulgencia Vega,	.....	18.000
House in Granada,	.....	Do.	.....	15.000
Stock Ranch,	St. Jeronimo,	Do.	1,500 cattle, 500 horses,	15.000
House in Granada,	Do.	Do.	Guadaloupe street,	4.000
Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1.500
Coffee Estate,	Nicacio del Castillo,	Do.	.....	3.000
House in Granada,	Do.	Do.	Near Malaco,	4.000
Stock Ranch,	Antonio Barbareno,	Do.	.....	5.000
Plantain Walk,	El Palacio,	Do.	600 cattle, 100 horses,	4.40
House in Granada,	Do.	Do.	Near Granada,	1.000
Plantain Walk,	José Maria Estrada,	Do.	.....	2.800
House in Masaya,	Do.	Do.	Near Granada,	200
Stock Ranch,	Lino Cesar,	Do.	400 cattle, 50 horses,	4.000
House in Granada,	Do.	Do.	Near San Roque,	3.000
Plantain Walk,	Luis Montiel,	Do.	.....	6.000
House in Granada,	Do.	Do.	Near Vegas,	500
3 Houses in Granada,	Narciso Espinoza,	Do.	.....	4.500
House in Granada,	Maria Luisa Horan,	Do.	.....	5.000
Hacienda de Cacao,	José Ubaou,	Do.	.....	5.000
House in Granada,	Do.	Do.	.....	4.000
Do. do.	Malaco,	Do.	Granada Hotel,	9.000
Do. do.	Rosario Vivas,	Do.	.....	9.00
Do. do.	Do.	Do.	.....	4.000
Do. do.	Ponciano Coral,	Do.	.....	4.00
Do. do.	Pelar Marengo,	Do.	.....	2.000
Stock Ranch,	Do.	Do.	1,500 cattle, 200 horses,	11.000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Carreta,	Do.	At Malaco,	1.000
House in Granada,	Do.	Do.	.....	8.000
Stock Ranch,	Fernando Cuzman,	Do.	1,500 cattle, 300 horses,	12.000
House in Granada,	Do.	Do.	.....	6.000
Hacienda de Cacao,	St. Teresa,	Do.	.....	3.000
House in Granada,	Do.	Do.	.....	1.500
Plantain Walk,	Joaquina Horan,	Do.	.....	1.000
House in Granada,	Do.	Do.	.....	10.000
Houses in Granada,	Pedro Sequerra,	Do.	.....	9.000
Hacienda de Cacao,	Yrena Horan,	Do.	.....	3.000
Stock Ranch,	Heirs of J.L. Sandovel	Do.	.....	1.000
House in Granada,	Felipe Cabezas,	Do.	1,500 cattle,	9.000
Stock Ranch,	Miguel Gutierrez,	Do.	.....	4.000
House in Granada,	Do.	Do.	500 cattle,	20.000
Do. do.	San Pablo,	Do.	2,50 cattle, 400 horses,	5.000
Do. do.	Merced,	Do.	600 cattle, 50 horses,	6.000
Do. do.	Chilamatillo,	Do.	.....	.....
House in Granada,	Do.	Do.	.....	.....
Stock Ranch,	Quebrada Honda,	Do.	2,500 cattle, 200 horses,	17.000
Do. do.	Ostquito,	Do.	.....	20.000
Do. do.	San Jacinto,	Do.	.....	.....
Do. do.	San Francisco and	Do.	.....	.....
Do. do.	Las Maderas,	Do.	2,000 cattle, 200 horses,	14.000
House in Granada,	San Roque,	Do.	6,000 cattle, 500 horses,	41.000
Stock Ranch,	Do.	Do.	.....	6.000
Do. do.	San Blas,	Do.	.....	5.000
Do. do.	Terrabona,	Do.	700 cattle, 100 horses,	4.000
Do. do.	Corpus Christi,	Do.	500 cattle, 100 horses,	4.500
Do. do.	San Antonio,	Do.	600 cattle, 100 horses,	5.000
House in Granada,	Do.	Do.	800 cattle, 50 horses,	3.500

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

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

The majority of the above property is situated within six hours ride of San Juan del Sur, Virgin Bay, Rivas, San Gergé, Naudaimé, Deriomo and Granada.

JOHN MYLARD, MARSHAL.

Parte Española.

Sábado, Setiembre 27 de 1856.

SE PUBLICARA

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DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

SECRETARIA DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO

DE RELACIONES INTERIORES.

Granada, Setiembre 22 de 1856.

Señor

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

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

Atendiendo á que el día 30 de Abril de 1838, la Asamblea constituyente de la República declaró al Estado, libre, soberano é independiente, disolviendo el pacto establecido por la Constitucion Federal entre Nicaragua y los demas Estados de Centro-América, y que despues de aquella fecha Nicaragua de hecho ha estado libre de las obligaciones impuestas por la Constitucion Federal:

Atendiendo á que la mencionada acta de la Asamblea Constituyente de 30 de Abril de 1838, establece que los decretos Federales emitidos ántes de aquella fecha quedasen vijentes en cuanto no fuesen opuestas á sus disposiciones, y que muchas de ellas emitidas antiguamente son impropias á la presente condicion de la República y opuestas tanto á su felicidad y progreso como á su integridad territorial; por tanto en uso de sus facultades.

