

6-28-1879

## Mesilla Valley Independent, 06-28-1879

Mesilla Valley Publishing Co.

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New this year

# THE MESILLA VALLEY INDEPENDENT.

Vol. 3.

La Mesilla, New Mexico, Saturday, June 21, 1879.

No 1.

## Professional Cards.

### U. C. GARRISON & JOHN D. KAIL.

Attorneys at Law, Silver City, Grant County, New Mexico. Will practice in all the Courts of Law and Equity in New Mexico. Prompt attention given to all business in the Third Judicial District.

### JOHN M. GINN.

Attorney at Law, Silver City, Grant County, New Mexico. Will practice in all the Courts of Law and Equity in New Mexico. Prompt attention given to all business.

### A. J. FOUNTAIN.

Attorney at Law, Mesilla, New Mexico. Practices in all the Courts of Law and Equity in the Territory.

### ORLA S. CASAD.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Mesilla, N. M. Will practice in all Courts of LAW and EQUITY in the Territory. Special attention given to Collections. Office with the INDEPENDENT.

### W. M. I. JONES.

Attorney at Law, Mesilla, New Mexico.

### D. F. SHIELD.

Attorney at Law, Las Vegas, New Mexico. Will practice in the District and Supreme Courts of the Territory. Especial attention given to Land and Criminal Litigation.

### M. A. UPSON.

Notary Public, Land Agent and Conveyancer. ROSWELL, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO.

### G. R. BARBER.

Surveyor, Lincoln, Lincoln County, New Mexico. Special attention given to the surveying and Locating of Government Lands. All business with the U. S. Land Office promptly attended to.

### W. L. RYNESON.

(DISTRICT ATTORNEY)  
Attorney at Law, Las Cruces, New Mexico. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care. Practices in all the Courts of Law and Equity in New Mexico.

### S. B. NEWCOMB.

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Las Cruces, New Mexico. Office on Main Street.

### THOS. B. CATRON.

W. T. THORNTON.

### CATRON & THORNTON.

Attorneys at Law, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Will practice in all the Courts of Law and Equity in the Territory. Business promptly attended to. One member of the Firm always to be found at the office in Santa Fe.

## Travelers, Attention!

R. S. Mason has purchased the place heretofore known as Slocums' Rancho, situated 25 miles west of Mesilla, on the road to Silver City and the west, and the same will hereafter be known as

## MASON'S RANCH.

The proprietor informs the public generally that he is prepared to receive and accommodate travellers, and to supply passing trains or herds of animals with water.

This is the only watering place between the Rio Grande and Fort Cummings. I always have an abundance of water on hand, which I will furnish at reasonable rates.

My table will be kept supplied with the best the market affords.

I have pleasant and comfortable rooms furnished with clean beds for the use of travellers. Also comfortable and secure stabling for animals. I always keep a good supply of hay and grain on hand.

Travelers will find at my place everything requisite to supply their wants and add to their comfort, my charges will not be found unreasonable.

R. S. Mason.

## The Moonlight Battle.

[For the INDEPENDENT.]

Narratives now are all the go,  
Sesels fast and victory of w,  
Believe is resting awhile in seag,  
And the world is changed with it then close up

Poetry plucks to diluted verse:  
What I now offer cannot be worse:  
Lest to my poor, unadorned rattle,  
While I feel of a famous moonlight battle.

The Lieutenant sat in his chair at ease,  
The Apaches drank the vin in seag,  
The sun had sunk in the distant West,  
And darkness pervaded each human breast;

When o'er the mountain's side  
A vision of glory came to red;  
And he thought true greatness, none later,  
And fame should be given none to merit.

The Indians were camped a little way  
From the spot where the Buffalo soldiers lay,  
They were prisoners of war, but on such terms  
As suited their liking—they kept their arms.

To have left them this way may seem neglect,  
But 'twas done, no doubt, thro' pure respect  
For the love that each "Red" is said to bear  
For a shining lock of American hair!

But the Commandant resolved that he  
Would immortalize his soldiers;  
So he ordered his trumpets out that night,  
To prevent the Apaches taking flight.

"Attention! here! those Indians round,  
If they attempt to leave, why shoot them down!"  
He did not in person enter the ring—  
He was satisfied to command the thing.

What would you do if foes should come  
With horses and arms, at night, to your home?  
Would you give them welcome and bid them stay,  
Or ask them, with bullets, to go away?

I fancy that your hospitality  
Of a very peppery kind would be,  
You'd try, like the Indians, to make a hit,  
And shout, as the Indians shout, "git!"

For three long hours did the soldiers waste  
Their ammunic on with reckless haste;  
Firing by volley, file, platoon—  
The Indians say at the bright, full moon—

When, ending the Indians they could not beat,  
Their sergeant presently ordered retreat;  
Like that King of France, with many men,  
Marched up the hill, and down again.

They say that some way—I can't tell how—  
Benzine kicked up this infernal row,  
With that, however, I've naught to do;  
I must finish this history fair and true.

The moonlight battle resulted thus:  
The Lieutenant misses a dog and his ass,  
The dog was a loss, but it might have been worse,  
Though he'd better have lost some one than the horse.

MOONSHINER.

## The Angora Goat.

We publish this week an interesting article from John S. Harris, of California, copied from the *Pacific Rural Press*. Having an abiding faith and belief that all the conditions of New Mexico are of a character to make it the natural home of the Angora goat; and knowing of thousands of the common goats along the Rio Grande that can be changed in a few years to an animal that is equal to the cow in quality of milk and meat, and superior to the sheep as a wool producing animal, and from an unsightly beast, as the common goat, to one of the most beautiful in all the animal creation, as well as one of the most profitable.

This goat is a native of the province of Angora in Asia—not Asia proper, but Asia Minor. There are thousands of miles between Angora and Cashmere, and every country in that great continent has its peculiar species of goat. Asia Minor is a kind of peninsula from 300 to 400 miles across, as can be seen by a map. It is very mountainous, with no roads through it but trails, and to travel them is very slow and tedious work. There is a variety of climate. I saw the orange and lime growing in Tarsus, the birthplace of St. Paul, and in one day's journey on horseback, 30 miles away, I was almost

in perpetual snow, on the lofty Taurus mountains. The Mediterranean side of these mountains is well wooded and lushy, and affords pasture for thousands of goats. The Turks shear these goats and export their long coarse hair. It is used for the stuffing of chairs, and they also make tents and sacks of it. A great many of the skins come to this country under the name of "Tranch skins," and are used for parts of Mexican saddles and also for other purposes. All along these mountains, and also on the Back Sea range of mountains, can be found countless thousands of these common goats. The Turks prefer goat meat to any other.

From what I could learn, the Angora goat did not do well on the coast side of these mountains, as they are almost always fanned by a fresh, damp sea vapor. The reason that I here refer to these common goats, is that some time ago I saw an article in the *S. F. Alta* on the unproductiveness of the Angora goat in its own country. The *Alta* takes the statistics of all the goats of Asia Minor and then the statistics of the mohair exported from the country, and by that manner of reasoning and other unpractical remarks, tries to make it hard on the Angoras.

The province of Angora is not able to keep a great number of goats, as it is but a small country and only portions of it are good for the mohair goat.

After I got over the Taurus mountains I came into a country similar to portions of the State of Nevada. I did not see any kind of trees native to the soil—not as many as would make a fire. The people who can afford to use chateaux, packed from the coast mountains; the poorer people use sheep and cattle droppings to cook their food with. The people who lived on the first portion of this route are very poor, keeping a few small black cattle and sheep, and raising wheat, corn and such like. I here refer to the mountainous portion of the province of Cappadocia. I was 21 days going into the city of Angora. When I got down into the province of Angora I found the people were prosperous looking. Portions of the province are very good for the growth of wheat, corn and all kinds of temperate fruits; still the country retains that wild and arid look without any forest trees or brush on it. It is something like a large plateau, and is surrounded by those snow-clad chains of Mediterranean and Back Sea mountains. Everything that is raised in that portion of Asia Minor requires to be irrigated, for there is no rain in the Summer, but there is generally plenty of snow in the Winter.

In that article of the *Alta's*, that I have already referred to, it is stated that the Angora goat does not increase in its own country, which is quite true. Angora is subject to a periodical recurrence of bad seasons. Some Winters but little snow falls, which causes drouth. Then there are Winters with heavy falls of snow, which cover up the feed for months. The goats then get very poor and feverish, which causes them to lose their kids. A good kidding there is about 30 per cent. However, of late years, since such a demand has been made for mohair, the goat raisers take much better care of their goats, providing a little feed and shelter for them in these hard Winters.

