

9-28-1872

Borderer, 09-28-1872

N. V. Bennett

A. C. Babcock

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THE BORDERER.

NO PRIVILEGED CLASSES.

NO PRIVILEGED CAPITAL.

PER ANNUM—\$6.00.]

LAS CRUCES, N. M., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1872.

[VOL. 2—NO. 26.]

THE BORDERER OFFICE.

N. V. BENNETT,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

Rates of Advertising.

One square, first insertion \$5.00; subsequent insertions, \$1.50. Yearly advertisements received upon the most liberal terms.
A square consists of ten lines of this sized type.
Advertisements inserted till ordered, will be continued until ordered out, in every instance, and charged accordingly.
Yearly advertisements allowed to change at pleasure, with only the additional charge of twenty-five cents a square for composition, but they will be charged extra for occupying space over contract.
Business notices inserted in editorial columns, will be charged at twenty-five cents per line for each insertion.
Personal advertisements, fifty cents per line, invariably in advance.
All communications should be addressed to the publisher, or intended to promote private interests, will be charged as advertisements, and payment required in advance.
Legal advertisements must invariably be paid for in advance.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. J. JONES, No. 108, A. E. & A. M.

REGULAR COMMUNICATIONS.

Are held on the first Tuesday night and the Saturday night, on or preceding full moon in each month, in Las Cruces, N. M., at 8 o'clock, P. M.

H. L. JONES, Secretary.

W. M. T. JONES, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Law Office, in the building formerly occupied by the late Judge J. H. Moore, on the corner of the old Plaza and the new Plaza, in Las Cruces, N. M.

W. M. T. JONES, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office, in the building formerly occupied by the late Judge J. H. Moore, on the corner of the old Plaza and the new Plaza, in Las Cruces, N. M.

S. M. ASHLEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office, in the building formerly occupied by the late Judge J. H. Moore, on the corner of the old Plaza and the new Plaza, in Las Cruces, N. M.

JOHN D. BAIL, LA MESILLA, N. M.

JOHN D. BAIL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office, in the building formerly occupied by the late Judge J. H. Moore, on the corner of the old Plaza and the new Plaza, in Las Cruces, N. M.

T. H. CATRON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office, in the building formerly occupied by the late Judge J. H. Moore, on the corner of the old Plaza and the new Plaza, in Las Cruces, N. M.

J. M. GINN, Counsellor and Attorney at Law.

Office, in the building formerly occupied by the late Judge J. H. Moore, on the corner of the old Plaza and the new Plaza, in Las Cruces, N. M.

O. B. WOODWORTH, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office, in the building formerly occupied by the late Judge J. H. Moore, on the corner of the old Plaza and the new Plaza, in Las Cruces, N. M.

WILLIAM T. JONES, PROFESSOR DEL DERECHO.

Office, in the building formerly occupied by the late Judge J. H. Moore, on the corner of the old Plaza and the new Plaza, in Las Cruces, N. M.

F. ANDREWS, ASSAYER, SANTA FE, N. M.

Office, in the building formerly occupied by the late Judge J. H. Moore, on the corner of the old Plaza and the new Plaza, in Las Cruces, N. M.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE.

at the office of the Borderer.

N. M. REYNOLDS, DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Office, in the building formerly occupied by the late Judge J. H. Moore, on the corner of the old Plaza and the new Plaza, in Las Cruces, N. M.

SAMUEL J. LYONS & CO., POST TRADERS AND

DEALERS IN MERCHANDISE.

Office, in the building formerly occupied by the late Judge J. H. Moore, on the corner of the old Plaza and the new Plaza, in Las Cruces, N. M.

W. V. B. WARDWELL & CO., MERCHANTS AND

GENERAL DEALERS.

Office, in the building formerly occupied by the late Judge J. H. Moore, on the corner of the old Plaza and the new Plaza, in Las Cruces, N. M.

HENRY J. CUNIFFE, MERCHANT,

Office, in the building formerly occupied by the late Judge J. H. Moore, on the corner of the old Plaza and the new Plaza, in Las Cruces, N. M.

O. TO BOMBAIC, BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR.

Office, in the building formerly occupied by the late Judge J. H. Moore, on the corner of the old Plaza and the new Plaza, in Las Cruces, N. M.

W. S. DOWELL, EL PASO, TEXAS.

Office, in the building formerly occupied by the late Judge J. H. Moore, on the corner of the old Plaza and the new Plaza, in Las Cruces, N. M.

VINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Office, in the building formerly occupied by the late Judge J. H. Moore, on the corner of the old Plaza and the new Plaza, in Las Cruces, N. M.

MESILLA NURSERY.

Office, in the building formerly occupied by the late Judge J. H. Moore, on the corner of the old Plaza and the new Plaza, in Las Cruces, N. M.

Apple, one and two years old.

Plum, one and two years old.

Quince, one and two years old.

Apricot, one and two years old.

5000 Grape vines, one and two years old.

Also Strawberry, Gooseberry, Raspberry and Currant Bushes.

He also has on hand a choice selection of fresh fruit and vegetables.

Office, in the building formerly occupied by the late Judge J. H. Moore, on the corner of the old Plaza and the new Plaza, in Las Cruces, N. M.

SAMUEL J. JONES, N. M.

Office, in the building formerly occupied by the late Judge J. H. Moore, on the corner of the old Plaza and the new Plaza, in Las Cruces, N. M.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

We are rejoiced to see that such papers as the *N. Y. Herald* and others of the east are beginning to take a sensible view of Indian matters and now urge the government to take decisive steps to put a stop to Indian outrages. Even the Quaker agents in Texas give up to the hopelessness of their undertaking, and acknowledge themselves unequal to the task of governing the wild tribes by kindness. From every section of our extended frontiers comes the news that in all probability we have an open and extended Indian War before us; and the government is slowly awakening to the fact.

When the eastern people, and the eastern *Press* take the correct and truthful view of the case there comes a gleam of hope to the hardy pioneer.

Synopsis of the Naturalization Laws.

The following synopsis of the Naturalization laws will be found of interest to those who are intending to take out naturalization papers in view of the coming election.

Aliens who arrive in the United States before they are 18 years of age, and who have continued to reside here, are not required to take out any "first papers" or certificate of declaration, but may receive their "full papers" after having resided five years in the United States and become twenty-one years of age.

Soldiers who have enlisted in the regular or volunteer army of the U. S. and been honorably discharged do not require any certificate of declaration.

All other persons must procure a certificate of declaration, at least two years prior to getting their full papers, and no length of time or residence, will obviate the necessity of procuring the first papers.

First papers may be obtained at any time by an alien of the age of twenty-one years or upward, and no testimony other than that of the applicant is required.

To obtain full papers, the applicant must have resided at least two years in the U. S. after receiving his first papers, and the whole term of his residence in the U. S. must have been not less than five years, and one in the State where the final application is made.

