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El Nicaraguense.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 18.

El Nicaraguense will henceforth be published by the firm of Tabor & Duffy.

THE FORCE THAT ATTACKED GRANADA.

We have taken considerable trouble in endeavoring to ascertain from prisoners and collect from other sources the exact force that attacked the city of Granada; and from what we can learn, there must have been here, when Gen. Walker arrived, over one thousand men. Five hundred and fifty Guatemalians and San Salvadorians started, on Friday about noon, under command of General Savala, to attack this city. On their way down, or about the time they entered the city, they were reinforced by about two hundred Chamorristas, who had been known to be for some time in the vicinity of Tipitapa, under the command of Bartolo Loco. This made an effective force of seven hundred and fifty men.

They must have been under the impression that Gen. Walker had left Granada almost wholly unprotected, and that the few who did remain in the city would not fight. In order, as it appears, to make their escape impossible, they divided their party in two. One kept position on the road leading to Masaya, and the other got between the city and the lake. The latter move would prevent our citizens from getting on board the steamer which was at no great distance from the wharf.

To oppose this force there was a garrison of one hundred and fifty men, under command of Gen.

the immediate direction of Fry. The men in this edged both ends of the plaza, as opposite side, and the bullet house within its range, in which had planted themselves is the of the bravery of those who. There was a small party in towers that from their possible to do such execution.

But, perhaps, the hottest fighting was centered about house. The position of ing rendered it open to the enemy from three sides. could reach it and do ext from all parts of the large, as from nearly all parts plaza of St Sebastian. Ce the Ordinance was very ac of this post, a ed almost r Lane. The latter gentle have proved himself on th be the very type of endur age. While assisting in post, the Hon. Thos. Basy, two wounds, neither of which ous.

The hospital, too, was an place, and was defended under the vision of the Hon Judge Wilkin gentleman's military experience, found of much advantage. Betw hospital and the Guard-House, opposite side of the Plaza of St. Sebastian, is situate the residence of Col. W United States Minister. Its fo cation saved it and the lives of cupants. The commander of ing forces was heard se the night to offer

General day, and night, and early in the morning of the second they buried many of their own dead; as the freshly made graves in the yards indicate. They also threw such quantities of their dead into our wells as to almost fill some, and in several wells there must have been as many as a dozen. In some instances they threw their dead down privy vaults, and some of the ponds adjacent to the city were almost filled with dead bodies. We have, in addition to this great loss, between fifty and sixty prisoners, among whom is a colonel who was second in command. He has been allowed to go at large upon his parole of honor. He confesses himself astonished at the defence the Americans made here, and frankly admits the inferiority of his people as soldiers, and in point of intelligence. He had an interview with Gen. Walker, and nothing surprised him more than the General's appearance. "Instead of finding him" says the Colonel, "an immensely large filibuster whose appearance was about half man, and half alligator, I found him to be a small mild, modest looking person of much refinement, and polished manners." The Colonel is of opinion that the disastrous defeat at Granada will prevent any more of his countrymen from coming to Nicaragua for the purpose of fighting against the Americans. From all we can learn, General Savala has not now under his command more than two hundred of the large force he brought here with him, and those are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to leave him altogether.

A THEME FOR THE NOVELIST

purpose to be achieved, and he longed to be foremost in its accomplishment,

"With the standard of the peoples,
Plunging through the battle storm."

The result is now a page of history. It is also a most suggestive theme for the novelist.

How dramatic the events of the 11th, 12th and 13th of October. For a twelvemonth, four States, with a population of nearly 2,000,000 souls, had been using their combined efforts to bring into the field an army to exterminate the Anglo-Saxon element in Nicaragua. Their march through the country to within twelve miles of the American Army; the sally of Gen. Walker to meet the brig-gart invaders; their defeat and rout at Masaya—this is already written by a worthy pen. How bold were these "Chapines," when they fondly deluded themselves with the belief that Granada was unprotected—that there were none in the old stronghold but women and children, the sick and wounded. How bravely they marched in, and how easily nine hundred surrounded one hundred and twenty. How ignominious their conduct as warriors—how ridiculous the result to them—how sublime to us! They did not get possession of the arsenal or magazine, but they robbed the houses and trunks of friend and foe alike. They loaded themselves with plunder, and the measure of their ambition was full. In vain during the night their bugle sounded a charge. Their coward souls refused to move, but instead, they skulked in the outskirts of the city; and they who dared not fight afraid to murder. Int. cent.

