

1-10-1874

Borderer, 01-10-1874

N. V. Bennett

A. C. Babcock

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THE BORDERER.

NO PRIVILEGED CLASSES.

NO PRIVILEGED CAPITAL.

PER ANNUM—\$4.00.

LAS CRUCES, N. M. SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1874.

[VOL. 3—NO. 35]

THE BORDERER OFFICE. N. V. BENNETT, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

Rules of Advertising.
One square, first insertion \$3.00; subsequent insertions, \$1.50. Yearly advertisements received upon the most liberal terms.
A square consists of ten lines of this sized type.
Advertisements inserted in the Borderer will be charged 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 devoid of interest to the public, 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.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

FEDERAL OFFICERS.
Governor—Marshall, G. H.
Secretary—William G. H. H.
Chief Justice—Joseph G. H.
Associate Justice—H. S. Johnson and Walter B. H.
Superintendent of Indian Affairs—L. E. H.
Surveyor General—James A. H.
Receiver of Public Money—Edw. W. H.
U. S. Collector—G. A. H.
U. S. District Attorney—Thomas S. H.
U. S. Marshal—John H.
Registrar of the Land Office—Abraham G. H.
TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.
Attorney General—Col. Wm. H.
Attorney 2d District—Benjamin H.
Attorney 3d District—John H.
Adjutant General—Thomas S. H.
Treasurer—Antonio Ortiz y Salazar.
Auditor—Trinidad H.
Librarian—James C. H.
Quartermaster General—Ed. H.
MILITARY OFFICERS.
District Commander—General Gordon H.
A. A. General—Lieut. Col. John P. H.
Chief Quartermaster—Lieut. Col. H.
Chief Commissary—Capt. William H.
Chief Paymaster—Major James B. H.
Paymasters—Major A. B. H. and Major F. H.
Surgeon—Major H.
Medical Director—Surgeon C. E. H.
Engineer Officer—Lieutenant C. G. H.
THE COURTS.
Supreme Court—One term held each year in Santa Fe, commencing on the first Monday in January.
First District—In Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, commencing on the third Monday in February and July.
Second District—In Las Vegas, San Miguel County, commencing on the first Mondays of March and August.
Third District—In Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, commencing on the first Mondays of April and September.
Fourth District—In Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, commencing on the first Mondays of May and October.
Fifth District—In Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, commencing on the first Mondays of June and November.
Sixth District—In Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, commencing on the first Mondays of July and December.
Seventh District—In Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, commencing on the first Mondays of August and January.
Eighth District—In Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, commencing on the first Mondays of September and February.
Ninth District—In Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, commencing on the first Mondays of October and March.
Tenth District—In Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, commencing on the first Mondays of November and April.
Eleventh District—In Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, commencing on the first Mondays of December and May.
COUNTY OFFICERS.
Judge of Probate—Hon. F. H.
Probate Clerk and County Recorder—Daniel H.
Sheriff—Mariano H.
Treasurer—A. H. H.

ADVERTISERS' DIRECTORY.

LAS CRUCES.
J. H. H. Merchants
L. H. H. Merchants
H. H. H. Merchants
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LA MESILLA.
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SILVER CITY.
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FORT CRAIG.
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KIT CARSON.
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J. H. H. Merchants
RAILROADS, MAIL & EX. LINES.
KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.
J. F. BENNETT & CO'S MAIL & EX. LINE
EL PASO MAIL COMPANY.
B. S. BOWELL.
EL PASO, TEXAS.
ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND
WINE, LIQUORS AND CIGARS
The Borderer is supplied with two very elegant

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. T. JONES, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Law Office, Santa Fe, N. M.
JOHN D. BAIL, LA MESILLA, N. M.
JOHN D. BAIL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, LA MESILLA, N. M.
T. R. CATHON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
Will practice in all the courts of law and equity in the Territory.
J. M. GINN, Counsellor and Attorney at Law, SILVER CITY, N. M.
Will attend to business in the courts of Dona Ana, Lincoln and Grant Counties.
C. R. HEYNE, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER AND METALLURGIST.
Correct assays made of all kinds of ores.
Silver City, Grant County, N. M.
C. R. HEYNE, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER AND METALLURGIST.
Correct assays made of all kinds of ores.
Silver City, Grant County, N. M.
COLDWELL, BLACKER & FOUNTAIN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, EL PASO, TEXAS.
Practice in the Federal, District and Supreme Courts of Texas and New Mexico.
JACINTO ARRIJO, Attorney at Law, Las Cruces, N. M.
Will practice in the Justice and Probate Courts of the County, make Collections &c. Vol. 3—no. 12.