Upon making application for full papers, the applicant must bring into court his first papers and have with him a witness who has been acquainted with him five years, who can testify to his good character, and that he is attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same.

If first papers are lost, copies may be obtained by writing to the Clerk of the court from which they were issued.

When a father receives his full papers, his children who are under the age of twenty-one years, and whose residence is then in the United States, are considered citizens.

Call for Volunteers by Governor Safford.

The following call appears in the *Citizen*.

The Apaches are overrunning Southern Arizona; eight men have been murdered during the last week; every road is besieged. In view of the alarming condition of affairs, I hereby call for volunteers to enlist for thirty days to protect the people and punish the Indians. Persons wishing to volunteer will apply to Col. Samuel Hughes, Adjutant-General of the Territory. Applications will be received up to Sept. 10th, 1872.

Volunteers will be furnished with arms, ammunition and rations. A. P. K. SAFFORD, Governor.

Tucson, Aug. 30th, 1872.

Chicago is about to establish a vigilance committee to check the unrestrained course of crime and murder in that city.

THE MURDER OF SEAMAN AND GARCIA.

La Junta, N. M., Sept. 13, 72.

The cold blooded murder of Seaman and Garcia, at Loma Parda on last Tuesday morning, was brought about in the following manner: Hittson's men came into the town, looking for Texas cattle; found seven head and started to drive them off. They were resisted, and required to prove their title to the cattle, which they refused to do. They returned on the following day and brought about twenty men, but found the police force of the precinct awaiting them, and they left. On Monday, about forty men had collected in the vicinity of the place, and in the evening were reinforced by twenty more. They entered the town on Tuesday morning and found but few people in it. They went to the corral of the persons having any Texas cattle and drove them off. In about an hour they returned, and went directly to the house of Julian Baca and demanded two horses which he had in his possession. Baca insisted that the horses were his, and that he had good bills of sale for the same; he was peremptorily commanded to give up the horses at once or the corral doors would be broken down and the horses taken; this they at once proceeded to do. Baca ran into a room facing on the corral for the keys to the door; he was seized from behind and pounded with pistols and guns until his body was black; his wife ran into the street and called for help shrieking that her husband was being killed. Toribio Garcia living directly opposite to Mr. Baca ran across the street with gun in hand, and on entering the house was met by a number of men drawing pistols on him, and was shot by one of the leaders of the gang. Seaman had arrived in the mean time, and on entering the house was pestered with the remark "What are you doing here, you d—d son of a b—h," and followed up the remark with a blow from his rifle across the face of Seaman, cutting a deep gash across the cheek bone, and putting out the left eye. Seaman became delirious from the blow, and ran into the corral, which was now filled with the gang; he turned to get back into the house, when he was caught from behind, and dragged back into the corral; the person having hold of him making the remark, "hold on you son of a b—h, we are not done with you yet," he was again released and started towards the door of the house was shot from behind, falling forward on his face—the ball entered the back part of the head and came out just above the forehead tearing away quite a large piece of the skull, and causing instant death. The murderers with their party then moved off down street yelling like Indians and shooting up the street and into the houses.

The Alencide came on the street with his gun in his hand and was shot by one of the gang, the ball passing through the fleshy part of both thighs. Seaman was well known in this portion of the country, came here quite young, and served in the Kit Carson regiment of New Mexico volunteers; was at the time of his death postmaster at Loma Parda, chief of the police force of the precinct, and has never committed a worse crime than to live in Loma Parda. Toribio Garcia was a quiet and inoffensive person who never engaged in rows, and who lost his life for having attempted the defense of the life of his neighbors and friends; he was shot in the back with a rifle ball which completely severed the spine, he dying almost instantly. This wholesale murder has caused a deep impression on the minds of the people, and the question is being gravely asked whether we are compelled to have an armed body of men in our midst who have no respect for persons or property.

A FRIEND OF THE RIGHT.

[New Mexican.]

Forrester, the supposed murderer of Nathan, is in custody in New York.

Silver City, Sept. 20th, 1872.

EDITOR BORDERER:

If not taxing your columns too heavily, I would like to speak through them of the late discovery of copper mines by Mr. R. B. Metcalf.

About four weeks since he left here for the Rio San Francisco for the purpose of locating copper mines if they could be found.

His trip proved a brilliant success, as he discovered what he believes to be the most extensive mine, and containing the highest grade ore ever found in America.

His expression is "the world renowned Santa Rita is no comparison to it." He undoubtedly is the first white man that ever visited these mines.

Had he have had a supply of provisions with him, he would have remained longer, and more thoroughly prospected the country but his supplies were so limited that on his way back he was three days obliged to subsist on juniper berries. He reports that on one mine there is 100,000 tons of ore that can be obtained without the use of pick or shovel; that it is from 1000 to 3000 feet in width and more than a mile in length. This lode will at no distant day rival the well known Lake Superior mines. There are many other mines in the same locality, though not so extensive, several of which show native copper, but to what extent is yet unknown. It is believed that the ore contains gold as the mines have been worked, either by the Aztecs or the early Spaniards, and it is known that gold exists in that vicinity. The mines must have been worked ages ago as is indicated by the character of the tools found in them, and large trees are now growing on the debris from the shafts.

Mr. Metcalf started again for these mines ten days ago, taking full supplies and a sufficient number of men to do the required work to secure the location, and to obtain a Patent. Capt. Ward of Detroit, has purchased mines on the "Frisco" to the amount of \$30,000 and has men now working them.

The troops under Lieut. Stephenson passed through here today returning from a scout.

They trailed the stock stolen from here some time since by the Indians, to the Tularosa reservation and five men were dispatched to the commander of the reservation, asking him that the stock be given up; the result is not yet known. On their return they crossed a fresh trail of Indians making towards this place.

Great credit should be given the Lieutenant as he has successfully carried out his instructions.

I understand that the machinery of the Cibola Company has been released and will at once be put up. The mill from Colorado is expected soon. These will materially add to the prosperity and welfare of the camp.

Yours,

C. M. S.

The *Rocky Mountain Herald* of the 14th contains a carefully written and interesting article from the pen of W. J. Howard, upon the precious stones found in New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado. The writer has carefully studied the Spanish accounts and finds that many precious gems were worn by the Indians at the time of the conquest. He also gives a list of the many different stones then found among the Indians, and those found since in our mountains, plains and gulches.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Supplies for Apache Indians.

Office of Supt. Indian Affairs, Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 24, 1872.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at the office of the Supt. of Indian Affairs, Santa Fe, N. M., on or before the 15th day of October 1872 for the delivery to the U. S. Indian Agents at the Mesquero and Southern Apache Agencies, N. M., of the following quantities viz:

MESQUERO AGENCY

Best cattle, net on the hoof.

200,000 pounds of shelled Mexican corn.