DECRETA:

Art. 1.º Todas las actas y decretos de la Asamblea Constituyente Federal como tambien los del Congreso se declaran nulos y de ningun valor.

Art. 2.º Las disposiciones de este decreto no perjudicarán los derechos anteriormente adquiridos bajo las actas y decretos que por el presente quedan derogados.

Art. 3.º Comuníquese áquienes corresponda.—Dado en Granada, á 22 de Setiembre de 1856.—Guillermo Walker.

Al Sr. Secretario de Estado en el despacho de Relaciones interiores, Ldo. don Fermin Ferrer."

De órden suprema lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia y efectos, esperando recibo. Su atento servidor.—FERRER.

REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA.

SECRETARIA DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO

DE RELACIONES INTERIORES.

Granada, Setiembre 22 de 1856.

Señor

El S. P. E. se ha servido dictar por el Ministerio de la Guerra el decreto siguiente.

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

Queriendo evitar en lo posible el gravar á los pueblos con nuevas exacciones de caballos para las urgentes necesidades del Ejército, y considerando que en diferentes lugares de la República, como tambien en poder de algunos particulares hay un gran número de bestias pertenecientes al Gobierno; ha benido en decretar y

DECRETA:

Art. 1.º Todas las bestias pertenecientes á la República serán entregadas al Gobierno para el servicio del Ejército por medio de los Prefectos, Subprefectos y Alcaldes de los pueblos respectivos, dentro del término de quince dias á contar de la publicacion de este Decreto.

Art. 2.º Será juzgado como ladrón y castigado con todo el rigor de la ley todo aquel que teniendo algunas de las bestias indicadas en su poder no las presentase en el término designado en el artículo anterior.

Art. 3.º El Gobierno protegerá á

todos los individuos que denunciaren á los tenedores de dichas bestias y castigará con el mismo rigor que á estos, á los que estando informados de que alguno las oculta ó detiene en su poder no lo comunicase á las autoridades respectivas para proceder á su aprehencion.

Art. 4.º Comuníquese áquienes corresponda.—Dado en Granada, á 22 de Setiembre de 1856.—Guillermo Walker.

Al Sr. Jeneral don Mateo Pineda Ministro del despacho de la Guerra.—Pineda.

De suprema órden lo inserto á V. para su inteligencia y demas efectos; De V. atento servidor.—PINEDA.

ECHOS DE LOS SERVILES EN CENTRO-AMERICA.

ESFUERZOS DE LOS PATRIOTAS Y DE LOS PUEBLOS POR TENER UN GOBIERNO DE LEYES.

La Situacion.

CONTINUA.

Al referir acontecimientos en lo sustancial, que repetirá la historia de Centro-América con todos sus detalles, no nos guia mas que la verdad; no tenemos prevenciones personales de ningun género, ni el punto en que escribimos, influye en lo mas leve para dirigir nuestra pluma: nuestro objeto es grande y desnudo de pequeñas miras, al recapitular los hechos mas notables de la revolucion tal cual han pasado y se están verificando, así como las tendencia, y pretensiones de los partidos y los pueblos de Centro-América, para que estos formen el verdadero juicio de la situacion y no se estravien del buen sentido, que conozcan el camino del punto de salvacion y no sean sorprendidos, como otras veces por la astucia simulada del servilismo.—Continuamos.

El triunfo de la causa democrática en Nicaragua, fué un rayo que atonlondó é hizo temblar al servilismo y á sus agentes apoderados de los gobiernos de los Estados, tanto porque ya juzgaban infalible la completa derrota y esterminio de los últimos restos del partido liberal, como por haber aparecido á la cabeza de ellos "un hombre." Al mismo tiempo, los pueblos tan largo período oprimidos y los patriotas de todas partes, en ese triunfo vieron una ráfaga de luz que los llenó de esperanzas, despues de tantos años de padecimientos, en que han sido repetidas veces diezmados por las reacciones del obscurantismo.

El gabinete de Carrera, como era natural, dió el primer grito de alarma y continuó invitando á los demas gobiernos; ya en comunicaciones directas ó ya por la prensa, para que se le uniesen en su expedicion á Nicaragua: parecia ya cierto que estaba en camino contra nosotros el héroe de Atescatempa; tales eran las amenazas y las calumnias que se dirigian á esta Administracion y á los americanos que la sostenian. Las gacetas del Salvador y Costarica repetian los desahogos del servilismo de Guatemala y el Gabinete Salvadoreño mandó un oficial portaplegios pidiendo esplicaciones á nuestro gobierno por el aumento de tropas en esta República: la contestacion era sabida desde luego, puesto que á la vez se dirigian tantas amenazas, pero el objeto del portaplegios se reducia á revistar nuestro Ejército &c. No supieron elegir al oficial para esa comision y vino uno que dió bastante que reir á todos, incapaz de llenar su mision. Mandaba en el Salvador el Sr. Campos y viéndose atacado por las exigencias de Carrera por una parte y por otra las de la prensa y la opinion de los pueblos, prudentemente cedió el mando el Sr. Dueñas, á quien se atribuye mucha destreza en el manejo de los negocios de Estado. Si no nos equivocamos ha comenzado errando, pero un hombre del pueblo, ilustrado y que debe conocer que los serviles, jamas serán amigos de los Salvadoreños, es muy fácil que vuelva sobre sus pasos, y Dios le de tino para hacerlo á tiempo.