Dentistry.

F. O. BARSTOW, Surgical and MECHANICAL DENTIST.
LOUIS W. GECK, DONA ANA, N. M.
Dentist in General Merchandise Provision, Liquors, Cigars &c. A Full Assortment of Goods constantly on hand.
L. C. ADKINS, Retail dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Offer for sale to the public all kinds of dry goods and groceries as cheap as can be bought in the country, at the old stand of Reynolds and Griggs on Main Street, Las Cruces, N. M.
SAMUEL J. LYONS & CO., POST TRADERS AND DEALERS IN MERCHANDISE.
Fort Cummings, N. M.
We have a commodious place for the traveling public and keep constantly on hand forage and wood.
MORRIS LESINSKY, Dealer in General Merchandise, LA MESILLA, NEW MEXICO.
ANGERSTEIN & LESINSKY, EL PASO, TEXAS—MEXICO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS.
A full supply of dry goods, Groceries and Clothing constantly in hand at the new and splendid establishment on the corner of the Plaza.
E. E. GOULDING, Dealer in General MERCHANDISE, SILVER CITY, NEW MEXICO.
DAVID ABRAHAM AND SON, Dealers in General MERCHANDISE, SILVER CITY, NEW MEXICO.
NUMA REYNOLD, DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Santa Fe, N. M.
VALVERDE HOTEL, Fort Craig, New Mexico.
A. WERNER & CO., Proprietors.
JOHN D. BARNCASTLE, Dealer in General Merchandise, Provisions, etc., etc., DONA ANA, NEW MEXICO.
Pays the Highest Market Price for all kinds of Grain and Produce.
TEXAS PACIFIC HOTEL, MAIN STREET, LA MESILLA
Geo. Ackenback, PROPRIETOR.
Well Supplied and good Service for Board.
HONESTEAD BLANKS AND CARDS

DETAILS OF THE PATRIOT ARMY'S RECENT OPERATIONS.

Destruction of the City of Wanzantilo.
The battle of Holguin, in which the Cubans drove the Spaniards toward Santa Maria, was described. There the Spaniards made a stand, and for an hour a desperate battle was fought. The Cubans were victorious, scattering the enemy, who left three killed and ten wounded on the field.
The road toward Calabasas was then followed until the 26th of September, in which the Cubans were supplied with forage and provisions by the plantations which they raised. About day-break on the 26th the Cubans were attacked at Santa Maria by a strong force of Spaniards who charged their rear, compelling the rear guard to fall back upon the centre, where was a field battery supported by nearly the whole division of Cubans which had been massed after the firing had begun.
The fight was terrific for four hours. The Spaniards repeatedly charged like demons right up to the muzzles of the guns, and were every time driven back at the point of Cuban bayonets. Seeing that the Spanish line of attack was weakened by the slaughter incurred in these desperate charges, Gen. Garcia ordered two columns to charge their lines by the left flank, and turning it upon the centre, to pursue as rapidly as possible until dark. The rout of the Spanish forces was complete.
The Spaniards left 260 killed on the battlefield, among whom were the general guide of Holguin, Capt. Juan Firmin Siverio, the Doctor, and many officers. The Cubans took in the Spanish camp 150 horses with saddles, 400 rifles, 30,000 cartridges, and the entire wagon train. In the hospital wagon they found a case of medical stores, two medicine chests, and a full operating case of surgical instruments.
Seventy-three prisoners were taken. As prisoners were an incumbrance to rapid change of base and forced marches, where the Cuban troops subsisted upon the productions of the country traversed, Gen. Inguez sent the following letter to Brigadier General Marin proposing an exchange:
HEADQUARTERS, CUBAN ARMY, Santa Maria, Sept. 27 1873.
Brigadier General Salas Marin.
The battle on the 26th ult., at Santa Maria has resulted in nearly the entire destruction of the column of Spanish troops under command of Lieut. Col. Angel Gomez Diez, which has been operating in the District leaving with us a large number of prisoners, among whom are Col. Wenceslao Macias, Lieut. Antonio Rosalva, Lieut. Andreas Gayul, sub-lieutenants, Jose Feris Monso, Carl a Peñalver, and Juan Cuadrado, who have all been treated with the greatest kindness and consideration.
I am obliged to send Captain Macias to you on account of his severe illness, for the demands upon us of so many invalids are so great that we cannot give his case the care and attention which his sickness seems to require.
We send also with him Private Doroteo Caballero, who has been detailed to wait upon Capt. Macias and render him as comfortable as possible.
I am only authorized and am disposed to exchange prisoners at such a place as you may designate. If you accept my proposition to exchange I will deliver you two Spanish privates for each Cuban. If I have not enough privates to complete the exchange on those terms, I will give an officer of the Spanish army