SOUTHERN APACHE (OR TULAROSA) AGENCY

Best cattle, net on the hoof.

100,000 pounds of shelled Mexican corn.

15,000 pounds of flour.

15,000 pounds of brown sugar.

15,000 pounds of rice.

The beef cattle required must be good, sound, healthy steers or dry cows, not under four years of age, and delivered at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the Indian Agents in charge, (say from 15 to 30 head per week at the Mesquero Agency, and from 2 to 15 head per week at the Tularosa Agency). The net weight to be ascertained by weighing on scales, and the beef to be sold by according to the net weight. The contract at the Mesquero Agency to be in force for one year from the date thereof, and the contract for the Tularosa Agency to be in force for six months from the date thereof, unless the Indians should be sooner removed from these Agencies.

The corn required must be good, sound, sweet, and free from dirt and imperfect kernels, and of last year's crop.

The flour must be choice, superfine; of the best quality, free from dirt and all foreign substances, and manufactured from good sound wheat.

The sugar must be good, clean, light brown; free from all foreign substances, and of a merchantable quality.

The coffee must be good sound green Rio; free from imperfect kernels and all foreign substances, and of merchantable quality.

The corn, flour, sugar and coffee must be put up in strong sacks of 100 pounds net each.

A sample of the flour, sugar and coffee to be furnished must accompany the bids, and, upon delivery, these articles will be subject to comparison with the samples, and all articles called for by this advertisement will, upon delivery be subject to the inspection and approval of the Indian Agent named, or of such person or persons as they may select.

The delivery of the beef cattle to be commenced at such Agency on or before the 15th day of November next, and the flour, sugar and coffee, to be delivered on or before the 30th day of November next.

Bids must be signed by at least two responsible persons guaranteeing the good faith of the bidder as to his or their readiness to enter into, and into a contract, and ability to fulfill the same.

Bids should be made for each Agency separately, and should be for which the bids are made should be enclosed in the envelope.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids offered, should it be deemed advisable to do so.

The contracts will be subject to the approval of the Supt. of Indian Affairs.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

NATHANIEL POPE, Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

ATTENTION

California Volunteers!

California volunteers discharged in New Mexico or Texas, are entitled to

BACK PAY AND RATIONS (or an equivalent in money) from place of discharge, to place of enlistment. The undersigned will prepare and collect claims of this character. Special attention given to the collection of the same.

BOUNTY CLAIMS.

A. J. FOUNTAIN, Attorney-at-Law, El Paso, Texas.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, LAS CRUCES, NEW MEXICO.

This institution, established by Rt. Rev. J. B. Falgout, is under the direction of Rev. Francisco Dominguez, with assisting teachers.

The building destined for the opening of the College for the present, is located in a retired part of the city on the southwest side, and is spacious enough to afford the necessary accommodations to the health and comfort of the pupils.

All without distinction of religion, will be received, and while Catholic pupils will be carefully instructed in their religious duties, nothing shall be done to interfere with the change the religious convictions of other denominations. The merits of all will be the object of the most solicitous attention.

The course of studies embraces all the usual branches of a useful English and Spanish education, Geography, History, Mathematics, etc.

Exercises will be given to the pupils in the afternoon every Sunday and Thursday.

The Scholastic Year, which is divided into two sessions of five months each, begins on the first Monday of September, and closes on the last Thursday in June.

TERMS—(Half Yearly Paid in Advance)

Board and Tuition per annum.....\$200.00

Washing, per annum.....15.00

Board and Tuition, per annum.....15.00

The establishment furnishes Bedsteads free of charge.

Good Music, free of charge.

Instrumental Music, French, Latin and Greek form extra charges.

The pupils must have their clothing on entering the College good order. Their parents should provide them with a wash-basin, soap, towels, combs, brushes, napkins, knife and fork, spoon, tumbler, plate, cup and saucer.

To this establishment is attached a Day School, the tuition in which is from \$5 to \$8 per month, according to the degree of the studies.

For further information apply to the President, R. FRANCISCO DOMINGUEZ.

E. ANDREWS, DEALER IN

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

Mexican Jewelry and Silver Ware

Constantly on hand and made to order.

SANTA FE, N. M.

FOR SALE—At the Las Cruces Flouring Mill, 1 Pair FRENCH BURNS, 1 SMUT MILL, REEL AND BOLTING CLOTH, all of best quality.

H. LESINSKY & CO.

W. H. CHICK, of Kansas City, L. P. BROWN, of Kansas City, J. A. MANANARES, of New Mexico.

CHICK, BROWNE & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Bankers and Collectors.

(Kansas Pacific Railway) Colorado. Prompt attention given to forwarding freight to all points in Southern Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and Chihuahua; in best style and at lowest rates. Through contracts can be obtained upon demand.

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE BORDERER.

The usual length of time allotted by the press to test the permanency of a new paper has been safely and securely passed by THE BORDERER, and the enterprise stands today as one of the best in the institutions of New Mexico.

In an isolated position, far away from the bustle and commercial marts, almost wholly unknown, and with transportation requiring months to reach us, with material for our weekly issue, we have succeeded in building up a paper which has steadily improved its influence upon our own section and the Territory at large.

It has been our aim, as it will ever be, to maintain our interest in every measure calculated to

Insure the Prosperity of the Territory

in its Agricultural, Mineral, and Pastoral wealth, to build schools and foster a higher and purer tone of moral and social principles.

To Southern New Mexico

we are under double obligations, which we shall always endeavor to perform—to place her east and westward resources, her general climate and her prospective wealth before the world, for its consideration.

In politics, THE BORDERER will always maintain and defend the

PRINCIPLES OF THE

DEMOCRATIC PARTY,

Believing that only through an adherence to these principles can the Union be brought back to a complete and restored unity, to prosperity and happiness. As stated.

ELECTED ORGAN OF THE DEMOCRACY OF NEW MEXICO.

It presents its claims to the party and asks a general support at their hands. We shall aim to make THE BORDERER a medium of communication between the citizens of all portions of the Territory, and with this view earnestly.

SOLICIT CORRESPONDENCE

from our friends in every county. The necessity and influence of a well established and well conducted paper upon the prosperity and progress of the country has become with our people a question that admits of no doubt, and we ask of our fellow citizens that generous support that will enable us to place THE BORDERER on a footing of permanent prosperity, and make it the

Leading Paper of the Territory.

We solicit from our friends in the different counties an effort to increase our circulation by the formation of clubs, testing carefully that a slight exertion upon their part will soon give us the largest subscription list of any paper in New Mexico.

TERMS:

Single Copies, \$6 00

Club Rates—10 Copies, 50 00

20 Copies, 90 00

Persons sending us Clubs of ten or twenty are entitled to an extra copy free.

JOHN B. BROWN, Editor and Proprietor, Las Cruces, N. M.

No Privileged Classes.
No Privileged Capital.

