

5-30-1868

Santa Fe Weekly Gazette, 05-30-1868

William E. Jones

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Peonage and Indian Slavery.

We have at length induced the New Mexican to show its hand on the above subject. The siege has been a long one but, we are happy to say, a successful one. It now speaks and speaks for the faction of the radical party in New Mexico, which it and its managers represent.

And how does it speak? Just as we anticipated it would if it should ever have anything to say on the subject. It apologizes for and excuses the continued existence of the systems since the passage of the laws abolishing them. It justifies its friends in holding on to their peones and slaves in the following strain:

"Peonage had, before the passage by Congress, and the Legislature of this Territory, of laws abolishing that species of servitude, permeated every class of society; it existed among all parties, and there are as many such persons, now held, or remaining with their former masters, of the Clever party as of the Chaves party."

Exactly so. This is the justification and this is the apology the professed organ of radicalism puts forth in favor of its peon holding and slave owning friends. Because peonage had permeated every class of society in times gone by, it must stay permeated now, when there is an attempt being made to establish a different kind of civilization. Because some of those who belong to the Clever party have their peones yet, this is good reason for the Chaves party to discountenance the enforcement of the laws enacted for the destruction of both peonage and slavery.

The omissions in the article from which the above paragraph, justifying the continued holding of peones and slaves, is taken, are even more striking and pointed than the paragraph itself. The writer who aims to put the radical party right on the subject omits to say whether that party is or is not in favor of enforcing the laws of Congress on the subject. No word of commitalism has he for this branch of the topic although the attention of the leaders of the party has been time and again directed to it. It is not known to this day whether those party leaders are in favor of or against the enforcement of those laws.

It is known, however, that the New Mexican did not publish Gov. Mitchell's proclamation requiring the civil authorities of the Territory to unite and co-operate in carrying them into effect. If we remember rightly it never published the laws of Congress to which we refer. We know that the wealthy and influential relatives and political supporters of José Francisco Chaves, in the southern counties of the Territory made the promulgation of that proclamation a cause of complaint against Gov. Mitchell—saying that the law was no more than any other law of Congress and there was no necessity for him to disturb them in their possessions by calling particular attention to it in the manner he did.

During the canvass for Delegate the Chaves party labored to make capital out of against Gen'l. Clever. But the permanent process did not go on in that case. The capital was not made in that direction, but proved favorable to Gen. Clever, whose friends had inscribed on their transparencies in a torch-light procession in the streets of Santa Fé, "NO MORE PEONES," "NO MORE PEONAGE."

With these principles and others in consonance with the spirit of progress by which we were surrounded to the outside world, inscribed upon his standard he went forth to fight the battle and was triumphantly sustained by the voters of the Territory, who elected him by a majority of five hundred and forty nine votes.

Whilst it is right and proper for the military authorities to do all in their power to protect our citizens from the outrages committed upon them by Indians in localities infested by the hostile red devils, it is also eminently right and proper that the Indian department should be required to do their duty in the premises.

Why do we have Indian Agents if they do not attempt to manage their Indians? What is the use of an Agent for the Mesquero Apaches when that Agent never goes near the Mesquero country and the Indians are committing the most atrocious murders and the most ruinous robberies upon the people almost daily? We are of those who believe in holding all parties to a strict accountability for the discharge of their official duties, and we do not think it is proper to let the negligence of the Indian Department, in whose hands the Indians are, the Mesqueros as well as Mimbres Apaches, go unnoticed whilst there is a proneness to censure the military, who, it is conceded, use the limited means in their hands to the best advantage in suppressing the grievous and almost insupportable outrages which are inflicted upon the defenseless citizens of the exposed frontiers by the merciless savages.

Death of Virgil Mastin.