John R. Thompson, of Constantinople, one of the largest shippers of mohair to England, kindly furnished me letters of introduction to the principal mohair mills in Bradford, namely, Sir Titus Salt's and Mitchell Bros. I was very anxious to see all the uses that mohair was put to, which was the reason

that I visited that great inland city. Messrs. Mitchell & Bros. kindly showed me through their mills, giving me all the information regarding mohair, showing me the way they sorted the different grades, and giving me large samples of cloth to bring home, wishing California every success in the growing of mohair. Messrs. Mitchell & Bros. are the largest mohair manufacturers in the world, working mohair exclusively. It is surprising what a number of people are employed by them. In their great warehouse, piled up, was almost every grade and shade of mohair goods ready to be shipped to the principal markets in the world—fit to dress the fairest ladies of any land. These goods never fade nor crease, nor does the mud in Winter or dust in Summer affect them, and when worn almost threadbare, they still retain their brilliancy, and at a distance look as good as new. The greater weight of mohair is used in the making of plushes for the covering of furniture, such as railroad cars and ship furniture. The lowest grades are used in the making of these plushes. The best military flags and ship-bunting are made of mohair. A man-of-war or first class merchant ship requires a great number of flags to signal with. In wet or heavy weather a ship, in using her flags gets them wet; the quartermaster can throw these mohair flags into a locker, and in six months or six years take them out and hoist them to the breeze looking as well and as bright as new. If these flags were made of cotton, wool or silk, and used in this way, they would come out moldy and rotten.

Bucks are worth, from \$400 to \$300 each. I believe bucks can be got from some breeders at more reasonable figures, say from \$25 up. Ewes can be got at reasonable prices from goat raisers who wish to get clear of their low grades to give room for their increase of low quality is better than quantity. These goats can be bought, say from \$2.50 to \$10 each according to grade.

Mohair from my goats has always brought from 50 to 80 cents per pound in San Francisco. Last year I sold to Mr. Tittley, who came from England to buy for the Bradford mills. This year I sold through Falkner, Bell & Co., San Francisco.

On the Fourth a native American was upbraiding a naturalized German for celebrating the day so enthusiastically. The German replied: "You, sir, are an American from necessity; I am one from choice. And besides, sir, when you came into the country you hadn't a stitch of clothing to your back, while I was comfortably clad." The American has been thinking about it ever since.

Robt, the general executioner of France, is dead. He superintended the guillotine for eight years and cut off fifty-four heads. His salary was sixteen hundred dollars a year, with \$2.50 a day extra on all working days.

The way a young lover warbled, "I'm lonely to-night, love, without thee," under his Dulcinea's window, in Boston, the other evening, was very affecting until the old gentleman let loose two dogs in the back yard. The sentimental youth had no occasion to complain after that. His new pants cost \$14, and he wears a square foot of sticking plaster somewhere. For the next week or two he thinks he will imbibe his hush perpendicular at a lunch counter. It's healthier that way, and he doesn't really care about "sitting on the stile, Mary," or anywhere else at present.

Notice.

Rate of Subscription.

One Copy one year \$3.00
Six months 1.50
Three months 1.00
Single Copies 20

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One Square one insertion \$1.45
Each subsequent insertion 1.00
Professional Cards per year 20.00

Liberal contracts made for time advertisements.
A Square is equal to ten lines of this type.
All communications relative to matters of public interest should be addressed to the Editor.

THE MESILLA VALLEY INDEPENDENT is published every Saturday at Mesilla, New Mexico, by

ORLA S. CASAD,
Publisher and Manager.

THE INDEPENDENT.

ORLA S. CASAD, Editor.
JOHN S. CHURCH, Editor.

MESILLA, N. M., SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1879.

Our Third Year.

With this issue the INDEPENDENT enters its third year—Vol. 3, No. 1. It has been the special pride of its editors to make it a good readable paper. Filling its columns with the very best reading matter and the latest news of the day. The interests of the paper are those of the community, identical and co-operative with that of its patrons.

The editors are grateful to know that the patrons of the INDEPENDENT have been indulgent and appreciative of their efforts as Journalists. Such we infer from liberal subscriptions and an occasional good word. Yet while we deprecate the disposition of fault finding, we are constrained to say a more general interest ought to be taken in the way of liberal advertising by our business men.

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Woolen Manufacture in New Mexico.

We are in receipt of a letter from F. Loughery, of Silver Reef, Utah, making enquiries in regard to the manufacture of woolen goods in New Mexico. Mr. Loughery states that he has been for several years engaged in the business in Utah and has made the enterprise successful notwithstanding the fact that he was compelled to instruct most of the operators in the art. Mr. L. desires to establish a woolen manufactory in this Territory, "provided he can make it pay." There is not at present a woolen manufacturing establishment in operation in the Territory. Some years ago a woolen mill was erected in Chisley Valley, in San Miguel county, but it only ran a few months. We are not advised as to the cause of its shutting down. In answer to our correspondent we will say that almost any enterprise he may see fit to engage in in New Mexico, if conducted with skill and energy, will pay; and particularly the manufacture of woolen goods. The population and wealth of the Territory is rapidly increasing, and the necessity for "home manufactures" becomes more apparent every day. New Mexico is fast becoming one of the great wool-growing districts of the United States. The climate and pasturage are unsurpassed for sheep grazing. Much attention is being given to the improvement of fine breeds, and millions of pounds of fine wool is yearly produced. In a very short time the yield of wool in New Mexico will be equal to, if not greater than that produced in any other Territory or State in the Union. We think it safe to estimate that in five years the plains of New Mexico will support ten million sheep. In every county in the Territory can be had the finest water power for propelling all kinds of machinery. Later can be had cheaper than in the eastern States. In a very short time the Territory will be traversed by the finest system of railroads on the continent. Rich and extensive mines are being developed all over the country, and the demand for all kinds of woolen goods rapidly on the increase. Our wool is now being shipped to eastern markets, there manufactured, and the gross returned to us, with freights, commissions and other tax's added. With the wool grown at our doors, labor cheap, and other facilities at hand, many of these goods can be made as cheap in New Mexico as in any other part of the country. Then why will not woolen manufactures pay in New Mexico? They will, and if conducted with the proper skill and energy.

We will say in our correspondent that it would be well for him to come and view the field himself; examine the statistics of our wool product; ascertain the demand, and he will at once be able to determine the risk he will run in establishing a woolen manufactory in New Mexico.

States Rights.

Mr. Blaine (of Maine) in the senate, in a characteristic manner, handled Eaton, Hill and Hampton. While some of the Journals think Blaine is weakening, it is rather thought these latter gentlemen are glad that he did not reply to them while in possession of his full Powers. The assertion that Daniel Webster believed in the sovereignty of the States, and its only an assertion was answered by Mr. Blaine with quotations from Daniel Webster's own speeches. There is not a school boy but what from his speeches can but remember how he loved the Union, and ever was pathetic in its preservation. There is but little doubt that Messrs. Eaton and Stephens misinterpreted the words of the Massachusetts Statesman. Mr. Blaine made a severe attack upon the States Rights doctrine, and enunciated the following principle, that the framers and earlier exponents of the constitution acted, not for the states, but for the people. The senator laid much stress on this point, and brought out with great distinctness the fact that the constitution of the United States is like those of the several states, an instru-

ment made for all time, and not dependent in any respect upon the will or caprice of the States of the Union. Senator Hill's record was reviewed. When Georgia passed ordinances of secession, Mr. Hill himself voted for the ordinance. In letters written by Mr. Hill himself it was shown that he said, he would consent to the dissolution of the Union as he would to the death of his father. The Honorable gentleman from Georgia was well shown up. Mr. Blaine's last victim was Wade Hampton.

He said that one of the most mischievous influences at work in the South at the present day is found in the kind of literature placed in the hands of the rising generation. After giving some illustrations, he quoted from a speech made by General Hampton before a Southern historical society. In this speech Mr. Hampton had depicted in eloquent terms the course of the Germans after the victories won over them by the first Napoleon, showing how they had sought by every means to instill into the minds of the German youth a spirit of revenge, and finally picturing the result of that course in the later victories won by the Germans over the French at Sedan and Paris. Such lessons Mr. Hampton advised his hearers to teach to the youth of the South. Mr. Blaine said if this meant anything it meant a great deal. It meant that the rising generation were to be taught to cherish a hatred toward those by whom their section had been conquered, or it was simply empty, meaningless rhetoric.

Editorial Notes.

The Iowa Republicans have nominated John A. Gear for Governor.

Grasshoppers have appeared in Nebraska and in some instances the wheat crop has been entirely destroyed by them.

Chief Justice Prince has arranged to lecture in the east, on the climate and resources of New Mexico.

The President has signed the bill making subsidiary silver coins changeable with greenbacks or standard silver dollars.

Proctor Knott's reply to President Hayes vetoed, like a meteor, was sent forth with a grand blaze, and disappeared in smoke.

Otero has been the scene of a murder. Ed. Wethers, was shot and killed by Porter Stockton. Deputy Sheriff Martin better known as Harrican Bill acted badly in the premises and has been removed from office. At last accounts no arrest has been made.