EL NICARAGUENSE.

VOL. I.

GRANADA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1856.

NO. 50.

El Nicaraguense.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE TWO DIMITES.

JOHN TABOR, Proprietor.

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Liberal arrangements made with monthly and yearly advertisers.

Don Francisco de Arce, of San Juan de los Rios, with features and description, and on responsible terms.

Office in front of the Plaza.

A TWISTER.

A twist of twine.

When untwisted a twist.

And a twist that is twisted.

When a twist is twisted.

Now is twisting this twist.

A twist should untwist.

Who twist that was twisted.

Would untwist the twist.

And the twist that was twisted.

Twist that was twisted.

a shuttle, then will do that which he has commanded.

The poor man did as the daughter had instructed him, and when he had delivered his message, the emperor was more than ever astonished at her wisdom. He put her to a new trial; he took a drinking cup, and said to the poor man:

"Take this to thy daughter and bid her empty the sea with it, that the bed of the sea may be dry enough to grow corn. If she refuse to obey, both her head and thine own shall pay the forfeit."

At this the poor man was more terrified than ever. But when he returned home and told his daughter what the emperor had commanded, the maiden comforted him the third time, and bade him be cheerful and ready to yield, for she was no danger. And on the morrow, when he had arisen, she gave him a pound of tow, and said to him:

"Take this to the emperor, and say that if he will stop with it the mouths and ears of all the rivers in the world, then will I do that which he has commanded."

Again the poor man did according to his daughter's counsel, and when he had delivered her message, the emperor acknowledged that she was wiser than he was himself, and commanded that she should at once be brought before him, he said to her:

"My daughter, tell me what can be done to dry the sea."

The emperor then took his bow into his hand, and demanded of his counsellors how much it was worth. When they had all placed upon it a value, some a greater and some a less, the maiden answered:

"No foolish emperor, none of thy counsellors have answered well. The bow of the emperor is worth as much as three showers of rain in a dry summer."

She delighted the emperor, who declared that she answered better than

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SEVERAL

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It was the beginning

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o. "I'm sorry," for he said,

pt. "I'm sorry," for he said,

pt. "I'm sorry," for he said,

live. But the nobleman

obly, also. As the early

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inches of the carriage was

up back down on the noble

to whom he was much at

who loved his master as he

life. They rolled over the

and there seemed no sign

The nobleman then said to

light out into the night, the

which they were going. At length

girl said to her father: "What

at strange howling sound that I

but the wind sighing through

trees," replied the father.

child shut her eyes, and was quiet.

But so

all wind, I think."

seemed to be far, far away,

behind her, through the

and she heard a noise

meaning of

by the wolves. His bones only were

there. And on the spot the nobleman

erected a wooden pillar, on which is writ-

ten, "Greater love hath no man than this,

that a man lay down his life for his friends."

"But God commendeth his love towards

us, in that, while we were yet sinners,

Christ died for us." [Russian Sketches.

Sketches of the London Times.

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ask him of the Emperor, and he was astonished at the wisdom with which he spoke, and demanded who had taught him to speak so sagely. The poor man replied that it was his daughter, and the emperor being very wise himself, and proud of his wisdom, resolved to put that of the poor man's daughter to the test. So he gave the poor man thirty eggs, and said:

"Take these to thy daughter, and bid her get them hatched into thirty pullets. If she refuse to obey, evil will befall her."

The poor man burst into tears, for he saw that the eggs had all been boiled. But when he reached home and told his daughter all that had passed, she bade him be cheerful and retire to rest, telling him that he need fear no danger. She then took a pot of water, put a handful of beans into it and placed it over the fire; and on the morrow when her father had risen, she gave him the boiled beans, and told him to take his spade and dig a trench in a certain field by which the emperor would pass as he went out hunting, adding: "God be gracious, and grant that my boiled beans may spring up quickly." Then if the emperor asks how it is, I will say for boiled beans to grow, reply that it is as easy for them to grow as for a pullet to be hatched from a boiled egg."