THE BORDERER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
AT \$6.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
N. V. BENNETT,
Editor and Prop.

Las Cruces, N. M., September 28, 1872.



FOR PRESIDENT:
HORACE GREELEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
B. GRATZ BROWN.
INDIANS RAISING STOCK AT ASCENSION.

We noticed week before last the departure of Messrs. Backner and others for the new colony at Ascension Mexico. We learn that on the evening of their arrival at the colony, the Apaches made a raid upon the stock and succeeded in getting away with fourteen head of horses. Mr. Cesario Duran of Tularosa, who went out with Backner's party lost his two team horses.

CHIHUAHUA.

Reports are current at El Paso that Diaz has been captured by a party of troops belonging to Terrazas, and that the Governor now has possession of the city. Guerra has left as we learn, to accept the amnesty at the city of Mexico.

Many persons who were in El Paso as refugees have returned to Chihuahua.

TEXAS PACIFIC.

We learn that the contracts now let for the railroad near the Pecos river and that this is to be completed within fourteen months. At this rate less than two years will give us a road to the Rio Grande. The road is almost certain to come through the Soledad Pass about twelve miles below this place, and a short side line will be run down to El Paso.

AN ARGUMENT AND AN ADMISSIO.

At the late Indian Council at Los Pinos, Commissioner McDonald urged the Utes to accept the new treaty proposed them on the ground that there might be a change in the administration, when the Indians would have to come to time.

The Los Pinos Council as will be seen in our letter from Santa Fe broke up without any result, except the determination of the Indians not to sell a part of their land—and their demand that the miners shall vacate—maybe they will.

Our radical friends are very busy just now in hunting among democrats to find a fit subject for the office of U. S. Marshal for this district. Wonder if they have secured him? We have some very interesting developments upon this subject which we shall probably divulge one of these days.

News from the upper country say the Sioux and Cheyennes are committing depredations in the neighborhood of Fort Lyon, and have killed several persons. Troops have been sent from the Fort to the scene of the outrages.

The New Mexican publishes a dispatch from Otero Sellar & Co., Kit Darson, denying the truth of the reported outrages by Indians near Fort Lyon.

LOCAL.

Fort McRae has been abandoned and the property turned over to the officers at Selden.

We learn that Hildreth, the man shot by Davis at Silver City is dead.

General Howard and a few others are on the look out for Cache.

Mr. Wilkes of Silver City who recently lost some stock by the Indians followed the thieves to the reservation at Tularosa and recovered his animals.

Last week the Indians made a raid on Fort Bayard and succeeded in getting away with several horses belonging to Mr. A. K. Watts.

By letter from Pinos Altos, we learn the Indians have made a visit to the settlements on the upper Mimbres and drove off quite a number of cattle.

Read our Santa Fe letter in regard to the Los Pinos Council. It gives another example of the unjust jealousy entertained against the territory by the people of Colorado.

DEED.—On Saturday, the 28 inst. Jose Maria, infant child of Don Martin Amador. The funeral services were performed at 4 o'clock P. M., at the residence of the parents.

FUNERAL OF MR. A. P. ROEMAN.

The burial of Mr. A. P. Roeman took place in this town last Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Roeman died at the Mimbres Hot Springs where he had gone for his health. One of the oldest American citizens of the territory, he was widely known and his friends in the different counties will deeply sympathize with his widow and family.

Louis Rosenbaum has just received by the train of Señor Ascarate a fine stock of general merchandise. We notice especially, a splendid lot of Breakfast Bacon, Hams, Scotch Ale, dried fruits of all kinds, the finest brands of whiskey, sardines, anchovies and all sorts of luxuries, and which Don Louis will sell at the very lowest market prices. Give him a call and see for yourselves.

We call attention to the advertisement of Col. Pope, Indian Superintendent, for supplies for the Apaches. If the Apaches are moved back to Cañada as is now talked of and Cache is prevailed upon to return, we think there is a fair prospect for peace and safety for our settlers and the result will in a great measure be due to the untiring efforts of our Indian Superintendent.

The liberals and democrats have just held their conventions and nominated joint tickets in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Kansas.

Charles Sumner has been nominated for Governor of Massachusetts, by the liberals and democrats.

Goldsmith Maid, and Lucy have been taken to California to trot a match against "Occident" the California horse.

SANTA FE CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Borderer.

Once more we have an exemplification of the difference between energy and apathy, between a wide awake and a somnolent one, the one takes the prize the other is left no where; the example I refer to is in the proceedings at the recent Indian Council held at Los Pinos Agency, Cochitopa; the council was held as most of your readers are doubtless aware for the purpose of inducing the Indians to sell

the southern portion of their reservation, which includes all that line region of country commonly known as the San Juan country, a country eminently adapted for both pastoral and arable purposes and abounding in the precious metals to an extent which must eventually make it one of the most valuable mining regions in the Rocky Mountains, a country which if thrown open for settlement, would in itself prove a sufficient inducement for the building of a railroad to afford a means of egress for the various products of this region. The accomplishment of this sale you would doubtless think would be ardently wished for by the people of Colorado or those that represent them, and there can be no doubt whatever of the benefit the throwing open of this country would be to New Mexico, as it would not only materially assist in the success of the proposed New Mexico and Gulf railway, the charter for which was obtained from Congress at its last session and which railway proposes to try to be the first running in New Mexico, and places her capital the city of the Holy Faith within a thousand miles railway transit from a sea port which would at once give a market value to many of her productions that are now, in fact, for want of that means, the probabilities are however that had the treaty been accomplished the Los Pinos Agency would have been moved from its present location to the Rio Los Pinos which runs into the San Juan river and which was the river designated and intended by the treaty with the Utah tribes in 1868, but which in fact of said treaty was placed on a little river christened for the occasion Rio Los Pinos, because said little river was nearer to Denver than Santa Fe, and all the supplies for said Agency on said little river would have to be derived from Denver, while had it not been located on said little river but on the legitimate Rio Los Pinos, the supplies would have had to be obtained from Santa Fe, and New Mexico; this was where the joke came in for Colorado and Colorado saw it and appreciated it and since 1868 materially enjoyed it and of course did not care to run the risk of losing the continuance of said enjoyment, consequently no stone was left unturned for the permanency of so comfortable a state of things and it was evident at the commencement of the proceedings at Cochitopa and during the time the council was sitting from the number of the little riverites and the paucity in numbers of the opposite side that there was not much chance of the wishes of the government being carried out, in point of fact, although as can be proved the New Mexican Indians namely the Aechuache and Capote bands were prepared to sell the Tabeguache band or those living north and who hardly ever came on or hunted in the lands proposed to be bought from the Indians were so manipulated and such undue prominence given to them at the council they being smaller in number than the Mohave band alone, and their chief Gray being made interpreter for all the bands, although there was an interpreter for each of the other bands present neither of whom was ever called upon to exercise his functions so that it was clear from the beginning of the council how it must terminate. The only parties there representing the interests of New Mexico, and indeed that of the Indians themselves were Major W. R. Price, of the 12th cavalry; Col. A. H. Pfeiffer, Gov. W. T. M. Army, and James Yeamans of Santa Fe, and Y. Rhinehart of Cimarron, and all that was left then to do was to watch how matters went with a view to the ultimate carrying out of the sale in the future. There was another cause also that was unfortunate for the success of the new treaty, this was that the treaty of 1868 before referred to did not seem to be understood by the Commissioners themselves, this treaty which was an amendment of a former treaty made with the Tabeguache band in 1864 in April, states that all the provisions of the treaty of 1864 which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this treaty as hereinafter provided are hereby reaffirmed and declared to be applicable and to continue in force as well to the other bands as to the Tabeguache band. Now in Act 3d of the