The Tucson "Daily" citizen says houses and settlements in some shape are dotting the country just eastward of Tucson for several miles. A number of wells have lately been dug and uniformly good water has been obtained in sand and gravel at depths ranging from thirty five to forty feet.

The latest advices from South America are to the effect that a desperate engagement has taken place between the Peruvians and Chilians. The Peruvian navy caught the Chilians asleep at four o'clock in the morning and by brilliant strategy rowed up near enough to surprise them. Strange to say the Chilian fleet was not captured.

Vol. 1, Number 1 of the Las Vegas New Mexico "Herald" came to our table looking neat and new. "As a Starter" it is one in fact, and we predict for it success. It is published both in the english and spanish languages. The "Herald" stands square on the school question, and its position religiously is exceptional. Its terms \$3.00 a year in advance.

From the "Optic" we glean the information that the town of Otero has been suffering for good water. Their present supply coming from a creek dammed up and from thence carted to town and given to the citizens. This water being brought to a dead fall, run through irrigating ditches and then turned back into the old channel, makes it unfit for use. This bad water it is

claimed has caused a great deal of sickness, Typhoid fevers and other cases being attributable to this cause. A well has been sunk near the spring, and a change for the better is hoped for.

REVIVING PROSPERITY.

Encouraging Reports From Business Circles in the East.

Special to the Missouri Republican.
The New York business men are in good spirits over what they deem to be encouraging facts in reference to the improvements of trade in this city. They claim that the recent warm weather accompanied by the general rains has made the farmers jubilant over the prospect of their crops, and Western dealers are freely giving orders, not only for the necessities but luxuries of life. The manufacturers of New England are working on full time, and some new ones have been started. Wages being low they have a much larger force of hands employed, and the reports of the associations for charitable relief indicate that the number needed to be aided is less than has been known for six years past. Although it requires close ciphering to keep the cost of production within the small prices obtainable, the turn-out of goods is unusually great. Many of the mills have sold ahead of their production in woolen goods, and flannels, the increasing demand for which has put up the price of wool. The demand for cottons, though not so great as earlier in the season, continues active at advanced prices, and a still further increase in the near future is anticipated. The leather market is brisk; there is a better demand for carriages than has been known for years; the North river iron furnaces are in full blast; Paterson silk manufactory were never doing as much as now; Trenton potteries, iron works and machine shops have had hard work to keep up with their orders; locomotives, though selling for half what they brought a few years ago, are manufactured in large numbers with profit. Excellent reports come from the mining and manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania. In spite of the low prices of coal, coal mines are running on full time, and in some cases the iron companies are at work night and day. Southern correspondents of New York business houses report an encouraging condition of trade and manufacture. The tobacco business has received an impetus from the reduction of the tobacco taxes. There is an improvement in real estate in this city, caused by the extension of the elevated roads. An active trade has been opened with Australia.

The Dudley Investigation.

The Dudley investigation has cost the government, up to the present time about \$25,000. As long as the people's money is to be squandered in this way, we are glad a little of it comes west. It seems to us the case should have gone to the courts. The opinion prevails at Stanton and Lincoln that no case will be made against Colonel Dudley. We are satisfied, though, that if he is restored to command of Fort Stanton, peace will depart from that section of New Mexico. A large portion of the people of Lincoln Plaza assert and believe him partisan, and claim that they would have no protection under his direction of affairs. Whether this is so or not we are not prepared to say, but of one thing we are certain, so long as that feeling exists, it were folly to attempt to restore peace with Col. Dudley in command, and the wiser plan would be to place a good executive officer there, one wholly a stranger to the troubles and let him bring quiet out of the present confusion, even to the proclaiming of martial law.—New Mexico Herald.

The Trinidad News says: "From a railroad man engaged at the front we learn that the track will reach Las Vegas by the first of July, if no unforeseen drawback present itself.

# THE INDEPENDENT.

DELAN, CAVALL,  
JOHN S. CROUCH,

Editors.

MESILLA, N. M., SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1879.

## Local Items.

### The Fever

Is prevailing quite generally throughout the valley. A slight chill with an obnoxious fever.

### A Surveying Party

Of the A. T. & S. F. Railway are now in the neighborhood of Fort Cummings, surveying out the line of the said road.

### A Calico Party.

The citizens of Mesilla will give a dance and supper on the evening of the 3rd, in Mesilla Hall. A grand, good time is expected.

### To The Sisters of Loreto

Las Cruces, are we indebted for an invitation to their exhibition on the 26 instant. Also tender to them thanks for favors in a remunerative point of view.

### H. C. Herring

Inform us that he has discovered a fine bed of coal eight miles above Fort McCray. Mr. Herring intends putting it right into the market; so coal can now be had for all practicable purposes.

### Mr. Mariano Barolo

Is reconstructing his store. The room formerly occupied by the Post Office is to be made a store room, with new windows and doors, and when completed will add much to the convenience and appearance of the house.

### The Post Office

Has been moved to the room occupied by J. Ernest Long as an office of N. M. & T. Line. This when properly fitted will make a neat place for the Post Office. Now we have a letter box in the outer door.

### A Moonlight Battle

Written in verse for the INDEPENDENT, on our first page is well worthy the perusal of our readers. It is an account of a moonlight fight between Company "I" 34th Cavalry and Apache Indians (supposed) prisoners at Ojo Caliente, one night in March last. Don't fail to read it.

### Mr. J. W. Southwick

Post Master at Mesilla informs us that the charges made against him by the editors of "Thirty Four" Las Cruces have been investigated by general agent Adams, and are found to be without foundation. To say that Mr. Southwick is a good Post Master is not saying too much; irregularities might have occurred, mistakes may occasionally have been made, but this much is true: Our Post Master can and has always been found at his place of business. Mr. Southwick further tells us that he will make an effort to have this office made a general distributing office. Although the capacity of the office being judged by its local business it is thought the Post Office department can be induced to increase the salary so as to cover the expense necessary for making it such. In a former issue we spoke of this matter and think that many irregularities for which the Post Master is now blamed can be rectified.

### Report of the U. S. Grand Jury.

To the Honorable Warren Bristol, Justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico and presiding Judge of the third Judicial District thereof.

We the Grand Jury of the United States for the third Judicial District of the Territory of New Mexico would respectfully report that we have carefully examined all causes in connection with which we could secure evidence and persons before us, and presented causes to your Court when the evidence would justify. The Grand Jury feel that they are called upon to draw the attention of the court and Government, as well the people to the acts of the U. S. Marshal John Sherman. This officer nearly ever since he has been Marshal for this territory has habitually neglected the duties of his office. He has failed and neglected to serve processes when issued, he neglects or refuses to summon material witnesses for the Grand Jury so as to enable them promptly to conclude their labor and save expenses. When indictment's are found he will not serve the warrants of arrest, and when the parties have been arrested in one or two cases of very serious crimes he has let them go about the county armed, not being res-

trained of their liberty, and no sufficient guard over them, and when court come in has failed to secure their attendance.

This officer has not settled up his accounts and filed his vouchers with items as required by law. He has neglected to make estimates and requisitions in time to procure money to pay jurors, witnesses and officers, and has compelled them to take certificates of allowance and negotiate them at a discount to speculators. We are informed that he has with held information of the receipt of moneys to pay these certificates, and sent word to speculators to purchase the certificates at a discount as he had the money on hand to pay the same, thus imposing on the public and parties interested. There is no use holding any court of the United States, if this officer is to continue, although he has deputies, he refuses to settle with them, and they naturally take but little interest in the affairs of his office. There are many things we could report about this officer. During the first week of Court he was not here himself nor had a deputy Marshal, so the business of the Court was greatly interfered with, and the Court was compelled to reprimand the U. S. Marshal. He has not appeared at all this Court telegraphs us from Santa Fe that he has no funds to pay us, so we are compelled to sign the roads and receive certificates, which we are compelled to dispose of to speculators at such discount as they may demand, or wait we know not how long for our money.

Had the Marshal been present promptly we probably would have secured the proper evidence to secure indictments for a violent attack upon the U. S. Mail coach upon the Jornada and an attack upon the U. S. Mail wagon in Lincoln county by 13 persons, in which the mail sack was taken, cut open and registered and other letters taken out. We could give more but they are of such general notoriety that we feel they are known to the authorities at Washington. We refer matters in this report to future Grand Juries and hope they will enter early in their sessions upon investigations of cases mentioned here, and upon the conduct of this U. S. Officer within this Judicial district. All of which is very respectfully submitted. We respectfully submit that a certified copy of this report be forwarded by the Clerk of the Court to the Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury at Washington D. C. Having no further business before us we respectfully ask to be discharged.

NESTOR ARMijo,  
Foreman of the Grand Jury.

### Report of the Grand Jury of Dona Ana County.

To the Honorable Warren Bristol, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico, and Presiding Judge of Dona Ana County, in the Third Judicial District Court thereof.

