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Santa Fe Weekly Gazette, 11-11-1865

William E. Jones

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The Withdrawal of Troops.

If there could be any one thing in which our people could unite in sentiment we had supposed that it would have been in an effort to retain in our midst a sufficient number of soldiers to protect the country against the savages. We yet believe that this sentiment prevails among the body of the people, and that the case to which we are about to allude is an exception.

Week before last an order was received at Head Quarters of this District to muster out one of the New Mexican regiments of Volunteers and to order the California volunteers to proceed to that State to be mustered out. In consequence of the small number of troops that would be left in the District after the execution of this order the following letter addressed to the Secretary of War was signed by some citizens and all the civil officers to whom it was presented except Judge Benedict, who declined to sign:

SANTA FE, N. M., Oct. 28, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War,

Sir: The Gila and Mimbres Apaches are at war with this Territory; we have eight thousand Navajo Indians to guard and eight frontier Posts to garrison; the reduction of the present force in New Mexico would expose the lives and property of the citizens to great hazard. The present effective force is but 2468 men. We earnestly beg of you to suspend the order of Maj. Gen'l John Pope reducing the force in New Mexico as presented.

Gen'l Pope has ordered this force to be reduced 1516 men which will leave only 952 men to guard nearly 8,000 Indians now prisoners, and to protect the whole Territory.

Is there another man in New Mexico besides Benedict who would have refused to sign this petition to the Secretary of War? We do not believe there is. But if there be such an one, would he carry his hostility to the matter so far as to misrepresent it in a public print as Benedict did in his New Mexican last week. Remember reader, he was requested to sign the paper, read it, declined, and then published in the last New Mexican the following in regard to it.

Orders were received at Head Quarters on the arrival of the last mail directing that all the California troops be sent home to be mustered out of the service. We understand that a petition was immediately circulated for signature requesting Maj. General Pope, Commander of this Department, to countermand the order and allow the troops to remain in the Territory. Among other things, it contained the statement that we are threatened with a Navajo and Apache war, and the California troops were essential to the protection of the country.

Was ever so gross a misrepresentation made and for the accomplishment of so pitiful an object? First, the public are informed that the order only required "that all the California volunteers should be sent home to be mustered out of the service." No allusion whatever is made to the fact that the same order required the mustering out of one regiment of New Mexican volunteers. That part of the order was kept dark in the New Mexican, although it was a matter of public and common conversation on the Plaza. Benedict evidently thought that when he concealed it in the New Mexican, his great luminary, that it would be concealed to all mankind.

And then he says that the petition "contained the statement that we are threatened with a Navajo and Apache war, and the California troops were essential to the protection of the country." Look over the petition, as it is above printed, reader, and see if you can find anything resembling this in it. Not a word. It states that the Apaches are at war with this Territory and the Navajos are to be guarded. Why this perversion of terms by Benedict? Where is that part of the petition that says the "California troops were essential to the protection of the country"? It is to be found.

The truth, in our estimation, is, that Benedict is so full of bile and malignity that he cannot do a good act. He would never prefer to see the Territory of New Mexico go headlong to perdition than to assist in its preservation from evil. He thinks to cover up his malice in the garb of hypocrisy, and deceive men by misrepresenting to them the motives which prompt him to attempt his mischievous designs. To be freed from the presence of California volunteers, who have done such good service in this Department during the past three years, he would willingly see one regiment of native volunteers mustered out of the service and our whole country exposed to the forays of the Apache Indians. To this length would he go to gratify a personal enmity he may have imbibed against some of the California volunteers.

The character which this man pictures out for himself in this transaction is so base that one can scarce conceive that it is the true and genuine character of him who holds the office of Chief Justice of the Territory of New Mexico, under commission of the President of the United States. But it is lamentably true. He draws the lines himself; he marks the malevolent, the dishonest and the hypocritical features as plainly that none can fail to observe them and recognize their falsity when they compare them with those which he manifests in the everyday walks of life.

The portraiture is of him and by him and is true to the life.

Look upon him people of New Mexico, and bow your heads in shame that he should represent the most dignified office in the Territory.

An Indian policy wanted.

The New York Times in an editorial upon "peace with the Indians of the plains" has the following paragraph, which, in our opinion, only proves that the writer was at sea and did not exactly know what he wanted to say or what he would have done with the Indians after having withdrawn the troops from their midst and disbanded them:

"As for the large number of troops now west of the Mississippi operating against or threatening to operate against, the Indians, it is our opinion that it would be much more conducive to peace were the greater portion of them recalled and disbanded. An officer like Gen. Conner, with a large number of troops at his command, is apt to consider it necessary to do something in the way of fighting to show that he and his forces are really needed; and it is always wise and humane, to get up quarrels and battles with one or other of the Indian tribes of the Western Plains. We could earnestly wish, in connection with his matter, that a soldier at once so consummate and discreet as Gen. Grant might devise some military policy of general application to the Indians. It is evident that we never had any effective Indian policy, from the fact that we have been exultingly at war with the race. The functionary who could establish one would be among our greatest benefactors."

Whether Gen'l Grant, with his acknowledged wisdom and discretion could devise that policy or not, we do not pretend to judge. We think, however, that his head would be infinitely serviceable in counsel in forming a policy. Good hard common sense is greatly needed in the case. Gen'l Grant is possessed of this in an eminent degree. We have never heard of his allowing any kind of false philanthropy to stand between him and the accomplishment of a general good to the human race. This is a quality, too, that is greatly needed in the treatment of the Indian question.

It is useless for Congress to legislate Indians into peaceable, well behaved persons; it is useless to contract treaties of peace with those who are disposed to be hostile; it is useless to purchase peace with them by the donation of presents. All this has been proved in the unfortunate experiences of the past. Because of the experiments in this policy we "have been everlastingly at war with the race." We have been at war with the race almost without cessation. If not in one section of the country, we have been in another. But the war has not, on our part, been good, earnest, and effective. It has been half war, half peace, a condition that properly belongs to no state of society between races. The Indians have fought us with all their power, with all their savage craft and with all the malignity that can be aroused by barbarous instincts. This beyond doubt they have done. This is the record of border warfare from Plymouth Rock and Jamestown to the Rocky mountain slopes. But in later times the whites have not reciprocated. Or to speak more properly the Government has not allowed the whites to protect themselves against the Indians and visit upon them a just retribution for their barbarisms. The effect of the policy pursued by the Government has been to interfere its authority between the races in such a manner as to give the Indians all the advantages and to make the white man suffer all the disadvantages of a contact of the races.

Now we contend that this is not just. We think that the favoritism if it should be shown to either race, should be shown to the white race instead of the Indian. But there is no necessity for favoritism towards either party. Equal and exact justice to all, is everything that is required on the part of the Government. This it certainly can dispense. The pioneer has rights—the Indian has rights. The pioneer, as a citizen of the United States, has a right to the protection of the Government. As a leader in the path of civilization he should have its fostering care and encouragement. The savage has those rights which a superior and civilized race are by the laws of Nature required to secure to an inferior and barbarous race. These rights can be guaranteed to each, without any real injustice to either. But this thing cannot be done without an Indian policy. It cannot be done by means of the odds and ends policy heretofore pursued by the Government. The line of duty for both should be clearly defined and strictly enforced. To the Government the citizen is amenable for misdeeds. Offences against law and properly prescribed regulations can in all cases be punished by the tribunals established for the preservation of law and order. Another remedy has to be applied to the Indians when guilty of misconduct. We mean the wild

Indians with whom we have now principally to deal. When they become unruly they are not merely law breakers in the common acceptance of the term. They become hostile to the Government. They, with arms, wage war upon us. They do not acknowledge our laws as binding upon them as people when they become hostile. They do not offend as individuals. Offensive and defensive they act in their capacity of tribes. It is in consequence of this that an Indian policy, a military Indian policy, is so much wanted.

When Indians by their misconduct bring about a war, or when a war is inaugurated by mutual misunderstandings between whites and Indians, the mood of punishment that should be meted out to the Indians in these cases should be fixed and determined, and to the letter filled, let the cost be what it may. They should be subjugated and reduced to the occupation of such limits as the Government may prescribe for them—this to be the inexorable law—this to be the Indian policy. The policy to be established by the Government and enforced by the Government, the Indian having nothing more to say or do in the matter than to submit and obey.

If our legislators and executive officers would look the question fairly in the face and determine to do everything that should be done in the premises, without regard to that species of Indian philanthropy which is learned in school books and works of fiction, we would soon have a manly, firm, and effective policy for the management of the Indians that would in a few years put the matter forever at rest and leave every section of the continent that is within the jurisdiction of the United States open to the hand of industry and all the developments which are the hand maids of civilization. O that we had such an Indian policy as this!

Personal.

Hon. Francisco Peres and his brother, have been in the city during the week. They visit here for the purpose of making arrangements for the organization of an Indian campaign. Col. Peres looks well and does not seem to have suffered much from the effects of the result of the recent election.

Col. Collins returned from Fort Union on Sunday. Dr. O. M. Bryan arrived in the city on Wednesday, after an absence of about four months in the States. The Doctor expects to be mustered out of the service in a short time.

Maj. W. H. Lewis also arrived from the States on Wednesday. We understand that the Major will return to join his regiment as soon as he settles his official business here.

Dr. Bradford and lady came out with Dr. Bryan and Maj. Lewis as did Mrs. Brooks.