Hemos tocado ya en la situacion presente y debemos tomar el hilo de los acontecimientos.

El Jeneral Walker fué nombrado en Leon por el Gobierno Provisorio Comandante en Jefe de las fuerzas de operaciones y á favor de un movimiento

militar bien ejecutado, tomó esta plaza el 13 de Octubre á las seis de la mañana sin efusion de sangre. En Rivas y la Virgen, habia ya peleado dos veces contra fuerzas muy superiores. Se le presentaron todos los que tenian participio en la guerra: les dió garantias sin mas condicion que la de no tomar parte contra sus fuerzas. Se reunió la Municipalidad y dispuso mandar comisionados cerca del Jeneral Corral que permanecia en Rivas á la cabeza de una fuerte division, como en efecto fueron inmediatamente á proponerle arreglos de paz. Se nombró Prefecto de este Departamento al Ldo. don Fermin Ferrer. Corral tan pronto como supo la toma de esta plaza, se puso en marcha con toda su fuerza para Nandaimé y allí se le incorporó Estrada, P. Joaquin Chamorro y otras personas menos notables. Los comisionados, encontraron en ese pueblo á Corral, quien en lugar de atender á su mision y contestar, les impidió que volviesen, llevándolos consigo á Masaya.

Corral desde Nandaimé se dirigió al Ministro de los EE. UU. residente en esta ciudad; amenazándolo con no ser responsable de lo que pudiera sucederle en la entrada de sus tropas en ella. Otros comisionados que habian ido por agua á Rivas tampoco produjeron ningun resultado. La perspectiva por parte de los contrarios no daba visos de arreglo ni de paz y mas bien se advertia en todo falsici. y hostilidad. El Jeneral Walker pulsó el estado de las cosas y mandó capturar á los principales lejitimistas. Poco despues recibió un refuerzo de patriotas y reclutas americanos y al mismo tiempo supo el asesinato á sangre fria perpetrado en inofensivos pasajeros que se dirigian á California por la via de tránsito establecida y la muerte de una Sra. y su hija por un cañonazo de San Carlos sobre un vapor de la Compañia de transporte. El Jeneral creyó que estaba en el caso de hacer sentir al enemigo un castigo condigno por barbaridades tan diabólicas y mandó fusilar á Mayorga, notificando al mismo tiempo á Corral que permanecia en Masaya: que si en el dia no venia á arreglarse para ajustar la paz, dictaria las medidas indispensables á fin de poner término á la desastrosa guerra que sufría Nicaragua: en el siguiente se presentó el Jeneral Corral y se ajustó el tratado de 23 de Octubre que todos conocen: los presos fueron puestos en libertad.

En consecuencia se organizó el Gobierno en que fué Presidente Provisorio don Patricio Rivas. Unos dias despues de planteada la nueva administracion, restablecida la paz, cuando se trabajaba para tranquilizar los ánimos inspirando confianza á todos y regularizando todo procedimiento, apareció un traidor. Habia sido nombrado Ministro de guerra el desgraciado Jeneral Corral y funcionaba en su cartera alabando la jenerosidad con que se comportaba el Jeneral Walker, cuando fué convencido del horrible crimen de traicion: se le juzgó y fué fusilado. El Gobierno dirigió luego una circular á los demas Estados de Centro-América invitándolos á la union: no tuvieron ni la urbanidad de contestar.

Entre tanto el Estado de Honduras habia sido conquistado por las tropas de Carrera y en tales circunstancias llegó á esta ciudad el Jeneral Cabañas solicitando auxilio para recobrarlo como su lejítimo Presidente. Dos años habian pasado de hostilidades y ataques de Carrera contra Honduras, á su modo acostumbrado, talándolo todo y sin ningun derecho ni pretexto para hacerle la guerra, y al fin fué tomado. El Jeneral Cabañas habia mandado al Gobierno Provisorio de Nicaragua durante el asedio de esta ciudad, repetidos auxilios, y se consideraba con derecho á obtenerlos que solicitaba contra el salvajismo introducido en Honduras, por reciprocidad y por la justicia de su causa, y lo hubiera conseguido, si la situacion de esta República lo permitiese. Nicaragua estaba amenazado por el mismo Carrera, por Mora, por el Ministerio del Salvador y apenas sabiendo de una guerra intestina que la habia destruido: el auxilio para no es-

ponerlo debia ser competente, y con sentimiento general, no pudo accederse á la pretension del Jeneral Cabañas. El movimiento de las fuerzas de Nicaragua sobre Honduras en aquellas circunstancias, era intempestivo y ruinoso á la buena causa, á toda luz; como lo justifican la invasion de Costa Rica y los acontecimientos posteriores. El Jeneral Cabañas despues de haber sido tratado aquí por el Gobierno y el Jeneral en Jefe con las mayores consideraciones, regresó á las fronteras del Estado del Salvador.