for each one of your men.

You can send your answer to my headquarters by two men, whether you decide to accept my conditions of exchange or not.—Those men must carry a flag of truce. Those men will be respected and returned in safety to your camp, whatever your answer may be.
CALISTO GARCIA INQUEZ, Major General.
The Millions that the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition will Cost.
In response to invitations from C. H. Marshall, United States Alternate Commissioner of the Centennial Exhibition, a number of citizens, among whom were Col. F. A. Conkling, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Ruggles, and Judge M. B. Field, met in the chamber of commerce yesterday to confer with a delegation from Philadelphia, members of the United States Centennial Board of Finance. The Hon. William E. Dodge took the chair. The delegates, Messrs. Welch, Shotridge, Patterson, and Withers, were introduced by Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Welch, the President of the board, stated what had already been done to raise funds for the Centennial, and asked New York to contribute its share. The sum stipulated by Congress is 10,000,000. Of this amount \$3,000,000 has been pledged in Pennsylvania, California and the Northwestern States have promised to furnish their share. Movements have been started in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware.
The sum to be raised will be used in erecting a centennial building costing \$4,000,000; a memorial hall, \$1,500,000; an exhibition building, \$1,500,000; an agricultural hall, \$500,000; a horticultural hall, \$500,000, and in making sewers and other necessary improvements. For the construction of such gigantic works much time is needed, and the board is anxious to make contracts with builders as soon as possible, and start the works on the 1st of February, 1874. Mr. McCon from Philadelphia said that the delegates are not Pennsylvanians, but national. A prejudice against the centennial movement exists in New York. Philadelphia did not propose it any time but Professor Campbell of Wabash College, Indiana; and Philadelphia was chosen as the most suitable place for the celebration because it was the cradle of American liberty. It is a national and not a sectional enterprise. Speeches were made by the other members of the delegation, and by Mr. Roosevelt, formerly United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition. Mr. Ruggles, Judge Field, President of the Board of Commissioners to Paris Exposition in 1865, where he said, more commissioners were exposed than anything else.
Resolutions were offered by Judge Field, responding with earnest cordiality to the delegates' appeal in behalf of the centennial commemoration, disavowing local rivalry and recognizing the national character of the celebration, avowing it the duty of New York city to pledge herself to aid in making it successful.
Who are Restored.
The late action of Congress restores to their political rights Jefferson Davis of Tennessee; Robert Tombs, of Georgia; Lewis T. Wingfall, now of Baltimore.
John Reagan, of Texas; James Chestnut, of South Carolina; Thomas S. Babcock, Virginia; Hon. John N. Campbell, ex-Judge of the United States Supreme court; John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky; General Hood, General Jubal A. Early, General G. W. Custis Lee, General George Pickett, Commodore Semmes, General Joe Johnson, and others of less note. The restoration leaves no exception.
Washington accounts say that there has never been exhibited in Congress since the war such strong evidences as of late of a determination on the part of leading Republicans to bury the old animosities and the proscription of the leaders of the south in the war.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Havana, Dec. 27.
The slavery question is now seriously discussed among the slave owners. According to telegrams and letters from Spain, the government is determined to bring to before the Cortes for action, but desires the slave owners to propose some plan making the abolition of slavery a certainty without injuring seriously the agricultural prosperity of the island. Many prominent slave owners are in favor of treating the slaves like contracted Chinamen. It is doubtful whether the Cortes would sanction such a similar plan.