H. B. Denman Esq. arrived on Sunday after quite a protracted visit to Fort Union.

Troops for New Mexico.—In the St. Louis Democrat of the 17th inst. we find the following item:

The Seventeenth U. S. Infantry is ordered from Fort Proble, Me., to New Mexico. This shows that there has been something done by the War Department to supply the deficiency in troops that will be occasioned by the withdrawal of the California volunteers and the mustering out of one regiment of our New Mexican Volunteers. But the regiment thus ordered here will not be able to reach New Mexico in order to be of service this winter.

LEAVENWORTH ADVERTISEMENTS.—The reader will see in our new advertisements of to-day several from the merchants of Leavenworth city, Kansas.

Messrs. Wilson, Bruce & Co., advertise their stock of Hardware &c., which has been selected with a view to the accommodation of the New Mexican trade, and which they promise to sell very cheap.

Messrs. Eddy & Arnold, offer their stock of Drugs, Oils, Paints, Window Glass &c. for the consideration of our merchants and dealers.

Mr. James P. Applegate tells where you can purchase all kinds of stoves, tin plate, wire, zinc and tin and sheet iron ware.

AUCTION SALE.—By advertisement published to-day, Mr. C. E. Weche gives notice that he will on the 24th inst. begin to sell at auction his large stock of Merchandise in Doña Ana, and continue the sale until the stock is closed out. Bargains will be had at that sale.

Hon. John S. Watts advises his friends and clients, by the card which appears to-day, that he will hereafter be present at the spring and fall terms of Court in all the counties of New Mexico and El Paso County, Texas.

The Judge is well known as a practitioner by the people of the Territory and needs no commendation from us.

INDIAN GOODS.—Don Felipe Delgado, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, received the annual supply of goods for distribution among the friendly Indians of this Superintendency, on Thursday.

Read the advertisement which is published to-day of Messrs. F. & J. Haring of Albuquerque. A bargain is offered in machinery.

Information was received here last night of the evacuation of Chihuahua by the French. President Juarez will return to that city in a few days.

Guardian and Ward.

A flagrant abuse of the laws of New Mexico has existed for some time in portions of New Mexico upon the subject of Guardian and Ward. It has been quite too common when the children of poor, dead or abandoned parents have been raised by friends, relatives and strangers until they were no expense, and could be made good and useful servants without wages, for the Probate Courts, under pretense of looking after their morals, to take them away from those who had reared and maintained them, and put them as servants in the houses of their friends and relatives, without wages, under the philanthropic title of Guardian and Ward.

This meant that the Guardian was to give scant food and scantier clothing to his Ward and compel the services of his Ward to be rendered to him without wages. A test case of Maria Ramona Salis, Ward, as Augustin Duran, Guardian, was brought before Chief Justice Benedict, on writ of Habeas Corpus, on Tuesday of this week, by her attorney, Judge J. S. Watts, and upon the hearing of the case the Chief Justice very correctly and properly decided:

1st. That the relation of Guardian and Ward was instituted for the better care and protection of the Ward; and not as a source of gain and profit for the Guardian.

2nd. That the appointment of Guardian conferred on him no right to restrain the Ward of his liberty, nor exact the services of the Ward for his benefit without compensation.

3rd. That in all cases where such service was or had been so exacted by the Guardian, without compensation, a right of action existed against the Guardian for the recovery of such sum as the services of the Ward were reasonably worth.

The importance of this decision in correcting a flagrant outrage upon the rights of minors has induced us to present to the public this brief statement of the points decided by the Chief Justice in this important case, involving the liberty and right to wages of friendless, poor and orphan minors.

Indian Council at the Mouth of the Little Arkansas.

IN CAMP AT INDIAN COUNCIL, Mouth of the Little Arkansas, Kansas, October 18, 1865.

CAPTAIN:—For the information of the General Commanding I have the honor to report the completion of my special duty, as Commissioner of the U. S. to treat with the various hostile Indian tribes south of the Arkansas River as follows:

On the 15th ult. I left Fort Riley and proceeded alway via Council Grove to Cottonwood, at which place I agreed to await the arrival of Gen'l Sanborn; on the 23rd Col. Bent joined me; the General's escort under command of Maj. Wyakoph arrived on the same evening. Mr. Murphy Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Kansas having telegraphed to the General to await his arrival at Ft. Riley until the 27th ult., which he did; at that time Mr. Murphy not having arrived, the General started for Cottonwood; arrived there on the 29th accompanied by General Harney, U. S. A., who was appointed Commissioner in place of Col. Parker.

In consequence of a severe storm on the 30th ult. we did not resume our march until the 1st inst., and on the 3rd arriving within three miles of the mouth of the Little Arkansas, we went into encampment. Gen'l Sanborn decided it was impossible for the wagons transporting the Indian supplies to proceed South of the Arkansas to Bluff Creek, the originally proposed place for the Council.

On the afternoon of the day of our arrival, myself in company with Gen'l Sanborn and Col. Bent went down to the mouth of the Arkansas and saw Poor Bear, Chief of the Apaches who came to camp on the 4th; he was perfectly friendly although the small number of warriors under his control rendered him of little importance; he was issued rations for himself and people.

Early on the 5th Kicking Bird a Kiowa Chief came in and explained that his people were afraid of foul play on the part of the soldiers, and that all Government stock in their possession would be taken from them; having his apprehensions removed on these points, he promised to bring in his people without delay, and was issued rations for that purpose.

On the 6th all the Commissioners having arrived, viz, Gen'l Sanborn, U. S. V., Gen'l Harney, U. S. A., Mr. Murphy, Mr. Bent, Col. Leavenworth, Judge Steele and myself, we formally organized our Council by electing Gen'l Sanborn, President, and decided upon the terms to be offered the respective tribes.

On the 7th Satank one of the principal Kiowa Chiefs came to camp and being furnished rations immediately returned to bring in his people to treat for peace.

On the 10th the Chiefs of the Cheyennes and Arapaches came in, and on the 11th we commenced treating with them, concluding a successful treaty the terms of which having to be ratified, by the Congress of the United States, I deem it improper to include in this report; the treaty was signed by the following Chiefs &c.

Mo-ke-ta-ve-to, or Black Kettle, Head Chief.

Oh-to-ab-no-80-to-whoer, or Seven Bulls, Chief.

Hark-kak-oh-me, or Little Roba, Chief.

Mo-ke-ta-vo-va-oh, or Black White man.

Mua-a-men-ok, or Eagle Head, Head man.

Oh-to-ab-nis-to, or Bull that bears, Head man.

On the part of the Cheyennes.

Oh-has-to, or Little Raven, Head Chief.

Oh-hah-mah-hah, or Storm, Chief.

Pah-my-pah-tap, or Big-mouth, Chief.

Ah-ora-kah-tan-nah, or Spotted Wolf, Chief.

Ah-nah-wat-tan, or Black-man, Head man.

Nah-a-nah-cha, or Chief in everything, Head man.

Chi-a-mik, or Havrasack, Head man.

On the part of the Arapaches.

This treaty was concluded on the 14th inst., and from the general conduct of the Indians, parties thereto, I am convinced it is made in good faith and will be honestly observed and its provisions strictly maintained.

On the 16th we commenced treating with the Comanches, Kiowas and Apaches, concluding a treaty with them on the 18th inst. the ratification of which, however, is

made contingent on the immediate delivery into our hands of all white prisoners in their possession.

I am, Captain, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant. C. CARSON, Col. 1st N. M. Cav'y. Capt. B. C. CUTLER, Asst. Adjt. General, Santa Fe, N. M.

Lieut. L. F. Samburn's Report.

Fort Craig, New Mexico, October 27th 1865.

Lieut. Geo. H. Ferriss, Adjt. 1st Inf., N. M. Vols. Post Adjutant.

Sir:—I have the honor to report for the information of the Colonel Commanding Fort Craig, that pursuant to Special Order No. 226, I left this post with Lieut. Billings and (51) fifty-one enlisted men of my Company "H," 1st Cav. Cal. Vols. with ten days rations, in pursuit of a party of Indians who had run off a herd of mules from the vicinity of Paraje, belonging to Nestor Aramijo; after reaching Paraje I was informed by the employees of Aramijo that they (the employees) had followed the trail of the Indians far enough to know that the Indians had taken the stock to the White Mountains, nearly due East from this point. I was informed by Lieut. Billings, who knows that part of the country well, that I should have to travel nearly fifty miles before reaching any water, which caused me to make a halt of an hour to water and feed my stock. I then started on the trail; after travelling about ten miles nearly East the trail began to circle to the south; followed the trail until dark and encamped.