The poor man did as his daughter had instructed him. He took his spade and dug a trench in a field by the side of the highway, and when he saw the emperor coming, he began to sow his beans in the trench, and to cry:

"God be gracious, and grant that my boiled beans may spring up quickly!" When the emperor heard these words, he stopped, and asked how it was possible for boiled beans to grow. Whereupon the poor man answered: "Gracious emperor, it is as easy for these beans to spring up, as for a pullet to be hatched from a boiled egg."

The emperor divined who it was that had arranged this stratagem, and, in order to try still more the maiden's wisdom, he gave her father a small packet of hemp, and said:

"Take this to thy daughter, and bid her make as many ropes as are necessary for a ship. If she refuse to obey, her head shall pay the forfeit."

The poor man was sorely troubled at these words, but he took the small packet of hemp, and returned to his daughter, weeping all the way. When he told his daughter what had passed, she again comforted him, and bade him be cheerful and retire to rest, and fear no danger. On the morrow when he had arisen, she gave him a little piece of wood, and said:

"Take this to the emperor, and say that if he will cut me out of it a spinning wheel, a loom and

shall give me a writing, written with thine own hand, promising that if it should ever be thy will to send me away, I may carry with me from thy castle whatever single thing I may love best."

The emperor gave her the writing which she asked, and then had her placed on his throne beside him.

For many summers the empress was the beloved of her husband, but in time it came to pass that he ceased to cherish her. He then said to her one day:

"I do not wish thee any longer to be my wife. Leave my castle and go wherever thou wilt."

She answered: "Illustrious emperor, I will obey thee. Grant me only that I may stay until to-morrow."

The emperor granted what she asked, and in the evening she poured some of the juices of a certain herb into a cup of wine, and presented it to him, and said:

"Drink, illustrious emperor, and be happy! To-morrow I go away, and to-morrow I shall be more joyful than I was even on my marriage morn."

The emperor drank, and soon his eyelids became heavy, and he fell asleep. While he slept the empress had him lifted into a carriage which stood in readiness, and then conveyed him into a disreputable grove, which she had long ago had prepared in anticipation of such an emergency. When the emperor awoke, and found himself in this grove, he angrily demanded how he had come thither.

"I have had you brought here," replied the empress.

Then he asked her very angrily wherefore she had done this, adding: "Did not I say that thou shouldst no longer be my wife?"

The empress took out of her bosom the writing which the emperor had given her before her wedding, prostrated herself upon the ground, and answered: "It is true, illustrious emperor; but this writing which was written with thine own hand, secured me thy right to bring with me when I quitted thy castle, whatsoever I might love best. I exercised my right, and brought thee, most gracious emperor."

When the emperor heard these words, he vowed never to part from so faithful and wise a wife.

So he embraced her, and returned with her to the castle, and they two sat thereafter side by side upon the throne for many summers; and when the autumn came at last, death reaped them both together, like a double ear of corn.

Friday. - Friday is one of the luckiest days in the American calendar. On it Columbus discovered America; the Mayflower landed; George Washington was born, and Cornwallis surrendered to our nation's arms. Other auspicious events occurring that day.

approached nearer and nearer. It was quite clear that a pack of wolves had scented them out. The nobleman tried to calm the anxious fears of his wife and child. At last the baying of the pack was distinctly heard. So he said to his servant: "When they come up with us, do you single out one, and fire, and I will single out another; and while the rest are devouring them, we shall get on."