St. Louis, Dec. 28.
Mayor Brown inaugurated a soup house to day in the tobacco warehouse situated on the city property corner of Twelfth and Chestnut streets. About two hundred men and women out of employment were served.
Havana, Dec. 28.
The appointment of Caleb Cushing as minister to Spain is favorably received here. The Spaniards are loud in expressions of satisfaction at the resignation of Sickles, whom they charge with being the investigator of many of the intestine troubles of the peninsula.
San Francisco, Dec. 27.
At Kingston, Fresno county, a party of several white men and about twenty Mexicans entered the place and bound most of the citizens hand and foot, and then robbed the two stores in the town getting about \$1000 and a large quantity of jewelry. The robbers made good their escape, but the citizens are in hot pursuit.
Boston, Dec. 27.
The steamer Edgar Stewart now lies at Jenkins wharf watched by customs officials. Her register is in the collector of the port, and she will not be allowed to leave under any circumstances without the full knowledge and consent of the proper department at Washington. The Edgar Stewart, from her papers, is owned by Zeinri W. Butcher, of New York. A few weeks ago Col. Welch or Agnew, representing her owners, contracted with parties to repair her boilers and machinery to the extent of a few thousand dollars. These repairs are now going on and cannot be completed under four or five weeks.
Osage Mission, Kas. 24.
The test case involved in the title of the Osage Ceded Lands, were this day submitted to the Hon. J. R. Goodin, Judge of the seventh judicial district. He decided in favor of the settlers, holding that the railroad has not grant through said lands.—Kansas City Times.
New York, Dec. 13.
A dispatch from the City of Mexico says the first Methodist church has been formally opened there.
The United States District Attorney says that no further proceedings will be taken in the case of the Virginus; it is not likely that the vessel will ever be raised, and it is deemed requisite that the vessel should be produced before she could be libelled. Government officers say that whatever may have been the relation of Patterson to the Virginus; at the time of her register, there is abundance of proof that he was not the owner at the time of her capture.
Cincinnati, Dec. 31.
A circular printed in red containing the words "bread or blood," "reformation or revolution," "reform or rebellion," "thunder lightning, earthquakes, war," "panic," "workingmen pay no taxes; look out for the train league" has been circulated here extensively this afternoon by the internationalists. It announces the establishment of an international paper in this city.
London, Dec. 31.
There is a complete rupture between Castellar and Salmeron, president of the Cortes. There is some excitement in Madrid, but the success of the government in the Cortes is considered certain.

REYNOLDS & GRIGGS,

JOBBER'S,

MAIN PLAZA MESILLA.

Invite the attention of the Trade to their assortment of General Merchandise, a greater than which has never been offered in the

SOUTH WEST.

Have now on hand and in transit
500 Cases & Bales Dry Goods,
500 Cases & Bales Dry Goods,
500 Cases & Bales Dry Goods

500 Trunks and Cases Hosiery,
100 Trunks and Cases Hosiery,
100 Trunks and Cases Hosiery.

500 Cases Boots and Shoes,
500 Cases Boots and Shoes,
500 Cases Boots and Shoes.

500 Cases Hats,
500 Cases Hats,
500 Cases Hats.

500 Cases Coffee and Beans,
500 Cases Sugar and Coffee,
500 Cases Coffee and Beans.

500 Cases Soap and Candles,
500 Cases Soap and Candles,
500 Cases Soap and Candles.

500 Cases Canned Fruit &c. &c.,
500 Cases Canned Fruit &c. &c.,
500 Cases Canned Fruit &c. &c.

100 Cases Lard,
100 Cases Lard,
100 Cases Lard.

A Larger Stock of Hardware, Drugs &

PATENT MEDICINES

Than ever before entered the Mesilla Valley

EVERYTHING! EVERYTHING!