Este Gobierno dirigió al de Costa Rica un comisionado con instrucciones para arreglar amigablemente la cuestion de limites, que fué bruscamente rechazado por aquel gobernante y á continuacion el Presidente Mora declaró la guerra á Nicaragua muy confiado en las fanfarfonadas de Carrera y creyendo á este ya sobre nuestras fronteras, invadió esta República á la cabeza de un Ejército de tres mil hombres, y se introdujo hasta la ciudad de Rivas: ocupó á los puer-tos de San Juan del Sur y la Virgen. En todos estos puntos, para no olvidar la costumbre servil y ser fiel imitador de su digno colega el Salvaje Carrera, cumplió exactamente sus instrucciones: incendió cuanto pudo, saqueó y asesinó á inocentes vecinos americanos, sin respetar al bello sexo. El Jeneral en Jefe del ejército hizo entónces un rápido movimiento á la cabeza de 500 valientes: sorprendió al enemigo en el mismo Rivas y castigó bien sus atrocidades, dejándolo cubierto de oprobio y poniéndole fuera de combate una tercera parte de su fuerza. En seguida la mano de Dios completó la destruccion del Ejército enemigo con la peste y Mora se puso en fuga precipitada, abandonó los restos de su ejército: que se hallaban en el estado mas lamentable, los cuales lo siguieron en dispersion y maldiciendo á quien los habia conducido á la guerra mas injusta contra esta República. El hospital del ejército de Costa Rica fué abandonado á la jenerosidad del Jeneral Walker, quien dispuso lo conveniente á fin de atender y curar á los enfermos. Mora llegó á San José conduciendo el cólera, á experimentar las consecuencias de su torpe procedimiento: la indignacion pública se pronunció contra él, y ha tenido que redoblar sus esfuerzos para mantenerse en el poder, desterrando á muchos y estableciendo el terror, al mismo tiempo que cree alucinar á aquellos pueblos con arengas y manifestos llenos de hipocresia y perfidia.

El Gobierno Provisorio de esta República se trasladó á la ciudad de Leon á fines de Marzo dejando á su Ministro de Hacienda Ldo. don Fermin Ferrer, comisionado en los departamentos de Ote. y Mdia. para cumplir sus instrucciones, y el desempeño de toda su administracion al Jeneral en Jefe. Mandó un Comisionado al Gobierno del Salvador que no fué admitido en su carácter oficial, tolerándole que permaneciese como particular en aquel Estado. El Gobierno de Honduras habia reconocido al de esta República y por entónces guardaba silencio, mientras los gabinetes de Guatemala y Costa Rica, seguan con sus destemplados gritos pretendiendo alarmar á Centro-América y echar las masas sobre Nicaragua, á pretexto de tener en su servicio á un Jeneral americano cuya presencia les quita el sueño. Los pueblos que conocen bien que sus verdaderos enemigos son los que se han apoderado del mando de los Estados á fuerza de maldades y de sangre, los mismos que hace tanto tiempo oprimen al pais y lo aniquilan para enriquecerse, los mismos que han convertido á Centro-América en un campo desolado donde solo se ven huérfanos que lloran á sus padres y ancianos sin el apoyo de sus hijos, los mismos que se complacen en su obra de destruccion y retroceso, presentando al mundo nuestra patria como un objeto de compasion, cuando debia aparecer mas floreciente: los pueblos repetimos, que acian por la paz y por ver realizados los inmensos beneficios de la independencia y que por una larga esperiencia saben que sus gobernantes actuales son el único obstáculo para disfrutarlos; han per-

manecido impacibles y quietos al llamamiento de sus opresores, á pesar de los esfuerzos del servilismo para mandarlos al sacrificio y prolongar mas y mas su sistema de esterminio.

Esta República comenzaba ya á caminar á su reorganizacion. No tenia enemigos en su seno y las mejores esperanzas producidas por la paz interior y el respecto impuesto al exterior por nuestro bravo Ejército, daban la mayor confianza en un porvenir alhagueño, oyendose con desprecio los sarcasmos que los serviles de Guatemala, el gabinete del Salvador y el de Costa Rica, dirijian contra la Administracion de Nicaragua, contra el Jeneral Walker y contra los americanos que acababan de salvar á estos pueblos de la anarquía y de batir bizarramente á un ejército invasor.

Por fin y despues de tanto ruido de los serviles, pudo Carrera mandar hasta Nacame una fuerza de 600 hombres y otra igual poco mas ó menos, logró Dueñas mover del Salvador mas tarde. Este fué el parto de los montes. Pero estaban ya puestas en juego las maquinaciones del servilismo y se redoblaron en privado segun parece, los esfuerzos y los ofrecimientos de proteccion al ministerio del Sr. Rivas con tal de que se declarase contra el Jeneral Walker. Nadie imaginaba ni podia pensar en que se verificase una traicion tan depravada y sin ejemplo, llena de estupidez al mismo tiempo; por los mismos que habian sido tan favorecidos y de quienes debia esperarse eterna gratitud á sus salvadores: parecia imposible que una maldad tan vil y torpe fuese acogida por hombres que como funcionarios y como simples ciudadanos por su propia dignidad y honor debia repugnarles, mayormente si se detenia un momento á pensar en las fatales consecuencias de un procedimiento tan negro y brutal que tanto afecta á los pueblos. Apoyarse en enemigos declarados para traicionar á sus amigos, es un hecho incalificable. ¿Pudo realizarse? Veámoslo.