We are again called upon to record another of those melancholy events which have become so frequent occurrence on the frontier—the murder of a useful and enterprising citizen by barbarous savages. Virgil Mastin, of Pinos Altos, well known in the southern portion of New Mexico as one of the oldest, most energetic and enterprising of the citizens of the region known as the Pinos Altos mines, was on the 15th inst. cruelly murdered by a band of between forty and fifty Apache Indians three miles from the settlement of Pinos Altos. The loss of such a man as Mr. Mastin at any time in any community would be regarded as an affliction of no ordinary weight, and for the citizens of Pinos Altos to lose him under such circumstances will be grievously felt and entitles them to the sympathy of the entire Territory.

This would be an appropriate occasion on which to call the attention of the authorities at Washington City both, civil and military, to the deplorable condition in which they leave this people by neglecting to furnish as proper protection. Our military commander is disposed to do all in his power to use the troops, in his command for the protection of the exposed frontiers, but a want of troops combined with the universal pacific policy toward the savages which is pursued by the Government, in effect ties his hands and makes him, in a measure, powerless to meet the demands that are made upon him by the public.

The Indian Department acts wholly without excuse or justification. All the wild tribes of New Mexico with the exception of a little band at Maxwell's are in the hands of that department, and yet it is a fact that New Mexico and her Indians have been virtually without a Superintendent of Indian Affairs for more than a year. This is a fact that seems inexplicable in the circumstances. Never have we been more in need of the presence of a Superintendent at the head of our Indian Affairs and never have we been so long a time without the controlling and directing presence of that officer.

Complaints, however, are useless as it would appear, and the civilized white man and christian must suffer whilst the savages remain masters of the situation in New Mexico, Uncle Sam's troops enjoy the beautiful breezes of the northern lakes in the States, and Superintendents of Indian Affairs enjoy the ease and luxury of City Hotels.

It is a pity that it is true.

Impeachment.

On the 4th page of this paper will be found the full proceedings of the Court of Impeachment when the vote was taken on the 11th charge, on Saturday the 16th inst. After the result of the vote was known to be in favor of the acquittal of the President on this charge, which was selected as the one of them all which would command the most votes, the court adjourned until Tuesday last the 25th inst.

The republican Senators who voted "not guilty" are soundly berated by the party press, led on by the New York Tribune, but we opine the masses of the people will accord them the credit of having done their duty, as they understood it, and of having acted conscientiously under the high responsibility which rested upon them as Judges. Senator Henderson of Missouri spoke wisely when he told his Missouri friends who wished to dictate to him how he should vote, that he was not in that case acting as a partisan, but as a Judge sworn to be influenced only by the law and the evidence of the case. The court did not sit as a Senate composed of parties to carry out the will of party meetings party conventions or the demands of a party press.

We make no comments on the result of the vote already announced on the 11th charge. It is preferable to wait the final action of the court which was in all probability had on Tuesday last, but which has not yet reached us.

Capt. Holbrook, in charge of the returning surveying party from the Pacific, spent Thursday in company with Col. J. L. Collins in examining into the practicability of a route for the U. P. R. W., E. D., from this city to the Rio Grande. We have no doubt but that if a careful examination of the whole route from Johnson's via Santa Fé, to the Rio Grande should be made it will be found not only as practicable, but a great deal more advantageous to the company than that by Gallatin.

The matter is certainly worthy of investigation on the part of the company and we hope a thorough survey of this portion of the route will be made before the final location of the road shall have been made.

There was surveyed last week locations for three new cemeteries a short distance beyond the Guadalupe Church about a mile north west of the city.

One of the cemeteries is for the use of the Catholic Church, one for the military and one for a party of private citizens numbering twenty.

There could not be selected a more suitable location for this purpose or one that can be more handsomely and appropriately fitted up and decorated as a last resting place for the dead.

From Pond Creek to Fort Lyon.

We have been furnished for publication the following list of distances from Pond Creek to old Fort Lyon. Wood grass and water reported abundant at each station:

From Pond Creek to Eagle Tail 20 m.
" Eagle Tail to Prairie Holes 12 m.
" Prairie Holes to Sand Creek 18 m.
" Sand Creek to Rush Sleigh 10 m.
" Rush Sleigh to Old Fort Lyon 25 m.