We, the Grand Jury, would very respectfully report, that we have made careful and patient examination of all violation of the Territorial laws that have been presented before us, and whenever we have considered that the evidence would justify such action we have presented the parties to your court.

We find the law against the carrying of deadly weapons is openly and notoriously violated by persons in the face and presence of some officers of the law, and we hope this thing will be stopped by the local officers at once; or else that our people will watch the matter closely themselves, and whenever a local officer fails to perform his duty in this respect, that the facts may be noted down by some person or persons, and the full facts presented at the next term of court against such officer for neglect of duty. We think that after a few examples of several persons are made that it will be quickly learned that this law can be enforced just as easy as many others; and it may save a number of human lives within the next year.

And the Grand Jury further report by committee, that after a careful examination we find as follows:

Property Tax 1879, County \$3170.50

Schools	1585.28
Territory	1585.28
Licenses total	1550.70
Due from Justices Courts	128.00
Due county of last year taxes	239.35
New in Treasury	582.42
Total Resources of County	5470.97
D. S. warrants outstanding,	4532.77
Leaving balance	918.20

Taking into consideration that only a short time back the county was nearly \$3,000 in debt, we consider this a very favorable showing.

There could be quite an improvement on the collection of Poll tax if more carefully attended to; and we hope the Honorable Board of County Commissioners will pay particular attention to this and the collection of the Justices Courts.

Owing to a pressure of other important business we were compelled to put off the examination of these matters until so late a day that we could not give such careful consideration to the same as we desired; hence we would advise future Grand Juries to commence the examination of the affairs of the county at the early part of the session so that if an officer is found delinquent, or derelict in his duty that he may be brought forward at once, and dealt with according to law, at the same term of Court. We are pleased to state that at present we believe the different county officials are attending promptly and faithfully to the duties of their respective positions, and hope they will continue to deserve the approval of their fellow citizens; and by a strict attention to duty, and carefully economy that we may not only keep Dona Ana county out of debt, but also keep a fair balance of cash in the Treasury. We find that numerous and very important improvements have been made upon the jail and other county buildings which were essential and places them in better condition than they had been for many years.

We find the jail is kept neat and clean, and that none of the prisoners had any complaint to make as to their fare.

All of which is respectfully submitted,  
IRA M. BOND, A. S. MONTEIRO, MARCIAL PADILLA, JACINTO ALVARADO, PETER DAHALDE.

COMMITTEE.

Having no further business before us we request to be discharged.

NESTOR ARMijo,  
Foreman of the Grand Jury.

## Good Well Water!

And Plenty of it, can be Supplied to Animals of Trains Passing San Augustine, by the Undersigned. Watering Troughs Always CLEAN, and in Order. For Particulars Call at the Dwelling NEAREST "San Augustine Pass."

BENJ. E. DAVIES.

San Augustine, N. M., June 12, '79.  
June 28-79-81.

### Wanted—a Female Teacher.

Wanted—a female teacher in a private family in the town of Mesilla. No one need apply but a good english scholar with years of experience as a teacher.  
Address the Independent.

### GOMEZ.

Jose Maria Gomez, he of land grant fame, was brought into court on Thursday, charged with forgery. Gomez entered the court room with a rather defiant flourish, carrying a copy of the statutes and a bundle of manuscript, containing headings of several speeches he expected to make during the progress of his trial. He undertook his own defense thus illustrating the old saw that "he who acts as lawyer in his own behalf hath a fool for a client." In this case we may add that Jose not only had a fool, but a knave also, for a client.

Gomez declared himself ready for trial, and intimated that he proposed to be tried by American citizens; that foreigners could not sit in judgment his case. He was assur-

ed that in this particular his wishes should be gratified. A general challenge was interposed to the twelve jurors called to try the case, upon the ground that they were not citizens, and Gomez, in support of this challenge, commenced reading from the "Kearney Code." The court here informed the defendant that there were later laws touching the subject, and that under these laws all the jurors called had been found to be citizens of the United States. Gomez seemed to scorn the decisions of the court, and with considerable sarcasm replied that he was glad to know his Honor had decided that all Mexicans were citizens of the United States. The court replied that no such decision had been made, and that further reflections upon the court would not be permitted. At this point the case was continued until nine Friday morning. When he appeared in court on Friday Gomez seemed to have lost some of his lofty bearing and his countenance wore a subdued, anxious look. Judge Bristol informed him that he thought he had better employ an attorney to conduct his case. To this Gomez replied that he was unable to employ counsel—that he had no means at all. Colonel Ryerson asked him if he did not have several thousand dollars worth of notes on good men in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. Gomez replied that if he had such notes they were not available in this country, and he declined to state what they might be worth in Mexico. The court appointed Messrs. Newcomb and Bail to defend him, and the trial proceeded. The evidence against the defendant was conclusive of guilt, and notwithstanding the attorneys conducted the case with their usual ability, the jury found Jose Maria guilty, and sentenced him to one year's imprisonment.

### Good Words.

The "Texas Post" has this to say about a Texas congressman:

Col. Upson, the recently-elected representative for the sixth Texas district, although an ultra democrat, and elected through the exertions of the ultra democrats, has begun his career in congress with commendable independence. On his arrival he was welcomed heartily on all sides, with the words, "it is good that you came—we need your vote against the veto of the president." He met this welcome with the remark that he did not come to bind the hands of the army and give his district to the mercy of the Indians. Coming fresh from the people he could only urge his party to aid in making the appropriations as soon as possible and before further attempts at law making. If the gentlemen would do this and then go home, they would find that the people approved their action.

Postal changes.—For New Mexico ending July 14 79 established James: Bernalillo county, John W. Metter P. M.

Discontinued: San Isidoro, Santa Ana county

Post Master appointed: Anton Cláreo San Miguel county. Fred W. Stuck.

Reverends Harwood and Forrester have been holding services of late in Las Vegas.

An order has been issued for the mail to be brought by the way of Las Vegas in the future.

Weston Won the International Match at London, making 530 miles in 6 days. The best time on record.

Court adjourned to-day only six indictments were found in the U. S. Court, five for dealing in liquor and tobacco without license, and one for larceny. There was not a single trial in the U. S. Court.

# THE INDEPENDENT.

## Trial of Alexander Bull for the Murder of A. Lee Campbell at McCall's Saloon, in Mesilla, On the Night of the 19th of April, 1879.

This case was set for trial Monday, and when called the defendant's counsel declared themselves ready to at once proceed with the trial. Colonel Rymerson, District Attorney, conducted the prosecution, and Messrs. Fountain, Newcomb, Barnes and Jones appeared for the defendant. The entire day (Monday) was consumed in empaneling a jury. The regular panel was exhausted and a number of talismen called before the jury was completed. The following persons, residents of Dona Ana county, composed the jury: Nicholas S. Sista, Francisco Peres, Thos. Racl, Reducindo Duran, Antonio Silva, Anastacio Apodaca, Francisco Martinez, Jose Vicente Baca, Juan Jose Duran, Miguel Montoya, Cassimere Benivies, Mateo Mad id. At six o'clock, P. M. the court took a recess until nine o'clock, A. M. the next day (Tuesday). The taking of testimony was commenced at 9:30 A. M., on Tuesday. The first witness called was F. F. Copeland, who testified as follows:

I reside in Mesilla. I was living in Mesilla in April last. On 20 years old. I know Alex. Bull, the defendant. The defendant was living in Mesilla in April last. I knew A. Lee Campbell; I last saw him in this room in April; he was dead. The last time I saw him alive was in McCall's saloon. I don't know how he came to his death. It was night when I last saw Campbell in McCall's saloon—about 12 o'clock. Alex. Bull was with him. No one else was present.

District Attorney: Please state just what took place at that time.

Witness: Campbell and Bull came in to play freeze-out; they played for some time. Two other men came in—John Kinney and another man I did not know. All of them were playing together. After playing some time Mr. Kinney and the man I did not know quit playing. They all came to the bar and had their "chips" cashed. Campbell insisted on Bull's playing on with him. The two sat down and played a while longer. After they had played some time they asked me to give them something to drink. I was in charge of the saloon as bar-tender. After giving them the drinks I sent the waiter on the bar and took an olla and went into the placita to get some water. Just as I sunk the olla into the barrel to dip up the water I heard a shot fired in the saloon. I went back, and when within a step or two of the door to the club-room I saw the barrel where he got the water, and further: While the four men were playing I did not hear any quarreling. Afterwards I heard Bull and Campbell "jawing" or quarreling some; they were quarreling about the cards or game. They had "chips" which represented money as between them, but they had no money with me to cash the checks. I saw no arms about either of them. I did not see a belt on either of them. I did not hear them talk about fighting. I said nothing to them about the quarrel, and paid no attention to what they were saying. I don't know what they said to each other. They played about one hour and a half alone. Can't tell the exact time. There was no loud talk. No one else was present while they were playing alone, but me. The checks were scattered on the table and on the floor. The cards, like the checks were scattered around on the table and on the floor. Several persons came into the saloon after Campbell was shot and before the body was moved. These people went into the room where Campbell's body was lying and remained until the body was carried out. (Here a map was introduced, and identified as the one through which the ball passed.) No bullet was found near the map. The ball glanced from the wall after passing through the map, and struck another angle of the wall.

### RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Bull and Campbell drank together; I noticed the cards and checks being scattered after the body of Campbell was carried out.

To the Court: There is one door and two windows on the front side of the house. The ball that struck the map could not have been fired from the door. Don't remember whether the win-

dows were open or not.

RAMON SALAZAR was sworn, and testified that he lives in Santa Tomas. I know the defendant, Bull. I did not know A. Lee Campbell. I played cards in April last with the defendant, Kinney and an American whom I did not know. It was at night, about 9 o'clock. We played an hour or two. I left about ten o'clock. I don't know why I quit the game. There was no quarreling in the game. I left in company with Kinney. Don't know whether Bull quit at the same time or not. I went to the house of Andreas Gonzales to sleep.

DR. GEO. H. OLIVER, called on the part of the prosecution, testified as follows:

I live in Mesilla. I am a physician and surgeon. Am a graduate of Harvard University. Have been practicing about 25 years. I was in Mesilla during the month of April last. I know the defendant, Alexander Bull. About 19th of April last, at 12 o'clock, I was called by Mr. Copeland, the bar-keeper at McCall's saloon. He said he wanted me to go over to the hotel to see a sick man. He didn't tell me who was sick until after we arrived at the house. He then told me it was Lee Campbell. He did not tell me what was the matter with him. Messrs. Groves and Copeland went into the saloon with me to see Campbell. In going in we went through the office of the hotel and through the placita to the club-room. I found the body of Campbell lying on the floor. I examined his pulse and found him dead. I then opened his shirt and found a gunshot wound on his breast. The ball had passed through the body. I don't know whether the ball entered the breast or back, as I did not make a careful examination. The ball seemed to have gone straight through the body. There was no post-mortem examination made. The bullet must have passed through the lungs. There are arteries in the range of the passage of the ball, which, if cut, would necessarily produce death. Unquestionably the wound I examined caused the death of Campbell. I saw no powder marks about the clothing or the wound on the body. Campbell appeared to have been dead a half hour when I arrived. He could not have been dead one hour when I first saw him.

JOHN S. CROUCH was called and testified as follows:

I live in Mesilla; was here in April last. I examined the clothing worn by the deceased, Campbell, at the time of his death; examined the bullet holes in the coat and vest; there were no powder marks on the clothing.

### CROSS-EXAMINED.

I examined the clothing with the view of determining where the ball had entered the body; examined them minutely, and saw no powder marks. If there had been powder marks on the clothing or body I could have seen them.

The prosecution here closed, and Mr. Fountain, one of the attorneys for the defendant, made a long and elaborate statement to the jury of the case, and what the defense expected to be able to prove. The first witness called for the defense was Mr. Bull himself. He testified as follows:

I am the defendant in this case. I knew the deceased, A. Lee Campbell. I saw him last alive on the 19 of April about 12 or 1 o'clock at night, at McCall's Saloon in this town. (Here a diagram of the Saloon was shown to the defendant, and he minutely pointed out and located everything about the room—the location of the bar, the billiard table, doors and windows, where the table stood, and the position occupied by himself and Campbell while playing cards.) After giving this explanation the defendant, to a question, said he did not know whether the windows were closed or not, but thought one of them was open. He then said, at that time (about 12 o'clock) Campbell and myself were playing cards (points out on the chart where they were sitting). Campbell sat in front of the table. About this time I noticed Copeland (the bar-keeper) go out. About the time Mr. Copeland went out we had some words. I saw Campbell cheating in the game, and told him so. He said I was a liar, and threw the cards in my face, and as he got up from the chair put his hand behind his back as if to draw a pistol. He said "I will settle you, son of a b—." I at once jumped from my seat and ran to the side of the billiard table, with the intention of going out through the club room to see Copeland. I thought he could protect me from the bodily harm I was expecting. I then saw Campbell coming towards me with his hand behind him as if to draw a pistol. His other hand and arm were raised in front of his hat. I then drew my pistol and shot.

Question by Counsel: At this time what did you believe was the intention of the deceased towards you? (Objected to, and objection overruled.) Ans: I thought he intended to kill me; I acted upon that belief. I did not know whether the shot took effect or not. After I had fired he kept coming towards me. I then ran out of the front door: I did not look back. I went home and went to bed. I had known the deceased two or three years. He was a gambler by profession. He was under the influence of liquor. I was acquainted with his disposition when drinking—when drunk he wanted to fight.

### CROSS EXAMINED.

We had been playing cards all the evening.

We played for money. The checks represented twenty-five cents each. I had won from Campbell \$10 or \$12. Don't know if he had any money. He did not show me any. I did not ask him for the money he owed me, and he said nothing about paying me. I did not see any arms about him. Salazar and Kinney had been playing in the game. When Kinney and Salazar quit we all walked up to the bar and cashed our checks. I had a pistol on me at the time. I was sitting down when he threw the cards in my face. C. had partly raised from his chair. He threw the whole deck in my face. The bar-keeper had been out from one to four minutes, when he threw the cards in my face. Campbell did not speak when I shot him. I had taken two or three drinks. Campbell was very drunk. I made no reply to him when he called me a liar. The Dist. Atty. here asked the defendant if he had talked with any one about the case. The question was objected to and the objection was sustained.

Counsel for the defendant here asked the defendant to state what, in his opinion, was the intention of the deceased towards him at the time he (the defendant) fired the shot. The question was objected to by Col. Rymerson, Dist. Atty. and it was argued at considerable length by the Dist. Atty. and Gen. Barnes, the Court decided that the defendant could answer the question. He answered that he thought Campbell was going to kill him. The defendant here crossed his testimony, and Daniel Frisza was called. His testimony amounted to nothing either way. He was called to serve on the coroner's jury, but knew nothing about the killing. He examined the body, and saw that Campbell had been shot.

JOHN F. EVANS was called to prove the general reputation of the deceased as a man of peace and quiet in the community where he lived. Evans testified that he resided at El Paso, Texas. Was Justice of the Peace; Campbell had been a resident of El Paso for 9 or 10 months immediately preceding his death. Evans testified that he knew Campbell's general reputation in the community, when drinking he was quarrelsome and abusive. Had known him to have several fights, and with different persons.

JOHN WARREN, Agent for Blaine's stage line, was also called to prove Campbell's reputation as a man of peace. Knew nothing of Campbell's general reputation for peace; had some trouble with him himself, and he was informed that he was a thief.

JAMES FRITCH was sworn, and testified that Campbell, while living at El Paso, had the reputation of being a bad man. He was regarded in the county as a violent, quarrelsome man, particularly when drunk.

The evidence here closed and the court took a recess until 9 o'clock Wednesday.

The arguments of counsel commenced at 9 o'clock Wednesday, and continued through the entire day.

Dist. Atty. Rymerson opened the argument for the prosecution and he in turn was followed by Messrs. Fountain, Barnes and Newcomb for the defense. Rymerson closing. The day was quite warm, and the jury seemed much fatigued with their long sitting. They seemed to give but little attention to the arguments, and quietly nodded, while the attorneys shouted themselves hoarse in lofty flights of eloquence. The case was given to the jury at 6 o'clock, P. M., and in twenty minutes they returned into court with a verdict of "not guilty."

## Death of Don Benito Baca.

Benito Baca died at the residence of his Father-in-Law Don Manuel Antonio Otero, in La Constancia, Valencia county New Mexico. On Saturday last the 21st instant at 5 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Baca had been suffering from a painful Carbuncle for some time and had submitted to more than one surgical operation. The disease seems to have been incurable, a third operation being necessary, the effects from which he died.

Benito Baca was born at San Ysidro, in the county of Santa Ana March the 10th, 1849. At the time of his death was a resident of Las Vegas, San Miguel county N. M. Benito Baca was a man of prominence, and great merit, a useful citizen, and figured to some extent in politics. In the last territorial congressional election for congress, he was the democratic candidate for congress against M. S. Otero Republican.

He made a good fight and was beaten, only a few hundred votes, out of 18,806 total poll. His family, his friends, and New Mexico, in his death, loses a father, a brother, a friend, and one who had the interests of the territory at heart. To the will of God do we meekly bow, and say that our loss is his infinite gain.

## General Notes.

Leadville was visited by a fire on the 20th ult. Loss several thousand dollars.

Genl. Pope is expected to be in New Mexico in the month of July.

The Drought still continues in Bernalillo county, and the prayers offered up that the showers may descend are not a few.