As soon as he put down the window, he saw the pack in full cry behind, the large dog wolf at their head. Two shots were fired, and two of the wolves fell. The others instantly set upon them, and devoured them; and meanwhile the carriage gained ground. But the taste of blood only made them more furious, and they were soon up with the carriage again. Again two shots were fired, another full, and were devoured. But the carriage was speedily overtaken, and the post house was yet far distant. The nobleman then ordered the postilion to loose one of his leaders, that they might gain a little time. This was done, and the poor horse plunged frantically into the forest and the wolves after him, and was soon torn to pieces. Then another horse was sent off, and shared the same fate. The carriage labored on as fast as it could with the two remaining horses; but the post-house was still distant. At length the servant said to the master: "I have served you ever since I was a child; I love you as well as my own self. Nothing now can save you but one thing. Let me save you. I ask you only to look after my wife and little ones." The nobleman remonstrated, but in vain. When the wolves next came up, the faithful servant threw himself against them. The panting horses galloped on with the carriage, and the gates of the post house just closed in upon it, as the fearful pack were on the point of making the last fatal attack. But the travelers were safe! The next morning they went on, and saw the place where the faithful servant had been pulled down

able and intelligent Times:

"Every part of the furniture in every room of the house appeared to be charged with some mysterious, self-igniting gas. Smoke issued suddenly from cupboards, large and small, from almost every drawer, and even from boxes of linen and woolen materials, which had not been opened for some length of time prior to the Tuesday's fire. Some of the statements made before the Coroner are so startling as to be nearly incredible. One gentleman laid his handkerchief down upon the sofa, when it forthwith ignited. Another gentleman, while discussing the marvels of the day and washing his hands, discovered that the damp towels on the horse in the bedroom were on fire. A lady, anxious to prevent further mischief, had a short time previously examined a box containing articles pertaining to feminine wearing apparel, and pronouncing it safe had shut it up, but on going to remove it, felt that it was hot, and on re-opening it discovered the contents in a blaze; but it is impossible to enumerate all the strange fantasies played by this subtle and mysterious fire. Of course, suspicion was soon awake, but the closest investigation afforded no ground on which to rest the surmise of foul play."

On Monday the same phenomena, somewhat abated, reappeared, and it was found that the greater part of the property in the house was charred or burnt to tinder. A fire coroner held an inquest upon the subject, and all the above-mentioned incidents, with others, were deposed to. A lengthy investigation was had, but the evidence failed to account for the singular occurrences. The evidence of two medical gentlemen who had witnessed the phenomena indicated a most remarkable and important class of truths in chemistry. They were of opinion that the sulphurous fumes, in connection with the gas of the charred wood, had charged the entire house with inflammable gas, which, in case of friction, in others by electricity, had been from time to time ignited.

the dangerous venture. The enemy did not gain one single important position after they had been in the city two hours, and in their hopelessness they offered the most liberal terms to the citizens if they would lay down their arms, and surrender as prisoners of war. To this they invariably replied, "Americans never surrender," and with three cheers for General Walker, poured fierce volleys again into the positions of their enemies. Their assailants next tried to intimidate them by telling them that Gen. Walker had been beaten at Masaya, and that before many hours there would be a force of four thousand strong brought against them, and that those, flushed with their recent victory would easily overcome them, and murder every American man, woman and child they saw. But the reply "let them come: Americans never surrender," and three cheers for General Walker and another murderous volley, was what they got for their attempted deceit and duplicity.

Our citizens held the large parochial church, the guardhouse, the armory and the house immediately opposite the armory, on the west side of the plaza. The Quartermaster's Department was also held by the employees of that establishment—eight in number—from the time the enemy entered the city until late in the night; and did not leave their position until the enemy had actually dug through a wall that surrounds their yard. Mr. H. W. Wyatt had the charge of this command, and certainly did his duty. By the gallant conduct of this little band, the books, and all in the establishment were saved from destruction.

The armory was, we believe in command of Col. Jones, and it could not be entrusted to the keeping of a braver or more intelligent man. He felt deeply sensible of the importance of his trust and nobly performed the part he was called upon to do. The house adjacent to the Armory was defended by Major A. Gillis, and a few men. The Majors courage and coolness in battle has justified the high opinion always entertained for him by all who knew him, and will cause every American in Nicaragua to sympathize with him on account of his wound, and wish for his speedy recovery. The defence of the Church, in which were several women and children, was under

the dangerous venture.