We give particular attention to orders, in the following

to which we guarantee satisfaction. Goods ordered

from us not proving satisfactory, may be held subject

to our order. We guarantee everything we sell to be

as represented or the article's value returned.

HENRY SPRINGER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

General Merchandise,

(Southwest corner of Plaza.)
ALBUQUERQUE NEW MEXICO
Outfitting goods always on hand.
10. 3y

THE BORDERER.

No Privileged Classes
No Privileged Capital.PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
AT \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.
N. V. BENNETT,
Editor and Prop.

Las Cruces, N. M., Jan. 10, 1874.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.
THE SUNDAY LAW.

Our Albuquerque cotemporary, the *Review*, speaking of the action of the Legislature in regard to the Sunday law, uses the following language.

We confessed our utter astonishment at the action of the only two American Senators in voting against the bill, but we put it rather mildly, not knowing but there were some reasons of which we were ignorant.

We quote the *Review* with pleasure, and endorse every word of its editorial.

"In the Senate this bill was taken up and passed; there being 8 votes for, and 5 against it. The names of the Senators who honored themselves and New Mexico by voting for it will bear repetition, they are: Yeas—Abreu, Baca, Chavez, Padilla, Romero, Silva Vigil and Sanchez. Those who disgraced themselves and New Mexico, and whose names deserve to be mentioned with scorn by their constituents for voting against it are, Noes—Bail, Pino, Salazar, Salazar y Jimenez and Stephens. The bill after passing in the Senate was, to the surprise of every semi-civilized Christian in the Territory, defeated; by what majority or by whom we have not as yet ascertained. Such a piece of retrogressive legislation is unparalleled in the present supposed to be enlightened age. What in the name of all that is good and holy could the opponents of so meritorious a law find in it to oppose? Is there anybody endowed with common sense and Christian feelings who can find anything wrong in this blow to practices so disgraceful to our Territory and so injurious to its moral well-being? What will enlightened people everywhere think of a Territory who through its Legislature refused to wipe out the foul stains that brand us as a people lost to morality and decency? What will Republicans say of persons claiming to be members of the noble progressive republican party who would vote against such a bill? Lastly, with shame we acknowledge it, what will Americans who claim extra attributes of enlightenment think of two Americans the only two in the Senate who would vote against such a law? Reason how we may, there is no earthly reason why that law or one of the same substance should not have been passed at the present session of the Legislature. Never was there a law proposed which met with such cordial approval from all order loving and respectable citizens, and now, we may say truthfully there is not a person in New Mexico who has its well being at heart who is not thoroughly disgusted with both our legislators and their legislation, at least so far as regards the action taken upon this bill."

The Bull fights seemed to be well attended; but they are giving evidences that the interest of former years is fast failing in such cruel amusements. And it is to be hoped that they may give way entirely before more humane and rational amusements. Every thing passes off extremely quiet, scarcely a single case of a breach of the peace has occurred during the entire occasion; which speaks well for the order loving habits of our people.

The telegraph line has been down since New Years Day.—

We learn from the Cheyenne Leader that Capt. Eagan and Lieut. Allison, with about eighty men of the Second Cavalry, are out on a scout towards Scott's Bluff and Lawrence Fork after Pawnee Killer and his braves, who are marauding in that section. It is to be hoped that the cavalry will overtake and soundly punish these rascals. General Buford is so seriously ill at Fort Russell that his life is despaired of.—*New Mexican*.

The Virginus case is likely to call forth a considerable amount of diplomacy still. The Spaniards now claim that they are entitled to the vessel and the decision of the Attorney General seems to favor their claim. If our government has done wrong in the matter, we hope it will be as prompt to correct the wrong as to redress the supposed grievance.