treaty of 1864 there is the following clause: "the right of any citizens of the United States to mine without interference or molestation in any part of the country hereby retained, by said Indians where gold or other metals or minerals may be found is hereby also conferred and guaranteed and for all other purposes excepting as herein stipulated settlement for other persons than Indians is hereby prohibited." This point never was made by the commissioners at the council but on the contrary they conceded to the Indians from the first that the miners had no right on the reservation at all and they even engaged to remove every miner from said reservation by the first of December. There are other points too that might have been made but it would trespass too much upon your valuable space to write them, perhaps however should occasion require it I may write further particulars thereon. The gist of the whole matter however was Colorado interest versus New Mexican and that was what decided the whole question and this brings me to the first point in my letter that more energy is required on our part here in New Mexico; if we would compete in the race with our sister territory with anything like a show of success. Let us then arise from our sleep, assist with our voices, our money, our brains and our hand all enterprises that are for the welfare of our territory, for possessed as we are of resources far exceeding Colorado if we only buckle on our armour and putting on one side as far as possible all party feelings, work together for the interests of our territory by taking a long pull, a strong pull all together, she will outstrip her rival in this friendly contest and ere long be a source of wealth, strength and stability to our country, and one of the brightest stars in our constellation of our beloved Union.

We publish the following letter at the request of the writer, feeling that every man is entitled to a defence, and the correction of errors in statements that have been published and made public. Of the merits of the case a jury will decide.

To the Borderer, Las Cruces, N. M.

From the New Mexican, of Santa Fe of Sept. 9th, 1872. I copy the following in regard to the difficulty I had in Silver City with one Peter Hildreth. Headed murder at Silver City:

"On last Saturday night (Aug. 21st) a man named Davis familiarly known as 'Hog' Davis, shot and mortally wounded a young man named Peter Hildreth—the shooting was done from behind and was entirely without provocation. Davis escaped from Silver City and a reward of \$250 is offered for him dead or alive.

NEW MEXICAN, SEPTEMBER 10. "Hog Davis who killed Hildreth at Silver City about ten days ago and afterwards made his escape through the connivance of 'Cockeye' Jones, was recaptured a few days afterwards just over the Chihuahua line and brought back to Silver City where he is confined and heavily ironed. The capture was made by a man named Allen and one of Bremen's employees. Great credit is due Mr. Hudson, Probate Judge of Grant county for his promptness in issuing a reward for Davis."

Guard House, Fort Bayard, September 18th, 1872

EDITOR BORDERER: I had a difficulty with one Peter Hildreth and I wish to state that the account in the New Mexican is a falsehood in regard to shooting him from behind or without provocation. The party that stated this knew that I had provoked two or three months previous but I told the young man that I was under bonds of \$1000 and I could have no difficulty with him, although he had insulted me grossly without cause and I also told him in the morning not to mention my name in an insulting manner, he told me he would not and I of course thought it was all over, but in a few days afterwards he came to my house and attacked me without cause and I told him again that I did not want any difficulty (which the Hon. R. Hudson, Probate Judge can testify as witness) and to let me alone, but he could not do this and on every

occasion when he had a few drinks in him and felt brave he would insult me. The night of the difficulty he showed his pistol and made the remark in my hearing that that was for Davis. I got up from where I was sitting and went into the other room when he commenced again about Davis. I had not spoken to the man up to this time and I found it was no use and told him to look out and went towards him and the difficulty commenced. In regard to shooting him behind I cannot see how that could be possible from the direction of the ball; but this is a strange country and also the people here are more strange when they cannot have things their own way: "Cockeye" Jones had no more to do with my escaping than Horace Greeley, and in regard to capturing me in or over the line of Chihuahua, that is correct, but it is Chihuahua in Silver City as I never left it. Mr. A. Hall, Dep. Sheriff, and Mr. Bell, one of Mr. Bremen's employees are the men that made the capture. Yours Respectfully (fair play) D. DAVIS.

HENRY J. CUNIFF, MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN

General Merchandise and Produce.

A full and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES,

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constantly on hand, and for sale as cheap as any other house in the territory.

LAS CRUCES, N. M. 78-1y

THOMAS J. BELL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

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La Mesilla, N. M.

Keeps constantly on hand a choice assortment of

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BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

CARPETS,

FANCY AND

TOILET ARTICLES.

Also a full stock of

HARDWARE

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My stock is purchased for cash at the best and most reliable houses in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and I can assure my customers as good bargains as are to be had in the country.

SUPERFINE FLOUR,

In quantities from one sack to 100. All of which he offers at the very lowest market price.

Call and examine his goods before purchasing elsewhere.

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Taken in the highest style of Art, and when desired

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And assure them that they will continue to hereafter to sell

First-Class Goods

at Lower Rates

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And as Low as they can be Purchased

in the Eastern Markets.

One of our partners resides constantly in New York, and enables us by timely purchases to undersell our competitors. We would respectfully invite an examination of our stock by all parties intending to go East, and we shall easily convince them that they can do better by purchasing their supplies of us.

Thanking our friends for the preference so liberally bestowed on us in the past, we trust they will continue it in the future. We shall use our best efforts to retain their confidence.

Z. STAAB & CO.,

Santa Fe, New Mexico.

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SPIEGELBERG BROS.,

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Largest

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Retail Stock

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Desiring to extend our business into Southern New Mexico we offer Merchants in that section the most

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IMMENSE STOCK

OF DRY GOODS,

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Our stock is always complete, and we offer

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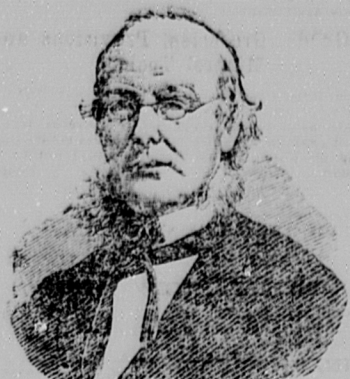
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No Capital Privilegiado.