Started at daylight the morning of the 17th and followed the trail across the Fra Christoval Mountains and the Rio Grande; the trail then turned to the right and in the direction of the Mountains laying East of Fort Craig. The Guide here informed me that he knew where they had gone and that he could strike their trail where he thought proper. I then started in a south-east direction striking the Cañada about twenty miles below the hot springs; at this point I found that there was no use in taking several of my horses any further as they were entirely worn out. Left ten of my men in charge of Lieut. Billings, who was very ill and not able to proceed any further, took the balance of my men and horses and pushed on as fast as possible over a very rough and difficult country; at this point found the trail, and the Guide told me that he was very certain that we would find the Indians' encampment this side of the Gilita, kept my command together until about 9 a. m. the sixth day out, I was then in a very deep and dark Cañon about twenty-five miles from the Gilita, where I expected to find the Indians. I found they had made no halt at this point in fact they made no halt on the route but travelled day and night picking the fruit of the Datil "as they rode" to sustain themselves; they did not dismount except to change their animals. The Guide was very anxious that we should find them on the Gilita. I took every horse that I had that I could push into a trot and started for the River, leaving the balance of the command to come on as they felt could; reached the river before sundown; found that the Indians had made no halt at this point, also the discouraging fact that they were two days in advance of me. The Guide then informed me that the next place that they would be likely to make a halt was seventy-five miles from the River. My horses were at this time worn out and I had but four days rations to get back to the Fort with, but to make sure that they had not made a halt in that range of mountains I took the Guide and five men and followed the trail about ten miles further and found that they had crossed the plains heading for the San Francisco Mountains.

The morning of the seventh day out I turned back taking a much nearer and better route; arrived at Fort Craig the evening of the 26th having been absent from the post eleven days.

I have the honor to remain, Very respectfully,

Your obt' Servant, L. F. SAMBURN, 1st Lieut. 1st Cav. Cal. Vols. and Capt. Aw'g Master.

WILLIAMS ADVERTISING AND PATENT AGENCY, 91 Chestnut Street, St. Louis.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

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55 & 57 North Second Street, ST. LOUIS,

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Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in

Wooden & Willow Ware,

BROOMS,

Shoe, Scrub, Horse, Dusting and Whitewash

BRUSHES,

CORDAGE,

From 1/4 inch to 2 inches diameter,

TWINES,

Cotton, Jute, Flax, wrapping, sail, packing and every other variety.

PAPER,

Wrapping, Tea, Hot, &c.

PAPER BAGS,

Every size and description.

MATCHES,

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BROOM-MAKERS STOCK,

SIEVES,

KEROSENE WICKS,

WICKING,

BATTING, &c.

We would call particular attention to the quality of our

WELL BUCKETS & KEGS,

of these we are the largest Manufacturers in the United States.

We will be glad to see all who may favor us with a call, and when persons desire to purchase cannot visit either Chicago or St. Louis, or both, we will cheerfully furnish them with catalogue and price list.

Our business is strictly cash, hence all orders from those with whom we are unacquainted must be accompanied with a draft for the probable amount of the order or satisfactory city references. In all cases remittance must be promptly made on receipt of invoice.

All orders filled at lowest cash price unless shipped without reference to previous quotations. Goods at owner's risk after being shipped.

N. B.—All purchasers will find it to their pecuniary interest to mail and examine our stocks before making their purchases.

CUPPLES & MARSTON, St. Louis and Chicago. No. 18 41.

SISTERS' HOSPITAL.

A small body of Sisters of Charity having arrived in this city design opening a Hospital for the sick and infirm.

The institution will be located in the former residence of the Right Rev. Bishop Lamy.

The house is exceedingly commodious with garden and grounds of very great beauty.

The number of poor persons they will be able to take care of depends upon the liberality and benevolence of the people of this city and Territory.

Attached to the establishment will be several excellent rooms for the reception of sick boarders. They will receive the constant attention of trained and experienced nurses with every comfort and convenience possible in this country.

The rate of board will be reasonable.

For particulars apply to Sister SERVANT MARY VISCONTI. Santa Fe, Oct. 1865. No. 19 41.

Advertisements.

For the Gazette.

EN SANTA FE, NUEVO MEXICO

SANTIAGO L. COLLINS, REDACTOR Y PUBLICADOR.

Retiramiento de la Tropa.

Si habría podido un sentimiento en que nuestro pueblo puede coarctar, habríamos pensado que habría hallado en hacer un esfuerzo para retener entre nosotros una fuerza militar suficiente para protegernos contra los salvajes; y aun todavía creemos que prevalece este sentimiento entre el pueblo, y que el caso de que estemos de referir es una excepción de lo general.

La semana ante pasada fué recibido en los cuarteles generales del distrito una orden que requirió que retirasen un regimiento de los voluntarios nuevomejicanos y que mandasen los de California á aquel estado para que sean retirados allí. En vista del número pequeño de tropas que quedaría en el servicio aquí, ejecutada esta orden, la carta siguiente dirigida al secretario de la Guerra fué firmada por varios de nuestros ciudadanos y por todos los oficiales á quienes fué presentada menos el juez Benedict quien se opuso:

Al Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretario de la Guerra: Señor: Los indios Apaches de los Rios Mimbres y Gila están en guerra con este Territorio; tenemos ochos mil indios Navajos para guardar, y ocho postas fronterizas para gobernar; el abastecimiento de la fuerza actual en Nuevo Méjico dejaría expuestas á gran peligro las vidas y bienes de los ciudadanos. Lo efectivo de la fuerza actual aquí es 2,408 hombres, no más. Por lo tanto le pedimos encarecidamente que V. suspenda, por lo presente, la orden del Mayor General John Pope, que reduce á la fuerza militar en Nuevo Méjico.

Ha mandado el general Pope que sean quitados de esta fuerza 1516 hombres, que dejará no más que 942 soldados para guardar esas de 8,000 indios ahora prisioneros y proteger todo el Territorio. Hay otra orden en Nuevo Méjico á mas de Benedict que habría negado firmar esta petición dirigida al secretario de la guerra? Creemos que no. Pero en caso que hay un tal, él no llevaría su hostilidad á la materia hasta mal representarla en un periódico público como lo hizo Benedict en el Nuevo Mejiicano correspondiente á la semana pasada. Anárquico, lector, que le pidieron que la firmase, la leyó y se acusó, y entonces publicó en el Nuevo Mejiicano de la semana pasada lo siguiente tocante la petición:

Ordenes fueron recibidas en los cuarteles generales á la llegada del último correo dirigiendo que todas las tropas de California sean mandadas á aquel estado para que sean retirados allí del servicio. Hemos sabido que una petición fué inmediatamente puesta en circulación para conseguir suscripciones, pidiendo al Mayor General Pope, comandante de este Departamento, que anule la orden y dejen quedar en el Territorio la tropa. Entre otras cosas, contenía la petición la declaración de que estamos amenazados de una guerra con los Navajos y Apaches, y que las tropas de California están necesarias para la protección del país.

¿Pueda ser hecha una mal representación mas vil y para alcanzar un fin tan detestable? En primer lugar el pueblo está informado que la orden solamente requirió "que todas las tropas de California sean mandadas á aquel Estado para que sean retirados allí del servicio." No hace caso del hecho de que la misma orden requirió que sea retirado del servicio un regimiento de los voluntarios nuevomejicanos. Aquella parte de la orden fué puesta en el oído por el Nuevo Mejiicano no obstante otra cosa de conversación pública en la Plaza. Poseaba Benedict que cuando la orden en el Nuevo Mejiicano, su gran lumbera, sería sin duda oscurcida á todo el género humano.

Y decía además "que la petición contenía entre otras cosas, la declaración de que estamos amenazados de una guerra con los Navajos y Apaches, y que las tropas de California están necesarias para la protección del país." Véase la petición lector, como la damos arriba, y la examina para ver si puede hallar en ella cualquier cosa que parezca á esto. No se puede hallar ni una palabra semejante en ella. Dice dicha petición que los Apaches están de guerra con este Territorio y que debemos guardar á los Navajos. ¿Porqué esta perversión de términos por parte de Benedict? ¿Dónde está aquella parte de dicha petición que dice que las tropas de California están necesarias para la protección del país? No se puede hallar.

La verdad es, según nuestro sentido, que Benedict está tan lleno de bilis y malignidad que le es imposible hacer buen acto. Ahora él piensa que vale mas que el Territorio iría á la perdición que ayudar en guardarlo de mal. Piensa que puede secundar su malicia con la máscara de hipocresía, y engañar al pueblo por representaciones falsas de los motivos que

le rigen en tentar sus designios maliciosos. Para quitar los voluntarios de California, quienes han prestado buenos servicios en este Departamento durante los tres años últimos pasados, quiera ver alegremente retirado á un regimiento de nuestros voluntarios nuevomejicanos y todo el país expuesto á los ultrajes de los Apaches. Esto sería hecho para satisfacer una enemistad personal que puede abrigar contra uno de los voluntarios de California.

El carácter que este hombre pinta por sí mismo en este asunto, es tan vil que no se puede concebir que es el verdadero carácter de él que ocupa el empleo de Jefe Superior del Territorio de Nuevo Méjico en virtud de la comisión del Presidente de los Estados Unidos. Pero desgraciadamente es verdadero. El mismo lo hace. Él pinta las facciones malévolas, deshonestas é hipócritas tan claro que ninguna persona puede menos que reconocer su fidelidad cuando están comparadas con las que él manifiesta en los hechos de su vida. El retrato es de él; él lo ha hecho y no se ha equivocado en la obra. Miralo, pueblo de Nuevo Méjico, y baja la cabeza de vergüenza de que él ocupa el empleo mas digno de todos los del Territorio.