C. Bennett Esq., Judge of Probate of Grant county, passed through town on Monday last en route to Santa Fe; to attend to a case before the United States Land Office. The Patent for the town site of Silver City has been issued but the case has been reopened upon application of Mr. Brown, who claims a pre-emption upon a portion of the town site. The matter creates a considerable interest, and the decision will be of importance to the town.

AN INDIAN RAID.—Just as we are going to press, a messenger came in hot haste from N. V. Bennett's cattle ranch, situated in the Soledad Pass, about 15 miles from here, bringing the news that late Thursday evening several Indians came dashing into the rancho and drove the header off, and commenced rounding up all the cattle in sight. Mr. Bennett on receiving the intelligence secured the assistance of a party and started immediately in pursuit. And it is to be hoped that he may overtake the red rascals and make good Indians of them.

OUR RAILROAD PROSPECTS.

We are gratified to see from our Texas exchanges that operations have been vigorously resumed on the Texas Pacific; that the embarrassments caused by the financial panic were only temporary and that the work goes steadily forward. All its past indebtedness has been promptly met, and its finances, in spite of the common ruin that has overtaken other railroad enterprises, is to-day in a most healthy condition; which prefigures its completion at no distant day. Surviving as it has the financial disaster of the country, it will draw to it the pent up capital, that at such crises seeks safe investment, and will give an impetus to the work and hasten its completion at an earlier date than its most sanguine friends anticipated.

THE FEASTS.

This occasion that has called so many people together from different sections has been running in full blast all week. Theatres, bull and cock fights—gaming of all kinds has been the order of the day. The theatrical performances were very good and was well patronized. The superior talent of Señora Muns did not fail to elicit the highest admiration of all who had the pleasure of hearing her. The little niña doncella in the person of Señora Muns came in for her reward of praise. This we understand was her first appearance on the stage and her part was performed in style so graceful and artistic that it would have done honor to old lespichorean performers. The other actors too did their part well.

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OF INTEREST TO MINERS

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has issued a circular of instructions to mineral land surveys, regarding the way surveys of claims, for patents shall hereafter be made.

Its first point is that the surveyor, in making a survey for a patent, shall follow the lines established in the original location of the claim, instead of following the wishes of the mine owner. That is, if when the claim was first located, there was 750 feet taken from each side of the discovery shaft, that only that can be claimed and surveyed for patent. It has been the custom for the discoverer in locating claims, generally, to locate 750 feet of the claim each way from the discovery shaft; but often upon further development of the lode it is found that by far the greater portion of it lies on one or the other sides of the discovery shaft, and when the survey for patent is made, the surveyor has made it to cover the lode, without regarding the original location. The effect of this will be to cause the discoverer considerable expense, and do a considerable work, in tracing the lode, before he can make a location that he is any way certain will cover it.

The applicant for survey must also furnish the surveyor a copy of the original record of the location, properly, properly certified to by the recorder having the records in charge. The law of 1872 requires that "the location must be distinctly marked on the ground so that its boundaries can be readily traced," and surveyors are forbidden to make surveys for patent of claims which have been located since the passage of the law, which have not been made in accordance with it. It will be seen that it is not an easy matter to make the first location of the claim so that will cover the mine, and so that it will be of any binding force. We presume that the greater part of the mine locations which have been filed during the past fifteen months, are practically useless. But discoverers can make a new location, and this is what most should do, if they consider their mine of any value.—*New Mexican*.

TRINIDAD MURDER.

From the Colorado Chieftain.

Trinidad Dec. 29.
George Waller was murdered on the night of December 27th, at San Francisco ranch, fourteen miles east of this, by a man from Red River, known as Chunk, as ascertained by a man named Doss.—The citizens of this place had gone out to San Francisco ranch to a horse race on Saturday last. The race was postponed until Sunday and all stayed. There was plenty of whisky. About half past eleven they got into a row and Waller called Chunk a liar. They then got him outside of the house and Doss held Waller against the wall while Chunk fired six shots at him, five of them taking effect. There has been no arrests made yet.