Nos será preciso hacer algunos detalles al referir los sucesos que se han verificado últimamente y nada nos importa que nuestros enemigos nos tachen de parcialidad: estamos en el caso de puntualizar hechos de que hay centenares de testigos, nuestra mira es grande y muy distante del pensamiento miserable de alhagar personas. (Se Continuará)

MISCELANEA.

Por via de Panamá hay noticias de Sidney en Australia hasta 1.º de marzo último. Tambien aquella provincia eclipsada ahora por su vecina, pero donde se hizo el primer descubrimiento de oro, da indicios de aumentar sus rendimientos. Durante los meses de enero y febrero las escoltas del gobierno trajeron bajo registro de las minas ó lavaderos 15,000 onzas del precioso metal contra solo 10,000 onzas en igual período de 1855. Esta subida de un 50 pº contribuye á robustecer la creencia de que podemos contar sobre inagotables tesoros.

—El magnífico cuartel de Daoud Bajá en Constantinopla, convertido en hospital para los franceses, ha sido totalmente destruido por el fuego, escapando á duras penas de las llamas los dos mil enfermos y heridos que habia dentro. Los ingleses parecen haber sido mas afortunados, ó mas cautos, pues mientras á los franceses se les han quemado en la capital turca dos hospitales ellos ningun incendio han sufrido.

—En Manchester (Inglaterra) hubo á fines de mayo un *meeting* de los enemigos del tabaco en que se adoptaron resoluciones declarando que las propiedades de nuestra preciosa plantas son altamente perjudiciales al sistema humano.

CENFUEGOS.—En el fomento leemos. Entierro.—Pocos se han verificado en esta villa tan concurridos como el que tuvo lugar el dia 2 del corriente de D. Pedro Joaquin Acebal (Q. E. P. D.) Un numeroso gentío acompañado al cadáver hasta el mismo cementerio y de este modo tributaron al desgraciado padre que en lo mas florido de su edad abandonó su infeliz esposa ó hijos la mejor prueba de la amistad y estimacion que le prof. sáran.

VAPOR SAN CARLOS.

El miercoles veinte y cuatro del corriente, por la tarde, entró en este puerto el vapor "San Carlos," conduciendo doscientos y pico de individuos de tropa procedentes de Nueva York, y algunas otras personas. Trajo tambien varios pertrechos de guerra, entre ellos cuatro morteros.

Cartas recibidas de personas fidedignas, nos anuncian que hay ya contratadas—mil familias—colonizadoras, de cuyo número se embarcarán trescientas inmediatamente para esta, y aun creemos que deben haberlo verificado á esta fecha. Cada individuo encarrado de una familia viene provisto, segun las condiciones del contrato, de un Arado, y de todos los útiles necesarios para la agricultura y mejor cultivo de la tierra. Damos esta noticia con un placer indefinible, por cuanto que este es un elemento verdadero de prosperidad y riqueza pública, y única medida salvadora de las naciones decaídas. Celebramos de nuevo la eficacia de nuestro gobierno, que sabe tan bien aprovechar el tiempo y llevar á cabo cuanto conduce á la felicidad del pais, por mas obstáculos que haya que vencer. En este mismo número sale un artículo sobre inmigracion, que ya estaba en caja cuando recibimos estas noticias; que de no ser así, lo hubieramos alargado mas.

Deben tambien haberse embarcado en Nueva York, el dia veinte y cuatro para ingresar en el ejército de esta República, quinientos hombres de tropa, que muy en breve estarán entre nosotros.

En el próximo número daremos noticias detalladas de todo, y una revista de los nuevos que nos traen los papeles.

—Dícese que pronto tendrá lugar en París una reunion de los rabinos franceses y argelinos para tomar en consideracion la conveniencia de trasladar al domingo la observancia del dia del Señor, que como es sabido practican los israelitas el sábado.

—El ejército Turco bajo el nuevo pié de paz constará de 100,000 hombres, de los cuales 25,000 serán cristianos.

AVISO.

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

DEPARTAMENTO MERIDIONAL.

Juan Dias	Palos Negros Hacienda de cacao. Casa y Tierras.
Antonio Mairene	Iden.
Juan Tardencia	Id.
Francisco Segovia	Id.
Jacinto Sárras	Id.
Policarpo Selaya	Id.
Francisco Rodriguez	Casa y Tierras.
Tiesfor Rojas	Hacienda de campo, lindando con tierras de las Lajas, de don Rafael Pasoz.

Casa en San Juan del Sur. Juan Bazon, Wilson Exchange

DEPARTAMENTO DE GRANADA.