Programa de oficiales Territoriales. Hemos sabido que antes que el coronel Chavez se fué para los Estados sus amigos partidarios acordaron en el siguiente programa de oficiales territoriales de ser nombrados bajo sus auspicios como Delegados:

Para Gobernador, Tomas Cabeza de Bata. Para Secretario, Miguel E. Pino. Para Asesor, señor Andrews. Para Establecer, M. L. Byars. Se dice que su Excelencia, Gobernador Connelly, no quedará reconcomimiento á su empleo después de la espiración de su presente término, y que el partido que apoya al señor Chavez cree que el señor Pino le vale mas que el que ahora ocupa el destino de Secretario, á quien la resuelta dejas afuera en el frío. No hemos sabido que ha de hacer con respecto del Intendente de negocios indios ni del Agente General, ni del Colector de las rentas internas. El programa arriba citado es uno que no debe ser aprobado aquí por el pueblo, tampoco debe recibir la consideración del Presidente que hace los nombramientos.

Los Fenianos. De un interesante artículo que publica el Journal de Liverpool extractamos los siguientes datos: Los Fenianos están á la orden del día. Menosprecian la atención de los periódicos de Londres y son por ahora los predilectos de los periódicos. Los correspondientes irlandeses los envuelven en las sombras del misterio; quien los llama tontos, quien locos; y muchos creen que su locura no deja de ser metódica. Algunos dudan de su existencia, otros creen en ellos y se esfuerzan por convencer á los incredulos. Según nosotros estamos informados, la sociedad de los Fenianos es una institución puramente irlandesa americana, y cuenta ochos años de existencia. Sus fundadores fueran dos de los desterrados irlandeses de 1845, el coronel John O'Mahony, y Michael Doheny, uno de los miembros mas peligrosos y de mas talento de la sociedad Joven Irlanda, y estadista admirado de John Mitchell. En union con ellos estaba el general Corcoran, del ejército de los Estados Unidos. O'Mahony nada tuvo que hacer con la Joven Irlanda, hasta el año 1845, y cuando él fué á la guerra, O'Mahony como era, tuvo sin embargo, bastante influencia para reunir unos mil quinientos campesinos, con los que navegó en las colonias de Tipperary, y sostuvo su posición tres semanas, hasta que, completamente rodeado por las tropas, y viendo que toda resistencia era inútil, dispersó su gente tranquilamente, y con algunos amigos, entre ellos un joven llamado Savage,uyó para Francia, donde se dice formaron los planes para la futura organización revolucionaria. Después de pasar algunos años en Francia, O'Mahony emigró á los Estados Unidos donde, en union de Corcoran y Doheny, fundó la hermandad de los Fenianos. Esta era al principio una asociación semi secreta; sus reuniones eran secretas, y aunque los principales gefes eran conocidos como tales publicamente, siempre se reservaban las operaciones de la hermandad. En un principio sus miembros no pasaban de unos veinte; pero cuando la idea tan rápidamente entre la población irlandesa de los Estados Unidos, que en muy pocos años se contaban por miles los afiliados, figurando entre ellos muchos irlandeses de alta posición é influentes. Sabido es que reconocidos son los irlandeses; aborrecen á los ingleses en Irlanda y no han aprendido á queerretos en el extranjero. A este aborrecimiento á todo lo que es inglés debe la organización feniana el vuelo que ha tomado bajo la dirección del coronel O'Mahony. Por mas de cinco años la sociedad conservó su carácter semi secreto, extendiendo rápidamente sus ramificaciones por todos los Estados de la Union americana y por el Canadá y las provincias inglesas. Un sistema regular de comunicación fué establecido entre todos los brazos y la cabeza central.—O'Mahony, á quien se confirió la dirección y el mando absoluto de la vasta fraternidad.

Al principio no faltó quien atacasé á los fenianos; una parte del clero católico se declaró contra ellos, mientras que otros defendían su causa con entusiasmo; pero sabido es que en los Estados Unidos el clero de cualquiera denominación que sea, ejerce poca ó ninguna influencia política en sus congregaciones. La organización Feniana adoptó un nuevo sistema tres años ha. Un gran convenio nacional en que estaban representadas todas las secciones de la hermandad se reunió en Chicago. Los delegados eran unos docientos; reformaron la constitución de la sociedad y declararon abieratamente su objeto y los medios con que contaban para llevarlo á cabo. Con esto desapareció el motivo que tenia el clero

para oponerse, y la hermandad se convirtió desde entonces en una organización pública. Se confió poder á los miembros para elegir sus jefes; la organización fué dividida en Estados, teniendo cada uno de estos su centro principal, que se llama Centro del Estado, y se adoptaron medidas para asegurar el logro del objeto á que se aspiraba. Desde aquella época el fenianismo se ha extendido con mas rapidez que antes, y no creemos que haya exageración en decir que hoy día sus afiliados ascienden, por lo menos, á trescientos mil. Cada uno paga un peso de cuota á su ingreso, y en muchos casos se suscriben por igual suma semanal para las fondos de la sociedad. Muchas precauciones se toman para que los miembros no puedan divulgar los principales secretos de la sociedad, y esa especie de gobierno republicano en miniatura se sostiene con buen éxito en todos los departamentos.

En el mes de enero del corriente año tuvieron los fenianos otra gran convención en Cincinnati, á la que asistieron unos trescientos delegados de los Estados Unidos, que representaban docientos cincuenta mil miembros, y varios delegados de Irlanda y de las provincias inglesas. Los periódicos americanos dicen que en la reunión se observaron todas las fórmulas de cortesía de una asamblea nacional representativa; pero poco se ha sabido sobre lo que allí pasó. La Convención resolvió que cada uno de los afiliados contribuyese con cinco pesos para la formación de cierto fondo, y según estamos informados, muy pronto quedó cumplida esta resolución. Al disolverse, declaró "que la próxima convención debía celebrarse en tierra de Irlanda." Hacia la época de esta última convención se estableció una sociedad de Fenianos, que prometo rivalizar con la fraternidad masculina.

Hasta aquí la historia de los Fenianos; examinemos ahora su objeto y los medios con que cuentan para su realización. Los fenianos son declaradamente revolucionarios, pero no de aquella clase de irlandeses que creen posible derrocar al gobierno británico con voces y piques. Sus jefes no son menos entusiastas, sino hombres que han adoptado la revolución como única profesión. O'Mahony, el jefe central, es considerado hasta por la parte del clero mas opuesto al movimiento, como un hombre de alta inteligencia, de lucidez de sentimientos nobles y muy resuelto; los irlandeses de los Estados Unidos lo miran como su futuro libertador. La organización que este hombre dirige, proclama como principal axioma que para efectuar una revolución en Irlanda es de absoluta necesidad organizar antes las masas militares; que un ejército disciplinado, mandado por oficiales experimentados, es el eje que no, y que, en fin, para destruir el demonio inglés en Irlanda, debe haber una lucha desesperada. La pólvora, la metralla, los rifles y cañones, constituyen la letanía feniana. Por consiguiente en todas las reuniones de la hermandad se hace entender á los afiliados la necesidad de enviar estos artículos al elemento revolucionario de Irlanda. Se hacen suscripciones de dinero y material de guerra, y es tan grande el ardor manifestado en esto parte del programa feniano, que la sola sociedad de hermanas, á los dos meses de su fundación entregó á la tesorería feniana mas de 200,000 libras esterlinas para la compra de armas; y no se concretan á esto solo sus aspiraciones, sino que sueñan con corsarios tambien. Reconocen la superioridad de Inglaterra en los mares y creen necesario basar su su elemento, y hasta aspiran á tener sus buques blindados. No hace mucho tiempo que el centro principal expresó la casi seguridad de que el Presidente Johnson daría á los irlandeses las mismas facilidades para obtener material de guerra que los confederados hallaron en Inglaterra cuando que Irlanda sería reconocida como beligerante por el gobierno americano. En la actualidad hay muchos individuos de alta posición aliados en la hermandad. Los centros de Estados son generalmente ricos comerciantes irlandeses, y hoy se cuentan tambien entre los fenianos muchos sacerdotes católicos. Casi todos los oficiales y soldados irlandeses, con pocas excepciones, son miembros de la hermandad, y no es un secreto que muchos senadores de los Estados Unidos y empleados del gobierno son sus amigos declarados. No hay duda de que la hermandad feniana se ha desarrollado de una manera alarmante en los Estados Unidos; pero resta saber si ha tenido tan buen éxito en Irlanda. No hay que decir que la hermandad no existe en Irlanda; sin embargo, no se sabe que los fenianos cifran en gran parte sus esperanzas en alguna organización secreta que exista allá y de la cual se auxilias la sociedad americana. Los jefes americanos confiesan que los revolucionarios irlandeses han hecho la parte de su obra, y solo esperan los necesarios auxilios de sus amigos de los Estados Unidos. Que la organización irlandesa ha tomado mucho vuelo, cosa es que demuestran bien á las claras los pormenores que diariamente nos comunican los periódicos, y en prueba de lo bien organizada que esta la sociedad nos bastará decir que aunque en los últimos cuatro años han sido reducidos á prisión varias personas acusadas de tener parte en los planes revolucionarios, sin ningún caso ha podido el gobierno obtener pruebas de la culpabilidad de los acusados. Los manejos de la sociedad irlandesa son tan impenetrables como las operaciones de los jefes, que por medio de sus asociaciones secretas libertaron á su patria del yugo del Sultán. Los fenianos reciben constantemente noticias de lo que adelantan sus amigos en Irlanda. Ellos llaman la organización irlandesa la I. B. U., y el gefe invisible de esta es la cabeza reconocida de todo el movimiento. Por órdenes de este "gran desconocido" se dispuso en la última convención que cada afiliado contribuyese por \$5, según antes dijimos nada sabe quien es, ni donde está aquel, pero todos creen en su existencia. En lo que contiene á los revolucionarios irlandeses, no puede decirse que "el saber poco es peligroso," pues la ignorancia en que se hallan ellos mismos parece ser su gran salvaguardia; á ella se debe que la organización actual sea impenetrable. Fácil es ver el lado ridículo de todos estos detalles de la conspiración irlandesa; á pesar de todo, es un hecho grave que existe aquella, y nadie puede decir lo que llegará á ser ni cómo terminará.