Total distance 85 m.

The Albuquerque Review of the 15th inst has the following paragraph in regard to mining matters in the Magdalena Mountains:

Last week meetings of the Rio Grande and Pajarito Mining Companies were held at this place. We also note the organization of the "Santiago Silver Mining Company," "Magdalena Mining Company," and "Washington Silver Mining Company," each with a capital stock of \$300,000, in shares of \$50, to operate in the Magdalena mountain, Socorro county. We are informed that the ore of the "Indians Lode," located by the Miner's Silver Mining Company, assays \$500 to the ton, proving equal to other lodes of the Magdalena range.

We learn that WILLIS SPIEGELBERG, Esq. of the house of Spiegelberg Bros, Santa Fé, evinces his participation of the business forecast of his elder brothers by identifying himself with the development of the mineral resources of our Territory, and will shortly visit the East and purchase mining implements and machinery for the use of four of the companies above named. Mr. Spiegelberg, in thus engaging in mining operations, not only brings to those operations a good investment of intelligence and money, but his position among capitalists here and in the East will have an incalculable influence in inducing others to follow his example.

The party of surveyors who went out with Gen'l. Palmer last winter on the survey of the route for the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., and who returned over the route, arrived in this city in the early part of the week. From here we believe they will go to the States without any organization, it not being thought necessary to retrace the survey from here to Pond Creek.

Another question in regard to the Montoya case, precinct No. 20, San Miguel County. What law or statute invests acting Governor Heath with judicial power to determine whether a man be a citizen of the United States or a Navajo Indian?

That he decided the question we do not doubt, but whence comes the authority justifying his conduct? That is the question.

Judge Houghton left the city in Monday's southern coach to go south to hold the Term of his court in the Third District. In Doña Ana County the Term will begin on Monday next, that being the first Monday in June.

The eastern mail due here at seven o'clock on Tuesday evening arrived at about two in the afternoon.

We presume this is preliminary of a daily mail, which it was said some time since would be started about the 1st of June.

Martinez one of the men convicted of Murder in Rio Arriba County at the last term of the District Court was executed at Plaza del Alcaldé on Friday of last week.

The other two, Valdez and Mendez were pardoned by the acting Governor.

On Saturday afternoon last this vicinity was visited by quite a severe hail storm accompanied by rain. There being but little wind the hail did not do so much damage to vegetation as it otherwise would have done.

Mej. Gen'l. Sherman arrived at Fort Union on the 22nd inst., and on the 23rd proceeded to Fort Sumner on business connected with the Navajo Indians located at the Basque Redondo Reservation.

Gen'l. Getty, District Commander, went to Fort Union in the early part of the week to meet Gen'l. Sherman. We presume the latter will visit Santa Fé, before he returns to the States.

Mr. Herman Elfeldt, of the house of Elsieb & Amberg, returned to the city on Wednesday from a visit to Chihuahua. He says they pay \$150 premium for Indian scalps in that country and as a consequence Indians are seldom visible. Happy Chihuahua!

We have received "A. G.'s" communication but too late for publication in this week's issue. It will appear next week.

The Chief point of attraction in the city now in the way of amusements is at the Caballo de Bronce. La Compañía Autónoma Zacatecana. Todos debon ir a ver su funcion y reir a lo comico de ella.

Col. W. R. Rochester, Chief Paymaster, has removed his office to the room in the north end of Col. Collins building.

Advertisements.

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This is to give notice, that on the 27th day of May A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of George A. Pace of the Parish of De Los Rios, County of Santa Fe, Territory of New Mexico, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law, that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their claims and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held in the clerk's office for the First Judicial District Court of the Territory of New Mexico, at the City and County of Santa Fé, before Samuel Ellison Register, on the 14th day of July A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

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Boletín Semanario de Santa Fe, PUBLICADA CADA SABADO EN SANTA FE, NUEVO MEXICO.