EL FRONTERIZO.

PUBLICADO CADA SABADO.
A SEIS PESOS. POR EL AÑO
N. V. BENNETT,
PUBLICADOR Y PROPIETARIO.

LAS CRUCES, SETIEMBRE 28 1872.



PARA PRESIDENTE:
HORACE GREELY.

PARA VICEPRESIDENTE:
B. GRATZ BROWN.

El asesinato de Seaman y García.

LA JUNTA, N. M., Sept. 15, 1872.

Editores del Nuevo Mejiicano:

El asesinato á sangre fría y sin provocación de Seaman y García de Loma Parda el Martes pasado en la mañana, ocurrió en la manera siguiente: La pacota de Hittson vino á la plaza, buscando ganado tejano; hallaron siete vacas y quisieron arrendarlas. No se les permitió hacer esto y fueron requeridos de probar su título al ganado, lo cual ellos rehusaron hacer. Al día siguiente volvieron trayendo cerca de veinte hombres, pero hallando la fuerza de policía del precinto aguardandoles, se fueron. El Lunes cerca de cuarenta hombres se habían juntado cerca del lugar, y en la noche del mismo día, recibieron un refuerzo de veinte más. Entraron á la plaza el Martes en la mañana, pero hallaron muy poca gente allí. Fueron á los corrales de la gente que tenían rees tejanos y las arrearon. Cerca de una hora después volvieron, y fueron directamente á la casa de Julian Baca; demandaron dos caballos que él tenía en su posesión; Baca insistió que los caballos eran suyos, y que tenía buena carta de venta de los mismos; fué mandado perentoriamente de entregar los caballos de una vez ó si no quebrarían las puertas de su corral y sacarían los caballos; esto prosedieron á hacer ellos inmediatamente; Baca fué corriendo para un cuarto que estaba enfrente del corral por las llaves de la puerta; fué agarrado por detras y golpeado con pistolas y fusiles hasta que le pusieron negro el cuerpo; su mujer salió á la calle y pidió socorro gritando que estaban matando á su marido, Toribio García que vivía directamente enfrente á la casa de Baca partió corriendo por el medio de la calle con su fusil, en la mano, y al entrar la casa, viéndose amenazado por un número de hombres que sacaron pistolas para matarlo, soltó el fusil y echó á correr para su casa, en cuyo tiempo uno de los jefes de la pacota le dió un balazo. Entre tanto, Seaman, había llegado, y al entrar la casa fué interpelado con observación. "¿Qué es lo que andan haciendo aquí, hijo de—?" dándole al mismo tiempo un golpe con su rifle en la cara de Seaman, haciendo la una fuerte partidura en la mejilla y sacándole el ojo izquierdo. Seaman del golpe se puso delirante, y corrió para el corral, que estaba ya lleno con la pacota; se volteó á entrar á la casa, pero al hacerlo fué afianzado por detras y arrastrado para el corral, y haciendo la persona que lo tenía agarrado la observación. "Parate hijo de—", no estamos todavía á mano con-tigo," lo soltaron otra vez y al ponerse en camino para la casa le dieron un balazo por detras, y cayó de cara al suelo, habiéndole entrado la bala detras de la cabeza y sacándole un pedazo grande del cráneo, y causando su muerte instantánea. Los asesinos con su partida se fueron toda la calle para abajo gritando como los indios y tirando balazos en la calle y á las casas. El alcalde salió á la calle con un fusil en la mano y le tiraron un balazo á una distancia de cosa de 150 yardas por uno de los de la cuadrilla pasando la bala en lo grueso de los muslos. Seaman era bien cono-

cido en esta parte del país, y vino aquí muy joven, y sirvió en el regimiento de Kit Carson de voluntarios Nuevo Mejiicanos; al tiempo de su muerte era estafetero de la Loma Parda, jefe de la fuerza de policía de su precinto, y nunca cometió un crimen mas grande que el de vivir en Loma Parda. Toribio García era un hombre quieto é inofensivo que nunca se metía en motines, y que perdió su vida por haber atentado á la defensa de la vida de sus vecinos y amigos; le fué dado el tiro en la espalda con una bala de rifle que le partió el espinao en dos partes, muriendo casi al instante. Este asesinato por mayor ha causado una impresion profunda en las mentes del pueblo, y la cuestión se pregunta gravemente si seremos obligados á tener entre nosotros un cuerpo de hombres armados que no tienen respecto para persona o propiedad.

UN AMIGO DEL DERECHO.

PHILADELPHIA, Agosto 27 de 1872.

A los Señores
JOSE GIL MARQUES,
JAMES LORAN,
ANDRES MONTOT,
CHARLES FRIELOFF.

Mis buenos y apreciables amigos la grata de Vd. fecha Julio 23 de 1872, con las peticiones incusadas han llegado á mis manos, les ha sometido al adm's. de correos en Washington quien rehusa, cambiar la ruta por la razón que la contrata con las personas que corren el correo es que dicho correo, ha de ser llevado al lado del poniente del río desde Albuquerque hasta el Fuerte Craig, para poder aliviar Vds. y al pueblo que vive en la ribera Oriental del Rio Grande la sugerido que si da otra contrata para llevar el correo desde Albuquerque hasta Linitar de esta manera todos los habitantes en ambos lados del río serán beneficiados. Este proyecto prosedire con toda mi habilidad asegurando Vds. y ademas mis amigos de mi sincera amistad y deseo que me animen para servirles como su representante de Vds.

Me suscribo su afectísimo servidor.

J. M. GARCERAS.

ALBUQUERQUE NUEVO MEXICO.

Sept. 20 de 1872.

"Querido Fronterizo."

Hoy tuve el gusto de ver nuestro periódico con fecha 14 del corriente, y demaciado gusto me dio al ver que los buenos Demócratas y Republicanos Liberales habían formado una asociación en nuestro condado, para la mantención de la boleta Liberal de Greeley y Brown, y puedo asegurar á que aquellos Señores que ya el tiempo está aproximándose cuando deberemos de enseñar nuestros hechos y proclamas nuestros desechos mas sagrados, mas aun estamos deprivados de votar en la contesa nacional pero deberemos siempre de estar listos para avanzar sobre el enemigo y ganar cuenta victoria se requiere cuando los principios Democrátas se encuentran atacados.

Que! no esta cansado el pueblo de Nuevo Mexico de la administración que hoy en día ocupa los destinos de este Gobierno; yo creo que si. Porque ya hace la miseria de diez á doce años que nosotros de Nuevo Mexico hemos sufrido las plagas mas horribles de la época y sin poder remediar nuestra condición.