En San Francisco de California hubo el domingo un fuerte terremoto que derribó muchas casas. Tan grandes eran las oscilaciones que una campana dejó marcarse en ambos lados de una torre; la tierra se abrió en varias partes. Por fortuna no hubo muertos ni mas que varios contusos.

Francia. El Monitor, aludiendo á los rumores de la pronta evacuación de Roma, dice que no debe existir duda alguna respecto á las intenciones del gobierno francés, y que tan pronto como la Francia considere llegado el momento oportuno, adoptará de acuerdo con el gobierno pontificio, las medidas necesarias para el principio de la evacuación de Roma, á fin de que la retirada de las tropas francesas se verifique dentro de un plazo dado. Se dice que la emperatriz Eugenia ha publicado un pequeño folleto sobre Méjico para que circule entre sus amigos, y titulado "Méjico bajo un punto de vista providencial."

El clero protestante de Sangamon, Illinois, reunido en Decatur ha declarado que la intervención de las autoridades civiles militares en la predicación del Evangelio es una usurpación de las prerrogativas de la iglesia, una absorción práctica de esta por el Estado, y que la reunión simpatizaba con los clérigos del Misuri que están sufriendo persecuciones por haber predicho la palabra de Dios sin permiso de César. El Republicano de San Luis dice que el sistema adoptado de los permisos no ataca una guerra de religion, mucho mas terrible que la pasada.

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James P. Applegate, NEGOCIANTE DE Botas de Cuero y para calzar Cuartos. FABRICANTE DE Efectos de hojs de Lata y trastes de fierro, No. 20 Calle Delaware, LEAVENWORTH, KAN., No. 21-17

Vino del País. 25 Barriles de Vino del País de venta en la Tienda de J. M. María Chavez. Termino al Contado. No. 21-21

Anuncios.

Camino de Carros de la Sierra de Raton y la ciudad de Trinidad. Por un acto de la Asamblea Legislativa del Territorio de Colorado, pasado en última sesión, se le ha autorizado el camino arriba mencionado, y ha hecho en su honor, para hacer un buen camino, y tiene que en informar al público en general, que en cualquier caso de camino no encontrará dificultad alguna, porque se ha bien orden por las autoridades de buena gana y cuando lo establece uno de los mejores caminos en el país. La comisión por camino de Colorado ha establecido los siguientes precios de portaje, á saber:

Por un carro ó cargante tirado de dos caballos ó mulas ó por una mula, renta de burro, \$1.00. Por un carro ó cargante tirado de cuatro ó seis caballos ó mulas ó de tres yuntas de burros, 1.50. Por un carro tirado por ocho ó mas caballos ó mulas ó cuatro ó mas yuntas de burros, 2.00. Por cada persona á caballo, 20. Por cada persona, cada una, 10. Por oxen ó cerdos cada uno, 10. En preparao tambien para pastar ganado en su rancho en términos cómodos siendo que tiene el mejor rancho por ganado que se halla en el de Colorado en Nuevo Méjico, y asegura que dará satisfacción á la de vacas que para aquí. Siempre se halla en el taberna licor de la mejor calidad. REFERENCIAS. Hon. JOHN E. WATTS. Hon. JOSE HORTON. R. L. WOODSON. Rancho de Winton, Sierra de Raton, Territorio de Colorado, Agosto 1 de 1865. No. 9-2m.

Panaderia Nueva, Al lado meridional de la Plaza SANTA FE, N. M. Pan fresco, Pasteles, Quisques etc., todas las dias. También Frutas, Nueces, Dulces Condidas, etc. No. 1-11. GEO. HUCKLE, Proprietario.

Nuevo Mercado de Carne, SANTA FE, N. M. El abajo firmado ha abierto en esta ciudad un Nuevo Mercado de Carne, en la calle principal, á la primera puerta al este del viejo Fuerte de Santa Fe. Siempre tiene en su casa un buen surtido de carne de la mejor calidad que se pueda conseguir en el Territorio. Sus patrocinatorios recibirán su atención á todas horas razonables. M. GOLDBAUM. No. 25-11

HOTEL DE SANTA FE. CERCA DE LA ESQUINA SUDORIENTE DE LA PLAZA, CARLOS ECKART, Proprietario. La invención de este Hotel será seguida con las mejores comodidades que se puede tener, y la cocina con la mejor clase de cocinas. La mayor atención será dada á la conveniencia de los huéspedes, particularmente á la de vacas que para aquí. (La panaderia de Santa Fe pertenece á esta Plaza Pan fresco, pasteles, quisques, etc., todas las dias. No. 1-11. CARLOS ECKART.

JOAB Houghton PROCURADOR Y CONSEJERO DE LA LET, OFICINA EN SANTA FE, (Anteriormente la Oficina de Smith y Houghton.) TODOS negocios confidenciales á la mejor tarifa. Sección. Sus relaciones en la Ciudad de Washington, le facilitará efectivamente y prontamente á proporcionar relaciones en el Congreso, los Departamentos y la Corte de Justicia. Santa Fe marzo 25 de 1865 —17

STETTAUER Y HERMANO, COMERCIANTES EN EFECTOS Y ROPA, GÉNEROS Y DE MODA, Botas, Zapatos, Sombreros y Cachuchas. NO. 17 CALLE DELAW. NO. 11. Lado del Sur entre la Principal y Segunda, CIUDAD DE LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

C. R. MOREHEAD Y CIA. Comisionistas y Comerciantes DE VIVERES POR MAYOR, Muelle (Lever) Nos. 35 y 36, LEAVENWORTH KANSAS. REFERENCIAS, J. P. HERRA Y CA., SANTA FE

SPIEGELBERG Y HERMANOS. SANTA FE, N. M. Importadores y Negociantes en venta por mayor y menor de Mercancias. Tienen en mano constantemente un gran surtido de Efectos, Genuina de moda, Botas, Sombreros, Botas y Zapatos, Abarrotes, Licoros, Quinquillería, Leas de China, etc., etc. No. 45-17

G. S. ROTHSCHILD Y Ca. IMPORTADORES Y TRAFICANTES EN EFECTOS DE LUJO, ETC. ETC. No. 71 Calle de Delaware, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS. LISTA DE EFECTOS EN VENTA. EFECTOS DE MODA Y DE PAJA. EFECTOS BLANCOS. MEDIAS. GUANTES. ESCALFES DE TODAS CLASES. QUINQUILLERÍA DE VESTIDO. ENAGUAS. EFECTOS DE LUJO. CARRAJES DE VIVIR. SANTA FE, SANTA FE CALLE, etc., etc. No. 47-17.

Sergeant Whitney's Report.

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, October 24th 1865.

Capt. FRANCIS McCARR, 1st Cavalry N. M. Vols. Commanding.

Sir:—In compliance with Special Order No. 31 current series for 1865 dated Headquarters Albuquerque, N. M., Oct. 15, 1865, I have the honor to submit the following report.

Oct. 15. Left Albuquerque at 4 o'clock P. M. crossed the Rio Grande to Atrisco, proceeded about 5 miles west on Fort Wingate road and encamped.

Oct. 16. Kept the road; crossed the Rio Puerco; halted 2 hours to rest my animals, then moved on again; having gone about 4 miles one of the horses of the party gave out, and I was obliged to leave him; travelling 2 miles further the guide brought us to a spring, where there was plenty of water for men and horses. We then proceeded to Rita (a small town some 40 miles west of Albuquerque) and camped.

Oct. 17. Followed the road west passing the Pueblo of Laguna, and arrived at Cubero, and encamped. The town is 19 miles west of Rita. At this place the body of Rexas Meza was laid out for burial; she had died that morning from the effects of wounds received by the Indians. Mr. Stephens was also there recovering from the effects of wounds received by same Indians.

Oct. 18. Left Cubero, and travelled west to Manuel Lucero's Ranch 12 miles west of Cubero and encamped. On this march I met some Apaches and an interpreter provided with a pass signed by Brig. Gen'l Carleton, Commanding District of N. M.

Oct. 19. Travelled in a south-westerly direction to a mountain called the Caloleta; after going around the base of the mountain for 8 or 10 miles, we struck an old trail which we followed up into a ravine, which afforded us a tolerable easy ascent to the top, where we found a spring containing about 1 gallon of water. Retracing our steps to the foot of the mountain and travelling in a north-westerly direction, we struck the Ojo del Gallo 5 miles west of Cubero where we camped; distance travelled this day 45 miles.

Oct. 20. Travelled in an easterly direction; past the Caloleta on the south east, found no trail leading to it, and arrived at the Pueblo of Acoma. The Indians of that town informed me that all the Navajos had gone towards the Zaniti villages. Distance travelled 19 miles.