JOHN T. RUESSL, Redactor y Publicador

SUBSCRICION.

Table with subscription rates: For one year, \$5.00; For six months, 2.50; For three months, 1.50.

Santa Fe, Mayo 30, de 1888. Ejecutivamiento.

En la pagina cuarta de este numero se hallaran todos los procedimientos de la corte de ejecutivamiento al tiempo de tomarse el voto sobre el articulo undecimo del sabado dia 16 del corriente.

Los senadores republicanos quienes votaron por "no hallar culpa" son vigorosamente manchados por el partido de la prensa, guiado por el Tribuna de Nueva York...

No hacemos ningunos comentarios sobre el resultado del voto ya anunciado sobre el cargo undecimo. Es mas preferible esperar la accion final de la corte...

El capitán Holbrook al cargo de la partida de examinacion que regresa del Pacifico, se ocupa el Jueves pasado con el coronel Collins en la examinacion de la practicabilidad de una ruta para el Ferro-Carril de la Union al Pacifico...

Sobre investigacion hemos sabido que no ha habido casos semejantes en el condeado de Doña Ana...

En un consejo tenido con los Navajos principales manifestaron su buena voluntad hacia su agente el coronel Dodd para hacer la reservacion que se le ha propuesto establecer por separado...

Hemos recibido una carta del Fuerte Reynolds con fecha 11 de Mayo de 1888, que dice que "nuestros carros han sido de llegar, con alambre para el telegrafo."

Los postes estan puestas hasta una distancia inmediata a Santa Fe, y estamos informados que el alambre esta puesto hasta alguna distancia de este lado de Maxwell.

Justicia administrada.

Con fecha 22 de Junio de 1886, vimos en el periodico titulado "El Nuevo Mexico" un articulo, cuyo rubro dice: atentados criminales, contrayendose en contenidos a refutar imputaciones torpes...

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Desde que la paz precursora de la prosperidad publica, ha disipado ya las inquietudes, el comercio revive, y la industria pone toda en movimiento...

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UNOS POSITIVISTAS.

Remitido. Santa Fe, N. M., Mayo 4, de 1888.

El Cristianismo y el Politicismo.

Al paso que los dogmas del cristianismo explicaban a Dios y al hombre, su moral, en armonia con ellos, proclamaban entre los angustiosos del mundo bárbaro, una ley sacrosanta de amor y de libertad...

En el dogma de los antiguos el fatalismo, el de los cristianos la Providencia en el fatalismo en religion debe producir en el mundo moral, la caridad; en el politico el derecho; la libertad por consecuencia en todas partes.

Sancionado estaba entre los antiguos el adulterio legal; miraba el esposo como esclava a la mujer, y como hacienda a los hijos...