Desde que la administración Republicana tiene poder sobre estos gloriosos Estados, cual es la protección que hemos recibido ó aun visto; la ninguna. Que no hemos visto á nuestros ciudadanos nuestros matados y bañados en su misma sangre por manos de vil Indio Hostil. Si. Que! no hemos visto que los Indios barbaros han robado y deprivado á los pobres de todos sus haberes personales en este mundo, de sus propiedades que los pobres han obtenido por medio del sudor de sus rostros. Si. Hemos visto que de un golpe han dejado á muchos de nuestros conculadanos en la miseria mas terrible. Y cual es la protección de la Administración Republicana. Esta. Que si los buenos ciudadanos de este Territorio se pusiera á seguir y castigar al Apache ó Navajoes, luego veremos á los soldados con sus lebitas de metal y botones azules seguir y castigar á nosotros, y no á los Indios. Que no lo hemos visto; Si. Y el pueblo está satisfecho de la verdad de la acción.

En el tiempo que la Democra-

cia reynaba como estaba Nuevo Mexico. Lleno de progreso lleno de prosperidad y alegría los buenos tiempos de 1858-59 y 60, cuando volverán cuando veremos aquellos dias activos otra vez? La repuesta es corta y sencilla, cuando la administración de este Gobierno sea Democrata, entonces veremos los tiempos pasados entonces veremos los tiempos de alegría progreso y prosperidad. Y esperamos con ruegos devotos que pronto este el dia en que vendrá el cambio. En que Nuevo Mexico sea libertado del puño del enemigo feroz y veremos nuestros llantos cubiertos de ganados nuestras minas desarrolladas y el país en una condición que evitara al capitalista en nuestro medio y no comerlos como ahora, porque Nuevo Mexico esta y ha estado debajo de una nube la cual no ha permitido que sus luces brillan como son real y verdaderamente. Conque esperamos el resultado de la Campaña Presidencial y mientras haremos todo lo posible para ayudar al que nos va á ayudar y plantaremos el pavellon de Greeley y Brown.

En nuestro medio que Viva El partido Combinado de Liberales y Democrátas.

—BILLY—

Trinidad, Sept. 15. — Samuel Lord, un arriero y mensajero de diligencia entre Kit Carson y Trinidad, Colorado, llegó aquí á las diez de la mañana. Reportando que entre cuatrocientos ó quinientos Indios Sioux y Cheyennes, vivieron al plano de nueve millas, á setenta millas de distancia de este lugar, ayer, y mataron toda la familia de Urid Higby y soltaron sus caballos en las siembras. Higby fué al Fuerte Lyon é informó al comandante de lo ocurrido, y este despachó inmediatamente tropas á la escena de acción.

Kit Carson, Sept. 15. — El coche que arribó aquí hoy, Domingo en la tarde trajo noticia que los Indios han rompido hostilidades cerca de Lyon. Trescientos de ellos han ido al rancho de los hermanos Jones, cerca de Lyon y han cercado á los hombres dentro. La mayor parte de los hombres estaban en una casa, y algunos de ellos estaban en la azotea, peleando con los Indios lo mejor que podían. Segun el último informe dos hombres escaparon de los Indios y llevaron el parte al Fuerte Lyon. Inmediatamente se despacharon tropas al rancho de Jones.

EL GOBERNADOR SAFFORD ESPI DE UNA ORDEN PARA ALISTAR VOLUNTARIOS.

La siguiente proclama aparece en el Citizen del Tucson:

Los Apaches están sobre llenando el Arizona del Sur; ocho hombres han sido asesinados durante la semana pasada; todos los caminos están sitiados. En vista de la condición peligrosa de nuestro territorio. Por lo tanto necesita voluntarios para que se alistén para treinta dias para proteger al pueblo y castigar á los Indios. Personas desciendo alistarse harán sus aplicaciones al Coronel Samuel Hughes, Ayudante General del territorio. Aplicaciones serán recibidas hasta el 19 de Setiembre, 1872. Los voluntarios serán suministrados con armas, municiones y raciones.

A. P. K. SAFFORD, Gobernador. Tucson, Agosto 30 de 1872.

LAS NUBES.

En el paisaje del campo, ó de la ciudad, cuando el cielo está diáfano y sereno, las nubes son el complemento de belleza del cuadro, son la última pincelada que perfecciona el efecto óptico de toda la naturaleza; ese bello cortinaje flotante y trasparente, de un color que no tiene nombre, y que ningún pincel puede imitar, es fantástico como muertos sueños, é inconstante como la imaginación.

¡Mirad! En medio del azul del cielo paresen pequeñas esas nubes que bagan en el éter impelidas por el viento; ellas como si conocieran su belleza, buscan en el cielo el sitio mas á propósito; ya coronan la montaña, ó bien la sencilla torre de la aldea, ó vengán rápidas sobre los bosques, y cruzan ligeras el vacío, dejando sobre la tierra una leve sombra que desaparece al nacer. Las nubes, como todo lo que hay de vago en la naturaleza, encantan la imaginación de un modo indefinible que es neces-

rio sentir para aprender. Sus formas enricichosas y volubles, representan todos los objetos; ya son flores y animales colosales; ya es una figura humana cuya fisonomía creemos conocer; ya en fin, son cosas indescribibles que no son nada y que parecen todo.

En esos dias en que la luz parece tener mas color, y animar mas á la creación, ¡qué brillantes son las nubes, cuando reciben un rayo del sol!... Qué hermosas se retratan fugaces como la ilusión en las aguas limpidas de los lagos de mi patria.

La belleza de las nubes consiste en su vaguedad y en la irregularidad de sus formas; si ellas tuvieran figuras regulares, su aspecto sería triste y monótono.

Es triste mirar en los campos que el sol se oculta tras de esas nubes, porque la luz se debilita, la tierra palidece y el corazón recuerda todo lo que ha perdido y mira su abandono y su aislamiento.

Pero cuando en el estío, esas nubes sirven solo para mitigar los ardores de un sol abrasador, el viagero que cansado cruza el desierto, bendice al que tiende ese blanco cortinaje entre la tierra y el sol.

En lo alto de las montañas, las nubes juegan entre la cabellera de verdura de esos gigantes de la tierra, y si por acaso el hombre se halla en la cumbre, siente que lo rodea un extraño y húmedo vapor. Las nubes así vestidas de cerea, pierden todo su encanto.

Pero no son ellas un mero é inútil adorno de la tierra; en la creación, si bien todo es bello, todo tiene un objeto, un fin, y este fin es de vida y de producción.

¡Mirad! esos selajes que puros y blancuecos cual la gaza vuelan por el firmamento? Pues ellos descenderán como el ave sedienta, á los arroyos y alas entaratas, al Oceano y á los torrentes, y rápidas harán volar sus aguas, que las empuerren y les quitan su velleza. Ellas tronarán imponentes en el cielo, y se escuchará el rayo, y temblará la tierra, y el agua y el granizo caerán sobre los campos, y en su caída habrá un ruido como ningún ruido, hasta que vacías las nubes vuelvan á girar ligeras por el viento, y entonces renazca la calma y la belleza, y esa lluvia imponente apagará la sed de las campiñas, y la tierra se fertilizará, y provera á la subsistencia de todos sus hijos, desde el hombre orgulloso, hasta el insecto imperceptible. ¡Qué bellos, qué grandes son todos los fenómenos de la naturaleza!