The enemy did not gain one single important position after they had been in the city two hours, and in their hopelessness they offered the most liberal terms to the citizens if they would lay down their arms, and surrender as prisoners of war. To this they invariably replied, "Americans never surrender," and with three cheers for General Walker, poured fierce volleys again into the positions of their enemies. Their assailants next tried to intimidate them by telling them that Gen. Walker had been beaten at Masaya, and that before many hours there would be a force of four thousand strong brought against them, and that those, flushed with their recent victory would easily overcome them, and murder every American man, woman and child they saw. But the reply "let them come: Americans never surrender," and three cheers for General Walker and another murderous volley, was what they got for their attempted deceit and duplicity.

In the morning the already large force of the enemy was augmented by about three hundred men from Masaya; making in all ten hundred, and fifty men. Many are of opinion there were as many as twelve hundred of the enemy here before General Walker returned. We have been, we repeat, particular in stating the number, and have taken especial care not to set ought down that we are not almost sure of. It is more probable that there were more, than less, than the numbers we give.

Nearly one-third of the entire force which came into Granada must have been killed. We have already buried about one hundred and fifty. During the first

recorded, would startle us by the strong dramatic character of the incidents and scenes more than all the offshoots of the imaginative brain, whose vision rests only upon "the things that might have been, but never were." Compare the romances of brave Sir Walter with those of Bulwer, Sue and Dickens, all redolent with truth and nature; but while the latter team with high resolves, noble aspirations, beautiful and holy sentiments, and the bravery and loveliness that has its home and dormitory in the heart and soul of the modest, courageous and self-denying, the former shows how all this is wrought out and stamped upon the century in great and glorious deeds.

"Each must work, as God has given,
Hero hand and poet-soul;
Work is duty while we live in
This weird-world of sin and dole.
Gentle natures, lowly kneeling,
Lift their white hands up, appealing
To the throne of Heaven's King;
Stranger natures, culminating
In great actions, incarnating
What another can but sing."

It is deeds, and not resolves and projects, that command the attention of the age. Less than two years ago, a thought sprang up in the brain of a young man, sitting in his book-girt sanctuary, where he was wont to hold communion with the great and good of other times. He pondered upon it; he revolved it in his mind; he looked at it on all sides; he saw the obstacles that were in the way of carrying it into successful practice; he saw, too, the glorious results that might be achieved for his generation, if, in the mysterious order of God's providence, he should be permitted to triumph; and he resolved. Thenceforth he belonged not to himself. There was a mighty

and train, and it in the mud beneath their feet, how, in one short hour, He would be upon them with a terrible vengeance, and sweep them away like grass before the sickle.

During the day and night of the 12th, these hundred and twenty stood at their posts, and when the sottish enemy, frenzied with their Bacchanalian revels, yelled and vomited forth their blasphemous threats, the watchword of "God and Liberty" rose clear and loud above them all, and was not unheard in Heaven. Many a "three times three" was given for William Walker, and not one doubted, that he, who has been ordained to redeem Nicaragua from as vile a tyranny as ever cursed a nation, would yet appear for their salvation. And the morning dawned at length, and the coward enemy were still at bay. Even as in the traditions of ancient Greece, the Gods were said to lend their aid in combat to sustain the right, so, it would seem, that the warrior angels had that night hovered round the little band upon the plaza, and watched with special care the dwellings of the sick and the asylum of the women, and they were not molested.

Twenty-one hours had the fight continued, when the sentinels at the arsenal saw a cloud of smoke upon the far off hills, bounding the Masaya road. There was no mistaking that: "General Walker is coming!" was the shout. There was a pause—all eyes were turned toward Jalteba; and when, after a few minutes watching, "our boys" were seen defiling with the precision of veteran troops down the terrace by the distant church, with no splendid uniforms glittering in the morning sunshine, and no inspiring strains of

LONG RIVER.

and the Major in this case only accompanied his Colonel.

and most solemn of all relations, the relation between the creature and his Creator.

Hermann Brothers, Philadelphia Ale and Porter,
 Hungarian and Madeira Wine, Clay-pipes. 87
 TERMS: CASH.