The controversy between the A. T. & S. F. and Denver and Rio Grande, though wanting has not yet been settled.

We are informed that it is not generally believed that the killing of Murrian and May on the Gila was the work of Indians.

Late Phil. Sheridan visited Santa Fe, a few days ago, enjoyed a large ball tendered him by the citizens, and departed in peace.

Col. F. C. Taylor of the firm of C. Bain & Co., proprietors of the stage line from Mesilla to San Antonio, died at his residence in Benfield, Texas on the 4th.

Denver Colorado has had a diamond robbery, all in broadday light over three thousand dollars in diamonds and jewelry stolen. The Victims are Hatch, Davidson & Co.

The present indications are that General Grant will not reach San Francisco before August. A short stop there and then for Florida.

A close inspection of the premises, and the circumstances generally, leads to the belief that robbers did the work, and that the party were made as in order to cast suspicion on the Indians. The men were shot down in their house, and at such close range as to burn their clothing. Indians don't generally do business in that way.

The Prince Imperial of France was killed by Zulus. No less than eighteen assegai stabs were inflicted on the body and head. He had been sent forward, with a Lieutenant and small guard to select a place for a camp. A volley was fired into them by the Zulus, the Prince and two troopers fell. The Zulus escaped under cover and thus has another of the unfortunates of the Napoleon family gone to dust.

## Texas Topics.

The cotton crop is a good average in Texas, some counties range as last year, while in other averages 25 pt in advance.

Crops are suffering from the Frontier to the Sabine river for the want of rain. Texas this year has been very dry, especially along the frontier.

Work is now progressing on fifteen brick store houses, in Fort Worth.

The school appropriation bill of Texas has been referred to the finance committee, by the legislature. This is considered one point in the Governors favor, as the committee are opposed to appropriating one fourth of the state revenue to school purposes.

A squad of Mexican soldiery who had not been paid off mutinied, and retired to the American side under heavy fire some time ago.

Ohio editors are taking an excursion trip to Denver Colorado.

## Las Vegas Items.

Vegas is being over run with printers.

Merchants from Kansas, Arkansas, Colorado and other states are coming into Vegas.

Hot Springs Hotel has suspended. Mr. Mills has arrived from New York and will see to paying off the laborers.

The Rail Road is thirteen miles from Las Vegas. The grade will be finished by Friday, (the 27th), the track is expected to be laid into the new town by Saturday the 28th.

The new town is building up rapidly, six new houses are going up and double the number will be commenced by the time the track is laid.

# THE INDEPENDENT.

BENEDICT ARNOLD.

## An Order-Book of the Revolutionary War—Arnold Reprimanded.

Baltimore American.

A representative of the American, a few days since, came across an old, worn, often and mistreated manuscript, formerly the property of the British in 1781, of Jacobo Norris, a Lieutenant in the Sixth Maryland Regiment during the Revolutionary War. The manuscript is written on paper about 6x8 inches wide, such as would now be termed common paper, and consists of 192 pages, neatly bound in rough leather. It is in a fair state of preservation, but the cover has nearly an imparted with age. The book was evidently an order-book of army headquarters.

A general order from headquarters, dated the next day (April 6, 1780), after making various details, referring a Captain of the "Maryland Line" from Court-martial duty, tells the story of the trial and reprimand of

### MAJOR-GENERAL BENEDICT ARNOLD.

which has been believed by many to have been the cause of his subsequent treason. The order, which is a valuable acquisition to the history of that period, is as follows:

"At a general Court martial, whereof Major-General Hoes was President, held on the 1st of June last, at Middle Brook, N. J., and afterward at Morristown, N. J., from the 23d of December last to the 26th of January, in consequence of a resolution of the Honorable Congress for the trial of Major-General Arnold on the following articles contained in the proceedings of the Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania, at the city of Philadelphia, February 3, 1779, viz:

1. That while in the camp of General Washington at Valley Forge last spring he gave permission to a vessel belonging to persons then voluntarily residing in the city with the enemy, and of disaffected character, to come into a port of the United States without the knowledge of the authorities of the States or of the Commander-in-Chief, though then present.

2. In having shot up the shops and stores on his arrival in this city so as even to prevent officers of the army from purchasing white he privately made considerable purchases for his own benefit as is believed.

3. In imposing on the "Sons of Freedom," which were called forth by the desire of Congress to perform military duty and when reconstituted with, certified in writing on the ground of having the power so to do, for that when a citizen assumed the character of a soldier the former was entirely lost in the latter, and that it was the duty of militia to obey every order of his aids (not abreast of the laws and Constitution) as his (the General's) without judging of the propriety of them.

4. Appropriating the wagons of the army when called forth on a special emergency last autumn to the transporting of private property, and that of persons who voluntarily remained with the enemy last winter, and even deemed disaffected to the interests and independence of America.

The Court having considered the several exhibits against General Arnold, the evidence produced on the trial and his defense are of the opinion, with respect to the first charge, that he gave permission to a vessel to leave a port in possession of an enemy and to enter a port in the United States, which permission, circumstanced as it was, they are clearly of opinion he had no right to give, being a breach of article 6, section 18, Articles of War. Respecting the second charge, that although it has been fully proved that the shops and stores were shut by General Arnold's order on his arrival in Philadelphia, they are of opinion that he was justifiable in the order by the resolution

of Congress on the 8th of June, 1778 and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's instructions of the 18th of June, 1778; and with respect to the latter part of the same charge—the making of considerable purchases while the shops and stores were closed—they are clearly of opinion that it is entirely unsupported, and they fully acquit General Arnold of it.

They do acquit General Arnold of the third charge. Respecting the fourth charge, it appears to the Court that General Arnold made application to the Quartermaster-General to supply him with wagons to remove the public property then in imminent danger from the enemy; that wagons were supplied him by the Quartermaster-General on his application from the State of Pennsylvania for the public service, and it also appears that General Arnold intended this application as a private request and that he had no design of employing the wagons otherwise than at his private expense, nor of injuring or imposing the public service; but considering the delicacy which attended the high station in which the General acted, and that requests from him might operate as commands, they are of opinion that the request was imprudent and improper, and, therefore, it ought not to have been made.

The Court, in consequence of this determination respecting the first and last charge exhibited against Major-General Arnold, do sentence him to receive a reprimand from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Honorable the Congress of the United States have been pleased to confirm the following sentence by the following resolution lately received:

IN CONGRESS, FEBRUARY 12, 1780.

Congress resumed the consideration of the proceedings of the Court martial on the trial of Major-General Arnold, and on motion, resolved that the sentence of the Court-martial be confirmed. General Washington said: "The Commander-in-Chief would have been much happier in an action of bestowing commendation to an officer who has rendered such distinguished service to his country as Major-General Arnold, but in the present case a sense of duty, and a regard to civility, oblige him to declare that he considers his conduct in the instance of the permit as particularly reprehensible, both in a civil and a military view, and in the affair of the wagons, both imprudent and improper."

### NOTES.

The Cleveland Herald remarks sarcastically:

"It is interesting to speculate upon what particular portion of the captured Captain the estimable Mr. Wirz, of Andersonville, would now be occupying had he not had the misfortune to break his neck at the end of a rope. Services like those of Mr. Wirz would never have gone unrequited by the Confederate Congress."

If the Grant County Herald states the case correctly the Indians are holding a regular natinee in our neighboring county. There is probably some "fox-fire" about these reports; yet it is quite certain there is a band of Indians roaming at will through the Barre, Gila and Mimbres mountains, and as they seem to have it all their own way there is no reason why they should not enjoy themselves. At this season of the year nothing so delights and gladdens the heart of the noble red as to occasionally wallow in the blood of a "pale face," and roast mule meat in undisturbed repose in his wild retreat. He grows fat on such princely fare, and when glutted with his summer's recreation retires to his reservation where he is received with open arms. Happy Lot indeed thou art a lucky fellow! Murder with thee is not a crime; to rob those who pay taxes for thy support is no offense against the law.

The following is from Andrews' Bazaar: "I'm so glad now I didn't marry that long lean Hen Simpson," writes a young lady in her preparations for summer, "Charley's got a nice broad back to trace dress patterns on!"

## LIFE IN A BOTTLE.

The Most Valuable Medical Discovery Known to the World—No More Use for Quinine, Calomel, or Mineral Medicines—LIFE FOR THE NERVOUS, STRENGTH FOR THE NERVE, AND HEALTH FOR ALL.

### AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PUBLIC.

Believing that by circulating the blood and purifying up the circulation was not only true but a remedial disease and being treated with weak doses of quinine, calomel, or mineral medicines, and paying out my money for many bottles of these medicines, without feeling a perceptible cure, I began to inquire why I was not cured, and I discovered a remedy which I had never heard of before. I was cured of my disease, and I have since cured many others who were afflicted with the same disease. I have cured many who were afflicted with the same disease, and I have since cured many others who were afflicted with the same disease.