Dr. Francisco Barberona Una Casa J. de Jesus Flores Hda. de Santa Lucía, En el Distrito de Tipitapa. Isidro Flores Hacienda San José distrito de Tipitapa. Camilo Jarquin Casa en Tipitapa.

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

W. K. ROGERS.
JOHN H. MARSHALL,
JOHN L. RICHMOND.
Cuerpo Comisionados.
John Mylard, Procurador
Domingo Selva, Escribano.
Granada, Setiembre 27 de 1856.

(CONTINUA.)
POSOLTEGA.

Está á dos leguas escasas del antecedente: tiene por su titular á San Juan Bautista, tiene asiento en un llano alegre pero montuoso. Una Iglesia con su Capilla mayor de bóveda, aunque desgraciada en el arco total por el mencionado terremoto: el cuerpo de tres naves; la principal sobre horcones, y las dos paredes de cal y piedra, el techo de tablas y teja. Su coro alto, y encima de él tres campanitas: ocho altares, los siete con sus retablos y frontales algo deslucidos; pero con moderada decencia, especialmente el mayor, donde se halla un baldoquin nuevo de plata con sus espejitos que lo agracian: la sacristía se está fabricando, por que un temblor de tierra la derribó el año pasado: la habitación del doctrinero es de adoves y teja, con una sala: cuatro aposentos, y sus corredores: acompaña un presbítero de la misma Religión. Las demás casas, así de los ladinos, como de indios son de paja, y componen el número de 102 metidas en el monte: las familias de 154, y las personas de todas edades el de 651: hay cuatro parcialidades que se intitulan: Posoltega, Guesana, Abangasquilla y Moyugalpa: están sujetas á un solo alcalde, alguacil mayor, dos rejidores y fiscal. Pagan de tributo 319 pesos un real. Asegúrase, que en lo antiguo estos dos pueblos, los de Quesalguaque, y Telica eran bastantemente numerosos: compruébanlo las Iglesias de los dos últimos, y del primero, que pueden servir en cualquiera poblacion de nombre: la que tiene el segundo se fabricó ahora dos años; pero á espaldas de ella se hallan unas paredes de la antigua, que se arruinó con un terremoto, y segun los vestigios que han quedado, era igual á las otras tres.

POSOLTEGUILLA.

Este Pueblo, Posolteguilla, y el de Chichigalpa son administrados por un Religioso Mercenario. Dicta de Posoltega como medio cuarto de legua. El titular es la Concepcion: su Iglesia de teja sobre horcones, y sus paredes de embarcados dislocados y para caerse: el altar mayor que es el único, tiene algun ornato; pero lo demás está muy indecente: dos campanillas en cuatro palos, y un cementerio de estacas, como todos los posteriores: 62 casas en un sitio llano, pero muy sucio de monte y 92 familias de indios, y personas 426 de todas edades, con su alcalde, alguacil mayor, dos rejidores y fiscal. Pagan de tributo 462 pesos 2 reales.

QUESALGUAQUE.

A las tres leguas del anterior se halla Quesalguaque, cuyo titular es San Pedro: tiene su asiento en un llano alegre, pero montuoso. El clima humedo y muy calido, y el agua azufrada. Veinte y seis casas, 37 familias y 175 personas ladinas ó indios, un alcalde, alguacil mayor y dos rejidores, y el tributo anual que pagan se reduce á 68 pesos y cinco reales. Su Iglesia muy capaz, de tres naves: la principal sobre horcones, y las colaterales sostenidas de paredes de cal y piedra. La Capilla mayor es hermosa y de bóveda. La sacristía reducida y ambas se hallan rajadas con un temblor de tierra que acaeció la noche del 7 de Marzo de este año, cinco altares: en el mayor está colocada la Majestad Sacramentada: todos carecen de adorno, y la Iglesia necesita enteramente de reparo. La administracion de esta feligresia y la de Telica corre á cargo de un Cura clérigo, cuya renta total llegará á 500 pesos: se extiende el curato á 5 leguas de longitud, sobre cuatro de latitud, y en ellas hay dos hatos, otras tantas chacaras y algunas labranzas.

TELICA.

A una legua de distancia de Quesalguaque, se halla Telica. Antiguamente era pueblo de indios: hoy se compone de unos pocos, que han quedado y de ladinos: atribuyese la extincion de los naturales á lo mal sano del agua que beben, por ser azufrada. Los ladinos están sujetos á los alcaldes de la Ciu-

dad de Leon, que se halla á dos leguas: los indios se gobiernan por un alcalde y por un rejidor, y pagan 30 pesos 7 y medio reales de tributo. El terreno que ocupa es algo montuoso, llano, y alegre: el clima humedo y muy calido. Las casas son de paja, esparcidas entre árboles frutales, sin concierto alguno. y llegan á 66 las familias á 81 y las personas á 306. La Iglesia, cuyo titular es Santiago, consta de un cañon capaz, sacristía y portada con dos campanas pequeñas, cubierto todo de teja: y las paredes son de adoves, con un cementerio de palos: lo interior de la capilla mayor se halla adornado de una colgadura pintada, que la agracia. Hay cuatro altares: en el principal está el sagrario y una imagen de Cristo Crucificado, que se intitula "El Señor de los milagros" por los muchos que usa con los moradores del pueblo y comarca: tiene su retablo y frontal de madera, dorado, y á los lados dos arañas de plata para las luces: los tres restantes son pobres.