Oct. 21. Travelled in a north easterly direction to Cubero and encamped. Distance 15 miles; a Pueblo Indian living at the mouth of the cañon leading from Laguna to Cubero informed me of having found the body of an American murdered, lying under a cliff a few yards from the Ojo del Gallo about 5 miles from this place. Taking 2 men and the Indian as guide I proceeded that night to the spot; here I found the body of a man, whom I met on the 18th inst, leaving Cubero; he had been shot through the head, the ball entering under the left ear, and coming out on his right temple, the body had not been stripped; a pocket knife lay beside him, and a stick was still grasped in his hand; a dog lay near it howling most piteously, when we neared it. When I met this man 3 days before he was mounted on a bay pony; he had a double barreled shot gun fastened to the pommel of his saddle, and a large canteen slung beside him, and seemed altogether well equipped for a journey.

It is the opinion of most people in that section of country that descends from Fort Wingate and other desperadoes from different parts of the country are committing these outrages, and then hiding themselves in the mountains. Finding a deserter, and a citizen (Mexican) called Corrales were particularly mentioned as being in the habit of running off stock etc., and Corrales is said to have been in Cubero the night the men of Gen'l Carleton's escort lost their animals.

Oct. 22. Travelled to Rita, and there encamped; this day we passed the scene of murder; met 2 Mexicans who were returning from the burying of the body of the murdered American, as ordered by the Alcalde of Cubero; neither inquest nor enquiries were held of the deceased. Distance travelled this day 17 miles.

Oct. 23. Met Lieut. Tiermond 3d U. S. Arty. and party the Lieut. told me if my horses would stand it to proceed to Albuquerque, and they being well able to stand it, after a short halt at the Rio Puerco, we proceeded and arrived at Albuquerque about 3 o'clock P. M.

Time out 9 days; total distance travelled 202 miles; average per day 22 4/5 miles.

I am, Sir, Very respectfully, Your ob't Servant, WILLIAM WHITNEY, Serg't, Co. "A," 3d Arty. Comd'g Scout.

The Camel as a Beast of Burden.

Mr. Joseph W. Palmer once more urges upon the attention of travelers across our Western prairies, and of our Western stock raisers, the naturalization of the camel in America. A caravan of camels would make the journey across the plains probably in much less time than the mass of travelers with wagons. There are at present in the United States about seventy camels imported from Turkey, and part of which, in Texas, are reported to exceed both mules and oxen. The late Grand Duke of Tuscany imported about 250, which, though sadly neglected, did the work of 1,000 horses. The camel however, is a distinct animal, in whom the spirit of corps prevails so powerfully that he is not happy unless in a large company of fellow camels. In the East the camel is of great use as the carrier of heavy burdens, but is never and never displaced in Asia Minor and Egypt by railway communications, so that the value of the animal is likely to increase. In this country the Pacific Railroad will also eventually do away with the necessity of a land journey, so that, in any case, the use of camels here, even if they could be imported and naturalized extensively, would only be temporary. We doubt, moreover, whether our climate would suit them, as they are impatient of intense heat as of extreme cold, and thrive best in more temperate climates.

The recent list of brevet promotions in the regular army was published prematurely, a copy of a rough draft of the proposed order having been clandestinely obtained. Efforts are being made to secure detection of the party responsible for the abstraction.

An Old Indian Treaty and the Romance that Attaches to it.

[From the Pittsburgh Commercial, of the 10th.]

It appears that before 1836 a treaty was made between the State authorities of Pennsylvania and Complanter, the chief of a tribe of Indians inhabiting the present section of the State. By virtue of it, the aborigines were to be protected against all intrusions and encroachments from the whites upon certain reservations assigned to them. One of these consisted of a tract of land, about half a mile square, on Oil Creek, lying on both sides of its mouth, the necessary papers for which were made out and delivered to the chief, then residing with his tribe higher up the Allegheny. What motive induced him to make that selection is unknown, but of the fact itself the best evidence can be produced, the treaty conveying the title being now in Philadelphia.

Some time afterward, however, Complanter proceeded down the river to Pittsburgh, and, in so doing, came in contact with certain white speculators, who purchased his Oil Creek reservation for the sum of \$575, which was paid down and the deeds duly handed over. But on his arrival at Pittsburgh he found that \$200 of the purchase money consisted of counterfeit bills. The residue, like a true Indian, he spent and returned to his home on the Allegheny. On his way he stopped and demanded good money for the counterfeit, or a restoration of his title deed and the property. The purchaser alleged that it was out of his power to replace the money; but that, if Complanter refused to him the \$75 spent, the papers should be returned. The chief proceeded on his way, procured the small sum, came back and paid it down, receiving his papers as agreed upon. But it appears that the purchaser had, meanwhile, gone to Franklin, the county seat, and got the deeds recorded. The circumstance passed over and was forgotten. No person lived on the reservation, which consisted either of low, impassable swamps, or precipitous too steep to be cultivated. Its sole value appeared to arise from its becoming at some time a commercial front at the lower end of the valley. Complanter was at length gathered to his fathers, as was Gov. Wolf, with whom he negotiated the treaty. The paper itself, with several others, remained in the hands of his family, who took no interest in them, except as curiosities. From time to time, however, it appears that suspicious began to prevail among the new settlers in Oil City that all was not right with their titles. The matter was at length brought to a focus by Complanter's daughter mentioning to white friends that her father owned property somewhere on Oil Creek. The paper was hunted up; legal gentlemen were asked to take hold of the matter, which is soon to come before the Petit Courts for adjudication.

As represented by one who has seen the deed, that reservation comprises, at least, three-quarters of the built up portion of Oil City—including houses, yards, landings, refineries, wells, etc.—the whole worth more than a million of dollars. Of the fact of the deed being in Complanter's family there can be no dispute; the defendant will probably be made on other points. The right of possession, as between whites, would be decided by less than thirty years occupation; but as to transactions between white men and Indians, the rule does not apply.

As to what virtue there may be in the fact of registration, of which, it is represented, the old chief was ignorant, and consequently took no steps to undo, the future will decide.

Fishing for corpses.

It will be seen by the following extract from the London Daily News that Dickens sketched from life in the opening chapter of "Our Mutual Friend." The News says: "Men live by fishing for corpses. This ghastly trade is at least as profitable as regular labor and as it unites somewhat of the excitement of gambling with not a little of the savor of larceny, it is perhaps not wonderful that to a certain class of mind its attractions should be irresistible. First, there is the chance of reward, sometimes as much as one hundred pounds having been offered for the body of the deceased; secondly, there is the chance of valuables and money being in the dead person's pockets; and in the event of both these contingencies failing, there is still the six shillings paid by the coroner; and this, as was pertinently remarked to us, is a good day's work for the like of them. When watch or purse is found on a body, for which a reward has not been offered, they are, as a rule, quietly pocketed, and their late owner put back into the river, that he may be picked up either by the police or some brother professional. That the men following this loathsome calling are callous, hardened, and brutal, is a matter of course; that they should long for a crop of well-dressed, richly appointed suicides as eagerly as the sportsman hopes for a good bag is not wonderful; and that they are as unscrupulous in their dealings with the dead as they are persevering in their efforts to capture them may be taken as inevitable. The strange and repugnant calling once known and realized, the character of its professors may be easily conceived.

"Of course, the Thames police take prompt charge of all the bodies they see, but the range of their duties is wide, the number of boats and men told off to a prescribed number of miles of river comparatively small, and the result is a not unprofitable opening for the lighter-man, who, half thief, half body-snatcher, turns his attention and devotes his nights to looking up and down river for corpses. A short time back one of the best known of these fellows was seen about two a. m. pulling stealthily in shore, with what seemed in the dense mist and darkness to be a passenger or fellow-laborer sitting in the stern. Something in the south swung to and fro of the latter excited the suspicion of the police boat on duty, and, falling that the helpless drunkard had fallen into evil hands, and would be robbed and maltreated, the lighter-man was hailed and ordered to pull to. It was then seen that the man supposed to be drunk was dead. The gear ordinarily used for towing the subjects from where they are found to the nearest wharf in the same parish was out of order, and the lighter-man had in consequence calmly propped the corpse up with his back to the rudder, and in such an attitude that the faces of the living and the dead men all but touched each time the former boat

forward to his oar. 'Only a stiff an, master, I'm a taking up to Rotherhithe,' was sulkily given in reply to the questions put after which the speaker was permitted to pass on, to deposit his prey and claim his reward in due course.

Senator Doolittle's Recent Speech.

In the Milwaukee speech of Senator Doolittle he gives the views of President Johnson and General Grant and Sherman on the vexed question of negro suffrage being forced upon States by the action of the Executive or Congress. They all expressed themselves decidedly averse to any such interference on the part of the Government. The Senator said: "He (Gen. Grant) said to me in the conversation that a considerable portion of the trouble between the whites and the blacks that had already occurred was in consequence of this unwise attempt to force negro suffrage on these States. He said further, that if the Federal Government were to attempt to do it, and to enforce it, it would undoubtedly produce war between the two races there."

In relation to the views of President Johnson, Senator Doolittle stated: "In conversation with him not long since, he said to me, that, while he would desire that those States, in the formation of their Constitution, should do as they did in Louisiana—strike out all constitutional restriction upon colored suffrage and that the Legislature should be empowered to extend, from time to time, the rights of suffrage to certain superior classes of the colored people, such as those who had performed the military service, who had for a long time been heads of families, and supported them by their own industry, and who had demonstrated clearly their intellectual fitness to exercise the right of suffrage—while he would be glad to see that coming from the States themselves; as it was a right which the States alone should grant, he was decidedly of the opinion that if he, as President, in the present condition of the people there, in the present condition of old prejudices, almost hatred, existing between the two races, were to insist that suffrage should be granted to the mass of the colored people in those States as a condition precedent to their being recognized as States in the Union, it would produce actual war between the blacks and the whites."