I was at first, and was in the habit of going to the doctor and he prescribed for me a course of quinine, calomel, and mineral medicines, and I paid out my money for many bottles of these medicines, without feeling a perceptible cure, and I began to inquire why I was not cured, and I discovered a remedy which I had never heard of before.

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# EL INDEPENDIENTE DEL VALLE DE LA MESILLA.

Vol. 3.

La Mesilla, N. M. Sabado, Junio 2, 1879.

No. 1.

## ACTUALIDADES.

### Alerta

Que los Alguaciles no dejen cargar a ninguna persona armas mortíferas dentro de la población.

### Que

Siga la limpieza de las calles públicas y regantose nuestra plaza.

### Don

Donicilo Jaramillo sale esta tarde para el Socorro a donde esta su residencia, despues de haber concluido sus negocios en la corte, le deseamos un feliz viaje, como a su hijo político.

### Rev.

Thomas Horwood Superintendente de la Iglesia Metodista, salió para San Luis y creemos que volverá en tres semanas. Marcos Barola.

### Murio.

En Las Cruces una niña de D. Encarnacion Garcia, aconcecua de un ataque febril y aiferencia, sentimos a los infortunados padres y les decemnos conformidad.

### Emigracion.

Han pasado en esta semana, algunos carritos con familias por nuestra plaza, dirijendose a diferentes partes de nuestro extenso Territorio.

### Nuestra

Plaza se haya muy alegre y alegria, la música, el circo, y llena de gente la surcan portados ladlos, encontrándonos llenos de distraccion.

### El

Martes fueron golpeados, un hombre y una mujer en los ranchos de Doña Ana, por unos pastores que pasaban por ahí, con ganado menor de D. P. Garcia, habiéndolos atropellado adentro de sus casa: Si es así, que la Ley los castigue a estos malvados.

### Un

Bien para el pobre, D. Evangelista Chavez á puesto en Las Cruces una instancia de carnera en la casa de D. Rafael Armijo, en donde promete dar la carne solamente varata, y amas un bien general aquel pueblo.

### Tenemos.

La satisfaccion de haber recibido, nuestro hermano colega el Nuevo Mexicano 'Herald' mital en Ingles y mital en Español, independiente de toda clase de politica solo si, decir la verdad a toda persona que lo mereca, pues en tal caso nadie lo haga y no se lo dirán: Bravo a nuestro colega.

### El

Martes en la noche llegó a Las Cruces la Sra. D<sup>a</sup>. Josefa Aivo de Ruiz, madre política de D. Martin Amador juntamente con la Señorita Emilia hija de este señor; que por algun tiempo estaba en el Paso Mexico visitando a sus papas grandes, de donde bienen ahora, felicitamos tan feliz viaje.

### Se

Halló muerto Dolores N. en su mismo cuarto el Jueves por la mañana, hacia dos dias no se hallava por ningun parte, hasta que ese dia se usomaron por una ventana y se vió sobre su cama no respondiendo a nadie, la curiosidad los hicieron forzar la puerta,

encontrandolo sin vida, y apstifero el cuerpo, se infiere que algun dolor lo atacó adormas de la noche, muriendo sin piedad.

### Un Viva

A los buenos ciudadanos de la Mesilla Estos llenos de un sentimiento patrio, y recordando de la heroe y hermosa jornada en Finaleñ el dia 4 de Julio, y sintiéndose con el corazon inflamado de los mas vivos sentimientos patrióticos, han hecho un esfuerzo unánime, para celebrar este glorioso dia tan solemne de la Independencia; como todo buen ciudadano debe hacer, al recordar tan solo de haber sido libertados del pesado yugo con que el tirano despotas nos oprimaba, prohibiéndonos de nuestra sagrada libertad, hasta que nuestros insignes libertadores se supieron sacrificar para salvarnos. Luego es muy justo tributarios estos dignos homenajes todos los años, para que no pase silencio el dia en que fuimos coronados con la libertad.

### Gran

Carco lo hubo en La Mesilla, y tubimos el dichisimo placer de haberlo visto pintado en sus carteles, como los diferentes animales que aque dicen traen, pero el resultado es que nada de esto presentaron al publico, si no fueron un camelo y un chivato blanco y un monton de perros lanudos, engañó manifestó mientras que diremos que la Señora Elena, trabaja regular: Cuidado señores con el "Gran Cuco Oriental".

### El Dr.

A. S. Montero ha hecho un efecto maravilloso en sus curas; en Las Cruces se haya una enfermedad Semicólera segun se alecan sus sintomas, que al dejarlo tal vez algunas horas seria mortal, este Señor á atacado a este mal de tal suerte, que solo una hora sufre el paciente. ¡Bravo Dr! y que estalle mejor esta enfermedad que tanto mal hace a los habitantes de esa poblacion.

### Exhibicion.

La hubo en la Academia de la Visitation en Las Cruces, N. M., el 26 del presente. La musica Gambion rompio con sus alegres piezas y despues los diálogos muy bien instruidos por los niños y las niñas escolásticas de esa Academia dirijidos por las pianolas Hermanas de Loretto. Todo fue muy bien dispuesto y en una orden especial hasta su fin, habiendo recibido numerosas aplausos del publico los niños y niñas perfeccion de sus dramas diferentes que presentaron como en la musjes instrumental y canto; el anfiteatro se hallava vestido aunque sencillamente, pero representaba una vista magnestoso y singular. Muchas personas se hallavan allí de diferentes partes, que al proposito hablan venido para asistir a tan hermosos instantes, habiendo quedado tal vez llenos de satisfaccion y deseando que pronto llegu el siguiente año para volver á asistir.

### Un

Casamiento afuerza sin gusto ni voluntad. El Jueves de la semana pasada, el joven Joaquin Bassa fue sorprendido por el Diputado Alguacil Mayor Justino Armijo, quien tomó su cuerpo consecuencia de una acusacion que, en su contra puso la joven Dolores Ayala de Las Cruces, quejándose de que éste primero, la habia biotado, seducido, engañandola y de este modo haber disfrutado de su inocencia, virginidad y pureza de su ..... alma, por dos años; segun estamos informado.

Y nosotros no sabemos porque raxon y

motivo, no llegaron a las provabidades del terreno de los hechos; tal vez el joven Joaquin fué intimidado, á seducido, á casarse con la dicha joven Dolores Ayala, como lo verificó (segun nos informaron) el Domingo en la mañana ante el Juez de Paz Eugenio Van Patten en Las Cruces; nosotros no estamos muy satisfechos si en ese dia, que prohibe toda clase de administracion de justicia pueda ser válido y de valor dicho matrimonio; pero lo que nosotros si sabemos, es que, por razones convincentes y satisfactorias del joven, que si lo hacian casarse afuerza, sin su voluntad, la habiandonaria el dia siguiente. No lo dudamos tampoco; mucho menos al considerar en los pocos años en que camina, habiendo pasado tal vez 19 á 20 primavera; tiempo juvenil en que el cerebro se cultre y se nubla de la capa densa de las falsas iluciones y locura, que lo precipitan sigramente á los hechizos de una joven, á los prometimientos de derrivar, los edificios mas bien contruistros formados en el Universo.

La joven es mucho mayor, y versada en la esperencia; y nos admira que esta, haya contenido en las dadas insivas bromistas aquellos momentos de frenesi por el joven, esto no es justo, y nos es muy censible decir que es un mal ejemplo para su sociedad: el tal ardil tomado para tener una joven esposa. Hoy están casados y rogamos á la Providencia que el joven no cumpla su feta cencia.

## FELICIDAD.

Llega la noche tranquila,  
Suspira el aura amorosa,

Y asoma la luna hermosa  
En el distante concho.  
Brillan las blancas estrellas  
Con tibia luz indecisa,  
Y dulce vago la brisa  
En el hermoso pensil.

Explendido panorama  
Bella la luna ilumina,  
Mientras su luz argentina  
Brieta en las ondas tambien.  
Panorama inimitable!  
Que despierta en nuestra vida  
Emosion indefinida  
De reconlito placer!

Es tan grato ver al mundo  
En una noche serena,  
Cuando el aura vago llena  
De perfume arrobador;  
Cuando tintinas las flores  
Al arrullo del ambiente  
Sienten humeda la frente  
Por un osculo de amor!

Quando el alma estremecida  
Por emosion indecible,  
Mira al Sz que fue posible  
La ventura que soña,  
Y palpita conmovido  
Por inasolita alegria,  
El que languido vivia,  
Nuestro ardiente corazon.

Hubo un tiempo en que la dicha  
Cual relampago fugaz  
Que rapido se deshace  
En el cielo de zafir,  
Fue para mi vago nombre  
Que no se realiza nunca!  
Bella vision que se trunca  
Quando se empieza a sentir.