SAUCE.

Distante 17 leguas de Telica se halla el Sauce, que es un Pueblo que tiene por titular al Señor de Esquipulas, y su situacion está en un valle de monte bajo, alegre fresco y saludable: compónese de indios y ladinos: estos carecen de Juez: aquellos tienen un alcalde y rejidor y pagan su tributo en los pueblos de donde son originarios. Los bohicos se reducen á 31 las familias á 73 y las personas á 377. La Iglesia es una casa grande con su sacerdote y altar, sin las indecencias que en otras he notado. Su Cementerio de palos, y en cuatro altos cubiertos de la misma paja, dos campanas medianas. Ultimamente el territorio de la administracion de este Pueblo y de la villa se termina, pasadas seis leguas, que juntas con las que tiene hace 24 de longitud: su renta llegará á 350 pesos, y los hatos de ganado mayor á 55, con algunas labranzas y chacaras.

(Se Continuará.)

No basta solamente la fertilidad de los terrenos, ni la riqueza natural de que están dotados, para hacer la de una nacion, ni proporcionarle al hombre las comodidades que desea, y no solo desea, sino que necesita á virtud de su estructura y caracteres particulares con que le formó la providencia, absolutamente distinto de los demás seres.—Necesario es que una mano civilizadora guíe y dirija á los pueblos, inculcándoles amor al trabajo, y enseñándoles las vias que conducen á lo que llamamos riqueza pública.—Opinan algunos economistas, que no es el pueblo mas rico aquel en que la madre tierra brinda á sus habitantes mayores elementos de subsistencia, si por su indolencia, incuria y apatía no se aprovechan ni utilizan aquellos medios: nada importa que haya abundantes minas de metales preciosos, si estas no se explotan; ni que sembrado un grano de trigo dé veinte, si no se le siembra.—La industria unicamente proporciona al hombre con alguna profusion los artículos que le son precisos, y otros que sin ser indispensables al sostenimiento de la vida, son el barómetro que marca el grado de adelanto de una sociedad, distinguiéndola de otra embrutecida.—Menerse es pues, que el hombre impen- da su improbo trabajo y desarroye con nocimientos y actividad ejercitándose en los principales ramos de industria, á saber: agrícola, fabril y comercial, tan esencialmente necesarios, que sin la concurrencia de cualquiera de ellas, no puede un estado llegar al grado de esplendor y riqueza á que todos aspiran. Podrá sostenerse sin la industria fabril ni la comercial; pero que resulta de ello? Que se constituye forzosamente en perpetuo tributario de estraños traficantes que vienen á recoger los productos de ese estado, y dejan en cambio sus manufacturas y artículos, dándole un precio subditísimo, y por consiguiente haciendo decrecer el valor de las especies que se llevan.—¿Y qué diremos del país que no se ejercita en ninguno de esos ramos de la industria? ¿Qué pensaremos si ese país tiene mas elementos que otro ninguno, por la fer-

tilidad de sus terrenos, por su fecunda vegetacion, por la inmensa variedad de maderas esquisitas; y finalmente por la abundante produccion de granos de todas clases, viandas de todas especies, y frutas de todos los climas? ¡Esto es profundamente sensible!

Localizando la materia, observaremos con dolor, que en este país privilegiado, donde llena de encanto se detuvo la mano de la Providencia, yase aun virgen la naturaleza, y todo es silvestre, sin cultivo ni cuidado y sin ningun género de industria!—Que pensabais hacer de esos inmensos bosques de caobas, cedros y otras muchas clases de maderas valiosas, mientras que cien familias laboraban en la miseria? Qué pensabais hacer de esos pingues terrenos, que acaso no han sido jamas viticados, sino por algun pobre indigena, donde se dan silvestres toda clase de frutas esquisitas de todos los climas, y toda especie de viandas y granos? Bien lo vemos: habeis sido arrastrados por el torbellino de las discordias intestinas, y la omnipotencia revolucionaria os ha hecho descuidar, no solo la agricultura, sino hasta la educacion de vuestros hijos. ¡Este es el mayor mal que puede afligir á un pueblo, y Nicaragua lo ha experimentado en todo su rigor durante una larga y no interrumpida serie de años!

Al fin, dichosamente, por un instinto providencial llamasteis vosotros mismos al Jeneral Walker en vuestro socorro, el que sin oír otra voz que la de su conciencia, y animado de la única idea del bien de la humanidad, corrió á vuestro auxilio, y os dió la paz que deseabais, triunfando heroicamente, bien lo habeis visto, de aquella turba de anarquistas y revolucionarios por costumbre.