Here it will be seen that the President would leave the suffrage question with the people of the States, where it belongs; being that that interferer on his part would produce actual war between the blacks and the whites." The annexed extract is clipped from the recent speech above alluded to: "My fellow-citizens, when I stand here pleading here—against this Indiana project,—for it is none other—this means project of insisting that the Government of the United States while endeavoring to establish peace in those States, should adopt a policy leading to a bloody war of races, by forcing negro suffrage upon the people of the South at this time, against the unanimous opinions of the white races—what most of the free States will not do, though their numbers are so small that they could have but little weight—a most fearful proposition under these circumstances. I do not rest upon my own knowledge. I am bound to regard the warnings of those great men—our greatest men—who have been and state what the effects of such a policy would be. And he must be a very brave man, never having been there, and knowing nothing about it, stands up and says, 'It is all delusion; there is nothing in it.' [Cheers.] It is moral cowardice, and only timid men say this.' [Cheers.] In view of such authority as I have given, he must be brave indeed who sees no danger in such policy. Brave—ah! brave is not the word, for 'Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.' Fellow-citizens, we read of civil war in Haiti. What is that war? It is a war of races more than anything else. It is a war between the blacks and mulattoes. This prejudice of races is a thing very deeply seated in human society and not a thing to be trifled with. But to return to the question under discussion. If we proceed and consummate the great victory which we have won, by the adoption of the Constitutional amendment, then slavery will not only be dead but buried beyond the hope of resurrection. [Cheers.]

The Future of Mexico.

Whatever plotting, scheming or diplomatic dodging there may be about Mexico—the sick man of America—it can have but one future—it must be a republic. That country seems to be passing through similar phases in its political life to those in its physical character. Its earthquakes and the fierce eruptions of Cotopaxi at intervals show that subterranean elements of disorder are still at work, and that the earth's crust has not yet become crystallized and solidified. It is just so in political matters. Within a brief period Mexico has had a republic under various forms, several dictatorships, two imperial dynasties, and a number of revolutions, wars of rival chiefs and sectional divisions. There have been many causes for those disturbances and changes. History informs us what they were, and most people in this country have a pretty good knowledge of the facts. While it is not our object to enter into such an interminable subject, we may refer to one fact which stands out prominently throughout the whole of this transition period, and that is that the republican sentiment vastly predominates, and is indelible.

If it were not for French and Austrian bayonets, the present experiment of imperialism would not survive a month. When European powers took advantage of our civil war to invade this continent with their monarchial system, they thought the Mexicans were so tired of and worn out by revolutions that they would readily, if not gladly, submit. But the glitter of a crown, even on the brow of a descendant of the Caesars, an Austrian Archduke, could not charm away the deep-seated sentiment of American republicanism. It sprang into life, as in the other American States, from the spectacle and influence of this republic. And it is absurd to suppose that our influence will not still operate powerfully upon our neighbors. The moral power alone of this mighty country would be sufficient without drawing the sword to break down any effort to establish a monarchy in Mexico. Indeed, our influence is much greater than ever it was over all the States and populations of America. We are the centre of the system around which they revolve and from which they obtain light. Mexico especially, having a coterminal border with us of two thousand miles, must have a similar des-

tiny. It may be by gradual absorption, as in the case of Texas, California and the Mesilla Valley, or it may be through a permanent sister republic, in close alliance with and leaning upon us, as soon as her political elements crystallize and become settled.—N. Y. Herald.

A Great Natural Curiosity.

The Sentinel, published at Jacksonville, Oregon, of the 12th ult., says: "Several of our citizens returned last week from a visit to the Great Sunk Lake, situated in Cascade Mountains, about seventy-five miles northeast from Jacksonville. This lake rivals the famous valley of Sinbad the Sailor. It is thought to average 2,000 feet down to the water all round. The walls are perpendicular, running down into the water, and leaving no beach. The depth of the water is unknown, and its surface is smooth and unruined, as it lies so low below the surface of the mountain that the air currents do not effect it. Its length is estimated as twelve miles, and its breadth at ten. There is an island in its centre having trees upon it. No living man ever has, and probably never will, be able to reach the water's edge. It lies silent, still and mysterious in the bosom of the 'everlasting hills,' like a huge well, scooped out by the hands of the unknown ages gone by, and around it the primeval forests watch and ward as keeping. The visiting party fired a rifle several times into the water, at an angle of forty five degrees, and were able to note several seconds of time from the report of the gun until the ball struck the water. Such seems incredible, but it is vouched for by one of our most reliable citizens. The lake is certainly a most remarkable curiosity."

Quartz Mining in California.

Alluding to the resources of California in a mineral point of view, and the folly of those who travel to distant localities with a view of bettering their condition, the Stockton Independent says: "We firmly believe that quartz mining in California is only in its infancy. It is only in a few notable instances that capital has entered heartily and systematically into the work of developing this great source of wealth, so abundantly existing along the western slope of the Sierra Nevada. We have very few such extensive works, for mining operations, as are to be seen around Virginia City, constructed by the great companies who are there mining for silver ore. Any one who has visited that region must have been struck with this remarkable fact. All the enterprises and energy of our State seems to have migrated to the eastern slope. And yet it is our opinion—not only an opinion but a firm conviction—that almost any single county of California is richer in quartz mines than the whole of Nevada. Time will demonstrate the correctness of this opinion. What California needs at present more than anything else is that capitalists, instead of seeking distant and uncertain fields for investment, should look to our own neglected quartz fields, the most extensive and inviting in the world, which only await the hand of aided industry to turn out wealth sufficient to enrich the world. An era of revival in quartz mining has already dawned upon our State, and increased activity in examining and investing in this business is observable. This bodes good, and we have confidence that it will continue. Time and time again has the truth been demonstrated to reflecting and far seeing minds, that wherever we may wander, north, south, east or west, we shall never find the equal of California in the fabulous and almost everlasting richness of her mines."

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R.

The Champion of the 17th, says: "Maj. Gunn has received a dispatch from Willis Gaylord, Esq., of New York, announcing that Mr. G. had been appointed Chief Engineer of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, and directing him to make a draft for all funds necessary to complete the survey of the road for one hundred and fifty miles southwest of Topeka. Maj. Gunn will start out on this business in a short time. He will be accompanied by a party of competent engineers and assistants. He will go through Topeka to beyond Council Grove, and back to Emporia, making a survey of both routes, to test the feasibility and advantages of each. The work on the road will commence as soon as this survey is completed. It is confidently anticipated by those who have charge of this great enterprise that the road will be finished to Topeka, and the cars running on it, in one year from this time. Everything that energy and capital can do to push it forward will be done."

Explorations of the Sierras.

The Virginia Enterprise of October 1st has the following on future mineral discoveries: "Next Spring and Summer almost every square foot of ground on the upper heights of the Sierra Nevada Mountains will be critically examined by the shrewdest and best informed prospectors to be found in any part of the world. From Oregon to Arizona they will search every hill and arbutus every ravine. The finding of rich gold-bearing veins in Kneelior, almost upon the summit of the mountains, has set the people to thinking. In early times prospecting parties traversed almost every part of the Sierras, even to the most elevated and craggy portions, but those early adventurers were looking only for surface diggings—for placer mines. They expected to find their fortunes in the ravines or flats of the mountains, and paid but little attention to quartz veins. Although they saw plenty of quartz, they paid but little attention to it. Now, however, these old miners are beginning to remember the huge veins of quartz they saw high up in the mountains, and next Spring and Summer they will go in search of them. Whether or not they find the leads they are looking for, their explorations in the mountains will be pretty sure to result in the finding of valuable mineral veins. Those who prospect in the heavily timbered regions west of the summit of the Sierras need not pass by one containing \$20 to \$25 per ton, for with the facilities of reduction there to be had, or paying no more than \$15 per ton, well richly reward those who may work it. In the chaparral hills found in the southern counties of California, about the snow lines are millions of acres of ground that have never been touched by the foot of any white man, and those hills are many of them in what are known to be rich quartz ranges. Some wonderful discoveries are certain to be made next year on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada."

A FAREWELL.

By "CLARENCE ORVILLE."

Farewell, we part to meet no more,
Our faces will have in us;
My without dream of mine is over—
Try love I must forget.

I go to solitude and thought,
You to love's home long low;
I neither see nor feel your presence,
On life's a lonely road.

Like one of old, thy pure young life,
Was happy 'neath the sun's fair,
And mine so many by stern and strife,
I would not ask thee that.

But do not see, I know thy heart,
No trifles make it ache;
For 't is the light of love through it day,
Regrets that sit it break!

I know, too, thou can't as'er forget,
Thought would I could be in thy arms,
By some of the best will of regret,
By some of the best will of regret,

Also, alas! when hopes depart,
And young love comes to die,
Altho' I can't see thee, I'm
In faithful memory.

In after years thou'll think upon,
This word, but do not say,
And remember, too, of him whom you,
Who would his fair farewell.

CLARENCE O. O.

News Items.

An English paper mentions a case of regular Asiatic cholera in the town of Cheshire.