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SENATE

WASHINGTON, May 14.—At twelve o'clock precisely the Chief Justice, wearing the silk robe of office, entered and took his seat as the presiding officer of the court of impeachment, and directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to make the proclamation. Proclamation was made in the usual form. The Secretary then proceeded to read the journal of the last day's proceedings in the case of the United States against Andrew Johnson, President. When the reading was concluded, Mr. Edmunds called on the order heretofore submitted in the following words: "Ordered that the Chief Justice in directing the Secretary to read the several articles of impeachment, shall direct him to read the eleventh article first and the question shall be taken on that article, and thereafter on the other ten successively as they stand. Before taking it up Mr. Edmunds offered the following: "Ordered that the Secretary be directed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate, sitting for the trial of the President on the articles of impeachment are ready to receive them in the Senate Chamber, which was adopted. Mr. Johnson inquired whether the order of Mr. Williams was debatable. The Chief Justice replied it was not. Mr. Johnson said he would like to make a remark on it. Mr. Conness objected. The question was then put on taking up Mr. Williams' order for action, and it was decided, yeas 34, nays 19. Mr. Wade voted for the first time, and in the affirmative. Mr. Grimes was not present. The question was then taken on the adoption of the order, and it was carried by the same vote, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cat-tell, Chandler, Cole, Conness, Corbett, Corbett, Craig, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frilinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, How-e, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Patterson of New Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton, Wade, Williams, Wilson, Yates—24. Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Backus, Davis, Dixon, Donnell, Fessenden, Fowler, Hend-erson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCree, Norton, Patterson of Tenn., Ross, Sauts-bury, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Wil-ley—19. While the votes were being taken, the members of the House were announced as at the bar of the Senate, and they entered, headed by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. Mr. Fessenden rose to make a motion to postpone the motion for an hour on account of the absence of Mr. Grimes, but, on being informed that the Senator was in the capital, he did not make the motion, and Mr. Grimes immediately afterwards came in and took his seat in one of the side aisles. Mr. Edmunds submitted an order that the Senate now proceed to vote upon the articles according to the rules of the Sen-ate, which was agreed to. The Chief Justice, rising, said: "By direction of the Senate, the Chief Justice desires to admonish citizens and strangers in the galleries that absolute silence and perfect order are required. It will be a subject of infinite regret if any violation of the order of the Senate will necessitate the execution of the further order that persons guilty of disturbance shall be immediately removed." Then, addressing the Senators, the Chief Justice said: "Senators, in conform-ity to the order of the Senate, the Chief Justice will now proceed to take the vote on the eleventh article, as directed by the rule."

The eleventh article was read by the clerk The first name on the roll (Mr. Anthony) being called, that Senator rose, and the Chief Justice also standing, addressed to him this formula: "Mr. Senator Anthony, how say you— is the respondent, Andrew Johnson, Presi-dent of the United States, guilty of a high misdemeanor, as charged in the article?" Mr. Anthony responded "guilty," and so the vote went on till all the Senators had responded, the vote summing up yeas 35, nays 19, as follows: For conviction—Messrs. Anthony, Cam-eron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conness, Cor-bett, Corbett, Craig, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frilinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Patterson of New Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sher-man, Wilson and Yates—35. Not guilty—Messrs. Bayard, Backus, Davis, Dixon, Donnell, Fessenden, Fow-ler, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, John-son, McCree, Norton, Patterson of Ten-nesssee, Ross, Sautsbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle and Vickers—19. The votes were waited for with the ut-most anxiety, though nothing more than a general motion, as of suspense relieved, was made manifest when the vote of a doubtful Senator was given. It was not-ticed that Senator Cameron voted ahead of time. The Chief Justice had not con-cluded the formal question before the Sen-ator's vote of "Guilty" was pronounced. Messrs. Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Ross, Trumbull and Van Winkle, among the Republican Senators, voted "not guilty." Mr. Wade, when his name was called, stood up subsistingly and voted "guilty." Before the result of the vote was anno-unced, but when it was known, Mr. Wil-iams rose and moved that the Senate, sit-ting as a court of impeachment, adjourn until Tuesday, the 26th of May, at twelve o'clock. Mr. Johnson addressed the Chief Justice, The Chief Justice said debate was not in order. Mr. Johnson. Is it in order to adjourn the Senate when it has already decided on one of the articles. The Chief Justice. The precedents are, except in one case, the case of Humphrey that the announcement was not made until the end of the session. The chair will, however, take the direction of the Senate. If the Senate desires the anno-uncement to be made now, it will be made. Mr. Sherman. The announcement of the vote had better be made. Mr. Drake. I submit as a question of order that a motion to adjourn is pending and that motion takes the precedence of all other things. Chief Justice. The Senator from Me-ssachusetts is perfectly right, a motion to ad-journ has been made and that motion takes precedence. Mr. Conness. A motion cannot be made