Trinidad, Dec. 30.
Those braves that went over to Red River from here to arrest Chunk, done a glorious job. They got there some time in the night; got hold of a bell and rang it until they finally succeeded in waking some one. They then went inside and enquired for Chunk, and were told that he was up stairs in bed. They started for his room, but it was occupied by some boys, and when they opened the door one of the boys raised up in bed, just then one of the braves raised his needle gun and shot the boy. By this time they had every one in the house up. The cook then told them that Chunk was in bed in another building about forty yards from the house. Instead of going to see for themselves, they sent the cook. He went and roused Chunk up and told him that there were a party of men there to arrest him, and started to go back, but Chunk said: "wait a minute Bill I would not go yet;" and Bill thought so too, when he saw a

six shooter pointed at him.—Chunk then got up, dressed himself, went to the door and said "good night Bill; you can go to bed now." He was back at Red River the next morning, but left about ten o'clock.

The boy shot was still living last night, but there is no hope of his recovery.

MURDERED AND ROBBED.

From the Colorado Chieftain.

Cimarron, N. M., Dec. 30.
Michael Carney was murdered on his ranch at Viermejo, Saturday noon and robbed of his money, checks, drafts and notes, to the amount of ten or twelve thousand dollars. The sheriff and a party of men started out after the murderer Saturday night, taking every road and trail.—About ten o'clock Sunday morning, the murderer was captured near Red River and brought to Viermejo and hung up until he told where the ballance of the property was. He hid in his pockets twelve hundred dollars in greenbacks. He then told where had thrown the notes and checks, away with his pistol.—Notes to the amount of ten thousand dollars or over, have been found and are in the hands of the officers. The murderer was brought to town yesterday about four o'clock p. m. (Monday) and about nine o'clock p. m. was taken out of the jail by a mob and hung to a telegraph pole. I interviewed the murderer a short time before he was taken out.—He gave his name as John Cowley, and a native of Pennsylvania. He said he had broken jail in Pueblo, having been arrested for desertion. He is about twenty years of age and has been in New Mexico about three months. His body was left hanging until nine thirty this morning.

A Feather in the Cap of New Mexico.

In examining the report of the Fifth Auditor for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1873, we notice that among all the States and Territories taken together, New Mexico and Colorado are the only ones that make a fair showing in the columns of "assessments" and "collections." These two Territories are the only parts of the Union that show an excess of collections over assessments. Colorado shows \$74,663.02 assessments, and \$76,274.56 collections, giving a balance for Colorado in favor of collections of \$2,295.64. New Mexico shows \$38,133.87 assessments, and \$42,811.45 collections; being a balance in favor of the latter of \$4,667.58. New Mexico, therefore, stands most decidedly first; and Colorado second in the Union. New Mexico and Colorado have good reason to congratulate their Revenue Officers as efficient, industrious and faithful men; they have also even greater reasons to expect some times a smile of pride and approval from the "great powers that be." If as Territories they present to the country so fair a showing as they do in this and other affairs, how much more so would they do it as free and independent states, when they should use all that "God and Nature" has given them to advance along the road to progress? This is but one of the many demands for consideration that we are entitled too; but the subject suggests too much to review now. Let us hurrah for New Mexico and Colorado, and give three cheers for the very excellent men who have charge of the United States Revenue Department!—*New Mexican*.

Referring to the various statements made in the newspaper press regarding the proposed application to Congress for Government aid to the Texas Pacific Railroad, Col. Thomas A. Scott, president of the company, publishes the following card: "No application will be presented in behalf of the road with which I am officially connected, unless upon a basis which shall absolutely secure the Government, and which will be certain to promote the material interests of the country by giving active employment to thousands of deserving men who are now idle. If any arrangement can be devised by which these great works (the Texas and Pacific and Northern Pacific railroads) will be completed, not only without any possibility of loss to the Government, but, on the contrary, through which its best interests will be greatly promoted, this is a consummation most devoutly to be wished."

The Legislature has passed a bill requiring "drummers" to pay a license for selling goods in the Territory the same as our merchants are now compelled to pay.—*New Mexican*.

The Supreme Court of the Territory meets on Monday next. Associate Justice Johnsonson is expected here to day.—*New Mexican*.