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10

every accommodation. The hotel is supplied with the best the market affords, and the Bar will always be stocked with the choicest WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

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

d15 3m

no longer made her appearance. I asked him how she looked, and he said she was old and wrinkled.

From the spica licks fields the road to Mangrove is across an undulating country, with occasional patches of low-lying forest. The road is a wide, weedy grassy plain, with a few scattered trees and a few small, low-lying shrubs. The road is a wide, weedy grassy plain, with a few scattered trees and a few small, low-lying shrubs. The road is a wide, weedy grassy plain, with a few scattered trees and a few small, low-lying shrubs.

and appropriate deliveries to the estates of the deceased. The editor of the *Washington Post* has commended their sympathy and good will, and availed many of those unpleasant citizens which he designated as "Outrages on American citizens." The figure in the center of the capitol, in the column of daily newspapers.

For "N. Nicaragua" **ANTHONY OF FILLIBUSTISM.**

It seems that a great deal of misapprehension has been tried by the leading journals of the United States on the course and policy of the present government of Nicaragua. Its friends, particularly the *Washington Post*, have been misled by the newspapermen who have violently edited in the reclamation of a lost and degraded people, who are hailed by the reformed as the victims of the United States. The various interests of the Republic, which have no object and are not in the future of Central America—are wanted.

What is therefore to become the 1200-year-old Norman who has fled from and entry into the English lands. Richard repaid in barbarism, started known to Europe, well-known for the Norman ad-ventures. I Day, well-known as him who today leads the conquistadors in Central America. Was it the political situation or the fallacy of the Norman? The Norman was a man of the sword, the arts and the sciences. It was the adventure. Who shed such reason and logic to the Spanish arms three centuries ago? The descendants of adventurers. Were they the Athenian, the Roman, the Spartan? Adventurers, all. The Saxon mother was proud to boast of his glabrous brother; and so was the Sicilian, the

Europe was ready and willing to recognize an government, stabilised by adventures (as all his governments were established by such) until lately when the infatigable tottering crowned heads saw fit to change their offices against popular will, and to treat the people as unwelcome slaves, doomed to support a

A SPECULATION.—Of the 2,700,000 acres of land granted by the State to aid in the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, over 2,000,000 acres yet remain unsold. Taking this into consideration the large amount of the company's stock, which is now the largest stock of any company operated in this city, as a result of the land realized from the land sold will not fall far short of \$1,000,000. It is now thought that this

real completed and fully equipped, will be clean prior to the company, to say nothing of the \$2,000,000 that will be piled up in their treasury. Under the stimulus of the time, this great work promises to be the most successful and profitable of the age.—*the Tribune*.

Most physicians assume that the tape worms cause the troubles these men at park. A recent French paper, however, has pointed out that the Helminths are never needed. With it, that pork butchers are universally infected to it, and that does lead on pork are universal to it. As a result, it turns out that a somewhat more accurate name, called cysticercosis, from two words, cyst, meaning a sac, and cercus, meaning a tail, is the correct position. This is metamorphosed into the well-known tape worm, and the excrement of a tapeworm, *of Zittoria*, made of the great group of tapeworms, is the cause of the development of the tapeworm. The condemned grinnin, have established the fact that

all contradiction.

RECIPE FOR MAKING BLUE BREAD.—One and half pounds of rice put in a gallon of water and stirred till it becomes soft, then mix it (with cream) with four or five pounds of flour, at the same time add a tea-spoonful of salt and the usual quantity of yeast, let it stand to rise, then make it up in loaves and bake it the usual way. We have found the above quantity of flour and rice to make us twenty-eight pounds of excellent bread, and independent of the great saving, way like it better than bread baked in the usual way.

377 It was recently stated in a Boston paper that there are 3,000 private libraries within ten miles of the State House in that city, each of which contain 1,000 volumes or upwards. Twelve of them contain

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The Masonic Hall, at Linn
Mo., has been completely destroyed by fire.

1. The first part of the document is a title page. It contains the title of the document, the author's name, and the date of publication. The title is "The History of the City of New York from its first settlement to the present time." The author is "John Smith." The date is "1790."