Y esas nubes que negras y terribles tronarán en el cielo, á la hora del crepúsculo se agruparán en Occidente y teñidas de púrpura y de oro, irán á embellecer el ocaso del sol, y luego ellas mismas serán el velo de alba lino en que púdica se cubre la virgen de la noche, esa luna pálida y tranquila que inunda el alma de melancolía.

Vago es vuestro ecstasia! ó nubes; Parece que os lanzais con rapidéz á alguna parte, pero el viento os arrastra, y pasais azotadas por sus ráfagas violentas. Así el espíritu del hombre parece tener un fijo anhelar; pero el mundo, las pasiones, la duda y el dolor, lo arrastran tambien y le dominan.

¡Qué bellas son las nubes; Bajo cualquier aspecto que el hombre las observe, siempre le revelan el poder inmenso que las sostiene en el espacio, como sostiene al sol y á las estrellas.

EN EL

ALBUM DE LAURA.

DETENESE al pasajero en su camino

Una sencilla flor, ó en la espesura

Del ruiseñor el canto peregrino.

Si en estos tristes versos por ventura

Fijas, ¡oh Laura! tu mirar divino,

Dedique á mi memoria tu ternura,

Blando un suspiro de tus labios

Y una lágrima pura de tus ojos.

FALLECIO.—El Sabado, 28 del presente, Jose Maria, hijo de Don Martin Amador. Los servicios del funeral fueron ejecutados á las 4 de la tarde á la residencia de los parientes.

An interesting letter in regard to the discovery of diamonds, and a communication from El Paso are laid over for next week on account of a lack of space in this number.

We are gratified to receive the following good news from the managing director of the Cibola Reduction Works Co.

EDITOR BORDERER:

I notice in your issue of Sept. 14th, a letter signed "We Won" stating among other matters that the "Silver City people" fear that the mill belonging to our Co. will meet with a disaster similar to that which befel Maxwell's mill, and I write this to state that there need be no apprehensions of the sort, and we hope the works will be in full operation within a few weeks.

Your obedient servant

JAMES YEAMANS.

Managing Director, Cibola Reduction Works.

Viveres Para los Indios

APACHES.

OFICINA DEL SUPTE. DE ASUNTOS INDIOS.

Santa Fe, N. M.

Setiembre, 24 1872.

Propuestas selladas, en duplicado con una copia de este aviso adjunta á cada una de ellas, serán recibidas en esta oficina hasta las 10 de la mañana del día Martes, 16 de Octubre 1872, para la entrega á los agentes de Indios en las Agencias de los Mejiicanos y Apaches del Sur de N. M. Las siguientes son las condiciones:

AGENCIA DE MESCALERO APACHES.

Cabezas de ganado vacuno de pie.

200,000 libras de maíz Mexicano desgranado.

AGENCIA DE LOS APACHES DEL SUR O DELA TULAHOSA.

Cabezas de ganado vacuno de pie.

300,000 libras de maíz Mexicano desgranado.

30,000 libras de arroz.

El precio de cada cabeza de ganado vacuno de pie será de \$1.00.

El precio de cada libra de arroz será de \$0.05.

El precio de cada libra de maíz Mexicano desgranado será de \$0.05.

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UNIVERSIDAD DE SAN LOUIS.

SAN LOUIS, MO.

PROSPECTO.

Esta Institución Literaria, fundada en un lugar agrado en la Ciudad de San Luis, Mo., fue fundada el

1820 por los miembros de la Sociedad de Jesús; incorporada por un acta de la legislatura del estado en 1824, bajo el nombre de la "Universidad de San Luis"; y autorizada para conferir grados y honores Académicos en todas las profesiones doctas, y graduados para tener y gozar todos los poderes, derechos y privilegios ejercitados en Instituciones del mismo grado.

Ha experimentado una prosperidad sin precedentes, y ha adelantado considerablemente, y ofrece al estudiante todas las facilidades para adquirir una educación liberal.

La Institución posee un Museo valioso, que tiene una gran variedad de muestras, obras de arte y de utilitaria, colecciones de las diferentes partes del globo, especímenes de minerales, conchas marinas completas y hornos de Aparatos Químicos.

La biblioteca perteneciente á la Institución numeran mas que 10,000 tomos, abarcando todas las ramas de la literatura y ciencias, y contiene muchas obras raras e interesantes. Las escuelas literarias son á la disposición de los estudiantes, la cual una colección de mas de 50,000 tomos.

La casa de campo del Colegio, situada cerca de la ciudad, es grande y hermosa, con muchos edificios, un espacioso campo, y terrenos de recreo. Aquellos estudiantes pueden pasar sus vacaciones tranquilas y la educación del verano en una manera útil á la salud durante la intermisión.

REGULACIONES GENERALES.

El Plan Académico consiste de una sesión, comenzando el primer Lunes de setiembre, terminando á fin de Junio. Los estudiantes que deseen matricularse en el primer año de la Universidad, deben matricularse en el primer año de la Universidad, y en el último año de la Universidad, deben matricularse en el último año de la Universidad.

La sesión es dividida en dos términos, la primera terminando en el día primero de Diciembre, y la segunda terminando en el día primero de Junio. Una examinación perfecta á todas las clases es hecha al fin de cada término. Cada uno de los alumnos que no pasa en la examinación, debe ser examinado de nuevo en la siguiente sesión, y los alumnos que no pasan en la examinación, deben ser examinados de nuevo en la siguiente sesión.

En la completación del curso clásico, el grado de A. B. es conferido á los que sobre examinación, se hallan merecedores, en los distintos departamentos, el grado de A. M. es otorgado por la decisión del segundo año al estudio de la Universidad en la institución de los años á una profesión.

Cada candidato para una profesión, que no es personalmente conocido con algunos de los miembros de la Facultad, debe ser examinado de nuevo en la siguiente sesión, y el candidato que no pasa en la examinación, debe ser examinado de nuevo en la siguiente sesión.

El candidato particular es tomado de la moralidad de los estudiantes. El candidato para salir de las premisas de la Universidad, debe ser examinado de nuevo en la siguiente sesión, y el candidato que no pasa en la examinación, debe ser examinado de nuevo en la siguiente sesión.

El candidato particular es tomado de la moralidad de los estudiantes. El candidato para salir de las premisas de la Universidad, debe ser examinado de nuevo en la siguiente sesión, y el candidato que no pasa en la examinación, debe ser examinado de nuevo en la siguiente sesión.

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El candidato particular es tomado