Yo ignoraba que en la vida  
Hay una dicha sincera,  
Felicidad verdadera,  
Secreto del porvenir!  
Lazo que no rompe nunca  
La mundanal esperca,  
Fuente de santa ternura!  
Que llena nuestro existir!

H. Matamoros,  
JULIA G. DE LA PENA.

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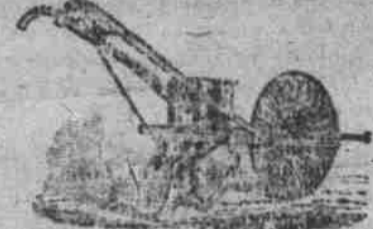
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En Charco Redondo, Estado de Nuevo Leon, acaba una mujer de dar a luz a un niño que tiene unos bigotes tan grandes como los puede tener un hombre de 25 años de edad.

Se asegura que un alemán, residente de los Estados Unidos, fue prohibido de pronunciarse un discurso en Berlín, sobre la prospera condicion de los Estados Unidos, por temor de promover la emigracion a este país.

Se calcula que hay en los Estados Unidos 15,000,000 de varones de todas edades ocupados en los negocios. De este número hay siete millones en las ocupaciones agrícolas; tres millones novecientos mil en las manufacturas y minas, y mas de tres millones en las profesiones y otros empleos.

La ciudad de Leadville, Colorado, cuenta con una existencia tan reciente que apenas fue conocida hace un año. Hoy tiene 5,000 habitantes, y su maravilloso aumento en poblacion es debido al descubrimiento de ricas minas de plata que ha atraído emigrados de todas partes.

El casamiento de la infanta Pilar con el príncipe imperial de Austria dependerá de que la futura reina de España tenga sucesion. Después del rey Alfonso la princesa de Asturias es la mas proxima en sucesion al trono, y Doña Pilar es la mas cercana a su hermana mayor. La infanta Pilar es la hermosura de la familia. Su taile es regular y sus ojos negros y expresivos. Una complexion clara y pálida encarece la negrura de sus ojos. El príncipe Rudolph es muy asiduo en sus atenciones hacia ella, y esta muy impresionado por su amabilidad

El sentimiento que nos causo la triste noticia de la muerte de nuestro buen amigo, Don Guillermo Provo, no ha sido menos que la alegría que hemos experimentado al saber que dicha noticia es enteramente falsa. Que viva muchos años el noble "Fidel," y que su arpa melodiosa siga resonando con las melodías de la paz y del bienestar de México.—El Comercio del Valle.

Un minero llamado Hunt fue recientemente muerto (casi de seis milías arriba del nuevo real de minas llamado Hillsborough. La banda de los rebeldes del jefe Victoria, que han andado metiéndose cerca del nacimiento del río Mimbres por algun tiempo se cree que mató a Hunt.

**Caso Raro.**

Con motivo de un párrafo publicado en el número anterior de este periódico, y en el que se asento que un individuo (aito al respeto debido a las familias) reunidas en el Teatro de Variedades, (sin haber estampado el nombre del que tal hizo) una persona que se creyo afeitada fue a la casa de uno de nuestros cajistas para pedirle explicaciones, y como armado sin necesidad, lo cual no ha dejado de sorprendernos por las siguientes razones:

1º Porque los cajistas de un periódico no son responsables de lo que aparezca en sus columnas.  
 2º Porque en la primera columna de "La Revista" está el nombre de su redactor.

Además, como fin portaba arma no están expuestos los tribunales para quejarse contra cualquiera publicación.

No tenemos la satisfacción de conocer al fuertemente; pero puede suponerse que la justicia no estaba de su parte, y que tal vez pensó atemorizar al cajista.

Por lo mismo, como nunca hemos escupido a nadie, y como en lo sucesivo puede haber otros que traten de volver a molestar al mencionado cajista de "La Revista," quien nada tiene que ver con los párrafos que publicamos por informes recibidos, hacemos la siguiente advertencia.

Todo aquel que quiera pedir explicaciones debe dirigirse al redactor, quien para las que sean convenientes; mas cualquiera que se arme para ir a interrogar al repetido cajista, recibirá una bala por contestacion, puesto que no es posible conocer las intenciones de quien se presenta armado.

Y ya que el señor que se creyo atestado cometió la imprudencia de ir a buscar al cajista en la casa de su familia, sepase que se llama D. Jesús Morales, por lo que pueda suceder.—La Revista del Norte.

**Movimiento de Tropas.**

El día cuatro del que cursa tomaron el tren de Orizaba, en viaje extraordinario, unos 150 hombres del batallon numero 17 que guarnece a Veracruz. Segun las noticias que de aquel rumbo tenemos, parece que muy cerca de Amatlan, Canton de Cardón, habia vuelto a parecer una partida comunista, y de Orizaba habian salido 100 hombres del 11º de infanteria y 100 caballos a atacarlos. Suponemos que las tropas salidas de Veracruz llevan el mismo destino.—Revista del Norte.

Hace algun tiempo que Manuel Parra le sacaron de su rancho unas bestias ignorando completamente el paradero de estas, hoy a tenido informacion por algunos Sonorenes que las bestias examinan así a Corralitos Mexico: Si es así pronto las recuperara.

El Rev. Marcos Barcia de Las Cruces, saldrá para las Palomas a visitar a sus hermanos y familias permaneciendo en aquel lugar por algunos dias en compania de ellos para después segun su intencion marchar al Sonora a negocios interesantes, en el viaje le deseamos felicidad.

El Hon. Benito Baca murió desgraciadamente a consecuencia de una operacion que

se le fue hecha, segun un telegrama recibido de Albuquerque. Damos a tan pesados esposa y demás familia el pesame, y lo deciamos el consuelo, como paz a los restos, de tan digno hombre.

**Noticias Sueltas.**

De la Revista Católica.  
**Un Paso Adelante.**

El Boston Advertiser da como definitivamente concedido a las mujeres de Massachusetts el derecho de votar en negocios de instruccion y educacion. Naturalmente ese derecho no quedara como espada en la vaina, sino que se hara valer todas las veces que fuere menester.

**Garibaldi in Rome.**

El viejo héroe Garibaldi esta mas cargado de deudas que de laureles. Parece quedole algunos bancos de Londres la bagatela de 1,226,000 francos. No pudiendo desentendarse, ha hecho todo el ruido posible contra el gobierno para obligarlo así a venir a su socorro. Esto es un hecho que ningún periódico ha desmentido.

**Siempre Terribles Esos Zulus.**

Lord Chelmsford ha debido abandonar su antigua plan de campaña contra los Zulus; tantos son los dificultades que ha encontrado. Los viveros deben venir de enormes distancias; la quimosa del zarate, hecha sobre una vasta linea por los Tulus, suamente lo critico de su posicion; hasta el forraje pues debe ser llevado de lejos y no muy de balde.

**Varias noticias.**

**Del Progreso.**

El 19 de Mayo se dio en uno de los teatros de la capital de México, una funcion en honor del dramaturgo D. Juan A. Mateos, en la que tomaron parte de los siguientes artistas: Sres. Guasp de Peris, Constant Lecuyer, Gabriel Garza y Augustin Campuzano, y las Sras. Angela Peralta, Alicia Almazán y Matilde Montañez, y las Srítas. Pablita, Rivero y Ramirez.

El 7 de mayo fue batida por una fuerza de Jalisco, un partida de plagiarios, librando de sus garras al C. Irineo Gonzales.—El jefe y tres de sus ompañeros fueron aprehendidos, muriendo el primero de resultados de las heridas que habia recibido, en el asalto de Temacapulín.

Se recogieron de los plagiarios doce caballos, una pistola, un sable, cuatro sillas de montar, y tres alforzones.

La cosecha del café en el Canton de Huatusco, Estado de Veracruz, se calcula con mucha seguridad en diez y seis mil quintales, cuyo valor no bajara de doscientos mil pesos. Un periódico de Jalapa, abriga esperanzas de que a vuelta de cuatro años, el Estado de Veracruz producira una cosecha de mas de medio millón de quintales atendida la circunstancia del extraordinario aumento que dia va teniendo la siembra de café en aquella parte de la Republica.

En el muro exterior del palacio municipal de Queretaro se ha colocado una inscripción conmemorativa, que recuerda la residencia de la heroína mexicana, la esposa del corregidor Dominguez, en aquel edificio, cuando al cura Hidalgo el oportuno aviso que hizo precipitar la proclamacion de la Independencia. La Sociedad.

D. Ignacio Ramirez presentó una exposicion a la Suprema Corte, en la que, describiendo a grandes rasgos los derroches del ejecutivo, reclama sus sueldos como magistrado de aquel alto tribunal.

Ha llegado a México el Sr. Mariscal, el gobernador de Sonora.—Del Progreso.

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THOS. J. BULL, Agent.

Mesilla, August 12, 1878.

Prospectus.

THE

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