The inflationists are having everything their own way. Already, seventeen millions of the forty-four millions of reserve have been issued, and there is no letting up as yet. The Secretary of the Treasury is issuing the reserve at the rate of two or three millions a week, and at the present rate, the whole amount will be in circulation in a short time. Western members of the Congress are in favor of restoring the income tax, on the principle that everybody favors the tax which somebody else has to pay.

An Example of Advertising.

After the crash of '57, when everybody was almost scared to death and the croakers predicted that the country had gone to smash, a dry goods house was opened in Chicago, which proceeded on the principle that in order to reach the hoarded money in the pockets of the people the proprietors must sell at reasonable prices, and advertise very largely. They worked vigorously upon this principle. Their brother merchants who did not advertise predicted that the new comers would be ruined, as they paid too much for advertising. Nevertheless they persisted. In a single year they paid five hundred dollars in gold to one daily paper for advertising, and at the end of seven years they retired from the business with a fortune of one hundred thousand dollars, while the merchants on the same street, some of them opposite the store, had failed.

The lesson of '57 should not be forgotten in '74. There is money in the pockets of the people. It is being hoarded. The merchants must draw it out. That can be done only by low prices and extended advertising in establish journals. Commercial travelers bring plenty of credit business to the merchants, but comparatively little cash. It is as clear as the noonday sun, that the more credit the merchant has on his books the worse he will be off. He wants the solid cash, and that can be best obtained by judicious advertising.—*Ed.*

A farmer and his wife called at a Detroit photograph gallery, not long since, to order some photographs of her, and while the operator was getting ready, the husband gave the wife a little advice as how she must act: "Fasten your mind on something he said," or else you will laugh and spile the job. Think about early days, how your father got in jail, and your mother was an old scolder, and what you'd have been if I hadn't pitied you. Jest fasten your mind on that!" She didn't have any photographs taken.

At a recent baptism of fifteen infants at the Foundings Home, in Chicago, the officiating clergyman, Dr. McMurdy, gave an account of the disposition made of foundlings in Rio Janeiro. He stated that there the girls were retained in the Homes until they became of a suitable age to marry. When a number of them were regarded as fit subjects for the matrimonial market their names were published in the city papers, and opposite each one the sum that the Home proposed to give her for a dowry. This sum varies according to the ability of the institution and the looks of the young woman, and is derived from bequests to the Home. If the girl is beautiful she gets a nominal sum only; if ugly, she is handsomely provided for. Young men who desire wives make application to the superintendent and give the proper reference. After examination regarding their character, a day is appointed for a sort of review, and the young men are admitted to the Home, in the waiting room of which are ranged the girls in a circle. They make their selections, and if the young ladies are satisfied the marriage takes place. Dr. McMurdy declares that, as a rule, they make the best wives to be obtained.

"You can't do that again," said the pig to the boy who cut his tail off.

PROSPECTUS

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THE BORDERER

The usual length of time allotted by the public to test the permanency of a new paper has been as usual and severely passed by THE BORDERER, and the enterprise stands today as one of the projected institutions of New Mexico.

In the isolated position, far away from the land, and with no commercial world, almost wholly unknown, and with transportation requires months to reach the fifth material for our weekly issue, we have succeeded in building up a paper which has already secured its influence upon our own section and the Territory at large.

It has been, and will be, to maintain its interest in every measure calculated to

Insure the Prosperity of the Territory

In its Agricultural, Mineral, and Political interests, and under a higher and purer tone of moral and social principle.

To Southern New Mexico

We are under double obligations, which we shall at once endeavor to perform to place before our readers the most reliable and complete information of the Territory and with this case forthwith.

In politics, THE BORDERER will always maintain its independence and defend its

PRINCIPLES OF THE

DEMOCRATIC PARTY,

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

ELECTED ORGAN OF THE DEMOCRACY OF NEW MEXICO,

presents its claims to the party and calls 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 case forthwith.

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 long been with our people a question of no small importance, and we are of our fellow citizens that give us 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 forwarding of clubs, feeling confident that a slight contribution upon their part will soon give us the largest subscription list of any paper in New Mexico.

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