Speaking of the vote in Connecticut, the Hartford Times says:

A remarkable and significant feature of the election on Monday was the unanimity of the soldiers' vote. The returned veterans of the war, bronzed in years of toilsome marches and scarred in many battles, voted very nearly unanimously against the proposition for negro suffrage.

Connecticut and Colorado vote "no" on the question of negro suffrage. Col. Forney, evidently alarmed, writes to the Philadelphia Press from Washington, as follows:

The convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, refuse to make a national test of the question, and nothing but disaster has ever befallen our friends whenever they have departed from it in the States. Let us adhere to what is nominated in the national bond. To go beyond it is to court disaster for no practical, nay for no theoretical good. Above all, let us avoid attempting to force upon the Southern States what we are now once more taught we cannot, even with our better informed colored people, do ourselves at our own homes.

A letter from Richmond, referring to the great fire in that city, April 3d, says:

The damage done on that occasion was roughly estimated at the time at about eight millions, but that sum, it is now understood, does not begin to cover the loss.

A telegram to the Chicago Times from St. Louis says:

Six hundred and fifty three boxes of coats, purchased by Fremont for army use, and not used because they were not the army color and cloth, were sold at auction to a citizen at \$2 per coat. He resold them to a New York house at \$10.50 each, making \$150,000 by the operation.

It is reported that Ralph Waldo Emerson lost his entire property by the Concord Bank robbery, except his household.

The New Bedford Standard says that within two hours after the arrival of the heavy artillery company in that city, on Friday, the musket and knapsack of one of the members were levied upon by an officer for debt.

A suit has been commenced by a Mrs. Draper against the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Co., for injuries received at the Platte River bridge disaster, in September, 1851. Mrs. Draper lays her damages at \$15,000.

The 17th Illinois, stationed at Lawrence, Kansas, were ordered to move across the plains, and refused to comply with the order. Military force was brought to bear upon them, and all of the regiment accompanied, with the exception of about forty, who were placed under arrest.

In New Hampshire the present drought is felt to a great extent, and is causing much inconvenience to farmers. The roads, as in Massachusetts, are covered with dust to the depth of three or four inches in many localities.

A new Republican daily is to be started in Detroit, after the style of the Chicago Republican. \$100,000 have already been pledged. Judge Edmonds, of the Land Department, will have the editorial management.

The Governor of Illinois has commissioned C. E. Olmsted, Esq., of Chicago, as special honorary agent for that State, to proceed to such countries in Europe as to him shall seem most suitable, for the purpose of making inquiry and obtaining information regarding the culture of the beet root and its manufacture into beet sugar. Mr. Olmsted will at once proceed on his mission, and on his return submit a report of his investigations to the Governor.

The Port Byron (N. Y.) Times says that several persons near Auburn have recently been fatally stung by a large worm that infested tomato vines, death ensuing within a few hours. The worm is about three inches long, of a green color, and armed with claws and nippers, with a black horn extending in front, three fourths of an inch long.

A telegram received by the President from Gen. Weitzel, now commanding in Texas, states that the notorious "Duke" Gwin and ex-Gov. Clark of Missouri, have crossed the Rio Grande, surrendered themselves to our forces, and are now supplicating pardon for their manifold sins.

Complaint is made that too much ammunition is finding its way to Southern ports. A statement upon this subject will probably be called for at the hands of the collectors of the Northern ports, and, if the complaint that the shipments are too large for safety is found correct, an order reducing them to a certain standard will no doubt be issued.

The mouth of the Tiber, it is said, has been surveyed, and the work of restoring the harbor is to be undertaken. Who shall tell? Might not Rome become again the capital of the Old World?

Advertisements.

U. S. MARSHAL'S PROCLAMATION.

United States of America, 2d Judicial District of Pa. The Territory of N. M.

I, Abraham Cutler, Marshal of the United States for the Territory of New Mexico, do hereby give public notice that, in the case of

THE UNITED STATES, libellant.

Against

The property of William Powers, in writ.

1 pony, 10 cows, 1 wagon, 4 oxen, 3 log chains, 1 mule, 1 mule, 1 rifle.

The same being libelled in the United States District Court for the 2d Judicial District of the Territory of New Mexico in a case of seizure and forfeiture for alleged violation of the acts of Congress approved July 13, 1861, and all other laws since that time, and I hereby give further notice that the time assigned for the return of said warrant, and the hearing of this cause is the fourth Monday, the 27th day of November A. D. 1865, and I hereby admonish and summon all persons claiming any interest in said property or having anything to say why the same should not be decreed to be forfeited to the United States and be condemned and sold to answer the prayer of said libel, that they be and appear before said District Court at the Court House in La. Mesilla in said district on the 27th day of November A. D. 1865 at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where said cause will be heard there and then in person or by attorney, and answer said libel and make their allegations in that behalf.

La Mesilla, New Mexico, September 2, 1865.

ABRAHAM CUTLER, U. S. Marshal.

No. 21 3/4.

CURE FOR THE CHOLERA!

In 1862, the Cholera visited our town, and I was called upon by a neighbor to attend on him as a nurse; I attended on him about a week, when he died. Observing him in his sickness, I came to the conclusion that my patient must have died of cholera, and not of cholera. I then concluded that what was wanting, which is, positive Electricity. I then thought of fresh animal blood—knowing from experience of some former trials that animal blood contains a great deal of positive Electricity after it is extracted from the vein. I tried an experiment on a negro, and it relieved him of the cholera in three hours, but to do it in two days after in a single case, as was supposed from having taken too much opium, however, I gave me under standing that I must have strictly the right track for the cure of the Cholera. I prepared the prescribed course herein mentioned on seven more persons—four in this town, and in 1864 at St. Louis, three more; but I was so opposed that I could not gain admittance to the City Hospital, and the cholera by the doctors of the city authorities.

I give you herein the remedy. When the Cholera symptoms appear, fresh blood or most from any healthy animal, or from the patient himself, if the amount of any description, will be applied to the stomach and bowels, and in one-half hour after the application is made, the patient will assume a healthy condition, and in three hours the Cholera symptoms will have subsided. If the patient should be dry, some warm tea may be given. No Opium, Opium or Symplics by Pills, or any such medicine—every one that will use this may get his own construction on it, but my remedy prescribed herein will speak for itself. In Cholera there will be no need for physicians. The cure itself will be sufficient for the disease.

I request this to be published in all the American journals, and to go over the world for all mankind, and to be before the Cholera and not behind it. It is now in our power to prevent cholera, and I hope that all over the United States before the Cholera makes its appearance, may God give his blessing to these few words.

This remedy is also applicable for Bowel Complaints and Dysentery the same as Cholera.

VALENTINE HAYFENER, (S.W. 1/2), Washington County, Mo., U. S. R.

September 1, 1865.

No. 21, 4.

U. S. MARSHAL'S PROCLAMATION.

United States of America, 2d Judicial District of Pa. The Territory of N. M.

I, Abraham Cutler, Marshal of the United States for the Territory of New Mexico, do hereby give public notice that, in the case of

THE UNITED STATES, libellant.

Against

The property of State H. Franklin, in writ.

1 pony, 25 head of oxen, 1 heavy and 1 horse, 11 or 12 yokes, 11 chains, 2 freight wagons, 1 hand-fitted mule, 1 double barrel shot gun, 2 sets of trap line etc.

The same being libelled in the United States District Court for the 2d Judicial District of the Territory of New Mexico in a case of seizure and forfeiture for alleged violation of the acts of Congress approved July 13, 1861, and all other laws since that time, and I hereby give further notice that the time assigned for the return of said warrant, and the hearing of this cause is the fourth Monday, the 27th day of November A. D. 1865, and I hereby admonish and summon all persons claiming any interest in said property or having anything to say why the same should not be decreed to be forfeited to the United States and be condemned and sold to answer the prayer of said libel, that they be and appear before said District Court at the Court House in La. Mesilla in said district on the 27th day of November A. D. 1865 at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where said cause will be heard there and then in person or by attorney, and answer said libel and make their allegations in that behalf.

La Mesilla, New Mexico, September 2, 1865.

ABRAHAM CUTLER, U. S. Marshal.

No. 21 3/4.

U. S. MARSHAL'S PROCLAMATION.

United States of America, 2d Judicial District of Pa. The Territory of N. M.

I, Abraham Cutler, Marshal of the United States for the Territory of New Mexico, do hereby give public notice that, in the case of

THE UNITED STATES, libellant.

Against

The property of Robert H. Franklin, in writ.

1 horse, 2 work oxen, 2 saddles and bridles, 1 wagon, 1 set of yokes, 1 set of traps.

The same being libelled in the United States District Court for the 2d Judicial District of the Territory of New Mexico in a case of seizure and forfeiture for alleged violation of the acts of Congress approved July 13, 1861, and all other laws since that time, and I hereby give further notice that the time assigned for the return of said warrant, and the hearing of this cause is the fourth Monday, the 27th day of November A. D. 1865, and I hereby admonish and summon all persons claiming any interest in said property or having anything to say why the same should not be decreed to be forfeited to the United States and be condemned and sold to answer the prayer of said libel, that they be and appear before said District Court at the Court House in La. Mesilla in said district on the 27th day of November A. D. 1865 at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where said cause will be heard there and then in person or by attorney, and answer said libel and make their allegations in that behalf.

La Mesilla, New Mexico, September 2