Vosotros mismos le colocasteis en la primera magistratura del Estado, y vuestras esperanzas no serán defraudadas. Díganlo sinó, la infinidad de decretos expedidos hasta la fecha, todos de conocida utilidad y bienhechora influencia, entre los cuales figura el relativo á la inmigracion extranjera, que nos ha sujerido este artículo, y que no nos cansáremos de repetir, es la fuente verdadera de la riqueza de los pueblos.

Removidos los motivos que habia de discordia, y bajo la égida de leyes protectoras, con todos las garantías necesarias vendrán en lo adelante muchas familias colonizadoras, que importarán con sus personas, su trabajo, sus artes y su industria, y harán florecer la agricultura que es la mejor esperanza de Nicaragua, y florecerán tambien todos los demás ramos de riqueza que son infinitos. Del profundo decaimiento y postracion en que la dejaron las revoluciones, la colonizacion extranjera es el único remedio que puede darle animacion y vada, y por eso celebramos en el presente artículo el decreto que trata de los inmigrantes; añadiendo, que enantas garantías y ventajas se ofrezcan á los colonizadores, por muchas que fuesen, nunca serian ecesivas, puesto que la colonizacion es la que nos ha de importar la riqueza y la felicidad.

NOTICIAS LOCALES.

Accidente desgraciado.

Un accidente casual acaba de arrebatarnos de nuestro seno al por muchos títulos estimable joven Cubano don Isidro Peillon, en el florido abril de su vida y en el apogeo de su juventud y lozanía. Dotado de muchas virtudes que forman el verdadero mérito del hombre, unia á estas cualidades una buena educacion y un natural amable que le captaban el aprecio de los que le trataban. Tenía una inteligencia clara y despejada; poseía los idiomas Inglés, Francés, Italiano y Castellano, que era el suyo, además de otros conocimientos de gusto que constituyen un joven de buena sociedad.

Era jefe de Seccion del Ministerio de relaciones, destino que desempeñaba satisfactoriamente, y muy á gusto del Sr. don Fernán Ferrer Ministro del Ramo, en cuya casa vivia, y quien le estimaba mucho.

Yendo para Chontales en la expedicion voluntaria que salió en dias pasados de esta ciudad, se le cayó el som-

brero como á distancia de cuatro leguas: se apeó á cojerlo y al montar otra vez se preparó la llave del fusil con las ramas de un árbol, se disparó, le entró la bala por el pecho y le dejó muerto.—Lamentamos la muerte prematura de nuestro amigo, tanto mas, cuanto que la virtud es rara en los jóvenes de su edad. ¡Seale la tierra ligera!

PASEOS.

Tenemos el gusto de anunciar á las bellas Señoritas de esta ciudad que dentro de pocos dias estarán bien abiertos y en forma de calles los dos caminos principales que conducen á la playa, siendo este un paseo besperfino alegre y delicioso. Allí pueden ir las niñas acompañadas de sus mamás á recibir la impresion agradable de la fresca brisa, así como á gozar del bello panorama que ofrese el hermoso lago.

Plaza del mercado: (provincialismo *tian-gue*.) Algo desprovisto de viandas y de frutas se halla el mercapo en estos dias: no vemos en él las sabrosas piñas, ni de delicano rispero, ni el rico sapote. Deploramos tal indolencia. Solo las ciruelas abundan, y son dulces, en verdad; pero ninguna Señorita le ha remitido al autor de estas locales ni un platito siquiera. Bien puede él comprarlas con su dinero, dirán ellas; mas él replica: mejores son las regaladas—Garciloso decia: fresca y sabrosa, mas que la fruta del cercado ajeno.

Un hijo que se halla ausente de su querida madre por el espacio de siete años tiene hoy el indecible placer de felicitarla en el aniversario de su nacimiento.

Adorada madre mia
Para quien la suerte dura
Solo deparó amargura
Un hijo triste en tu dia;
Llena el alma de afliccion.
Del fondo del corazon
Alza sus ruegos al cielo,
Y le pide con anhelo
Tenga de si compacion.
Oh! ya el rigor de la suerte.
Contigo tan inhumana
Cambie su fiereza insana
Y pueda feliz yo verte
Mas sino venga la muerte
Y aniquile mi existencia.
Pero no que en mi vehemencia
Pido al cielo mas dolor
Por que vivir es mejor
Si gozo de tu presencia.

Juan M. G. Tejada.

Aviso.

Se venden dos mil tejas de superior calidad. Ocurrase á la Prefectura del departamento donde infornarán.

IMPORTANTE AVISO.

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

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

A. GILLIS.

Granada, Setiembre 7 de 1856.

DEPARTAMENTO ORIENTAL.

OTRO DE IMPORTANCIA.

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

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

AUGUSTUS H. WHEELER.

Rivas, Setiembre 8 de 1856.

DEPARTAMENTO MERIDIONAL.

IMPRENTA LIBERAL.

en la plaza frente á la casa de Gobierno.



Iglesia de El Realejo en 1977, 120 años después de Walker
The church at Realejo in 1977, 120 years after Walker



El río Gil González, de aguas casi quietas en 1977,
sitio del vivac de Walker el 10 de abril de 1856

The Gil Gonzalez river, almost still waters in 1977
site of the filibuster bivouac, April 10, 1856