pending roll call. Several Senators. Certainly not. Let the vote be announced. Mr. Johnson. I ask that the vote be announced. Chief Justice. The vote will be anno-unced. The clerk will read the roll. The roll having been read by the clerk, the Chief Justice arose and announced the result in those words: "On this article there thirty-five Senators who have voted guilty, and nineteen Senators who have voted not guilty. The President is there-fore acquitted on this article." No manifestations of sentiment were made on either side of the question. What-ever were the feelings of the Senators and spectators, they were thoroughly re-pressed. Mr. Williams' motion to adjourn to the 26th inst. was then taken up. Mr. Hendricks submitted, as a question of order, that the Senate was now creat-ing an order already which was in the nature of, and had the effect of the previ-ous question. Therefore a motion to ad-journ otherwise than simply to adjourn, was not in order. Calls of "question, question." The Chief Justice. The motion that when the Senate adjourns to meet at a certain day cannot now be entertained, because the Senate is in process of creat-ing an order. A motion to adjourn to a certain day seems to the chair to come under the same rule. The chair will, therefore, decide the motion not in order. Mr. Conness. From that decision I ap-pel. The Chief Justice put the question, and directed the clerk to read the order ad-opted to day, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, as follows: Ordered, That the Senate do now pro-ceed to vote on the articles according to the rules of the Senate. Mr. Howard called for the yeas and nays on the question whether the decision of the chair should be sustained. The vote was taken and resulted as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buck-alew, Conaling, Davis, Dixon, Donnell, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Hend-erson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCree, Mor-gan, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Sautsbury, Sherman, Trumbull, Van Winc-les, Vickers and Willey—23. Nays—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chan-dier, Cole, Conness, Corbett, Corbett, Craig, Drake, Edmunds, Frilinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Norton, Nye, Patterson of New Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton, Wade, Wilson and Yates—20. So the decision of the Chief Justice was reversed, and the motion to adjourn was ruled in order. Mr. Henderson moved to amend the order by striking out the words "the 26th inst.," and inserting in lieu of them the words "Wednesday, the first day of July next." The amendment was rejected—yeas 20, nays 34. Mr. McCree moved to amend the order by making it read to adjourn without day. The amendment was rejected—yeas 6, nays 47. Messrs. Bayard, Davis, Dixon, Donnell McCree and Vickers voted yeas. Mr. Backus moved to amend the order by providing for an adjournment till Monday, the 23d, which was rejected without a division. The question recurred on the order, as originally offered by Mr. Williams, to ad-journ the Court till Tuesday, the 26th, and the vote resulted as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cat-tell, Chandler, Cole, Conness, Corbett, Corbett, Craig, Drake, Edmunds, Frilinghuysen, Harlan, Howe, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Norton, Nye, Patterson of New Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton, Wade, Van Winkle, Wade, Williams, Wilton and Yates—35. Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Backus, Conk-ling, Davis, Dixon, Donnell, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Johnson, Henderson, Hendricks, McCree, Morgan, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Sautsbury, Sherman, Trumbull, Vickers and Willey—19. The Chief Justice announced the result, and said: "So the Senate, sitting as a Court of impeachment, stands adjourned till Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock." The Chief Justice then left the chair, and the members of the House retired to their own chamber. The spectators, who filled every seat and standing place in the galleries, immediately began to pour into the halls and corridors, and the curtain fell for ten days on the national drama of impeachment. The closing scene was not marked by the slightest breach of decorum or good order. (Associated Press Report.)

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Senator Hend-erson has addressed the following letter to the Missouri Congressional delegation: Washington, May 14, 1868.—Gentle-ment: In an interview with you on day before yesterday you suggested that my position on the impeachment question was against the almost unanimous wish of the Union party of our State, and that your (said) opinion and bloodshed might follow the President's acquittal. Inasmuch as I owed my position here to that party and expected to support its men and measures in the coming campaign, equally as I deprecated the consequences you thought might follow, though I did not anticipate nor fear any such result, yet in order to please myself beyond the possible censure of those whom I know to be my best friends, I at once proposed to forward to the Governor my resignation as Senator. To this you did not consent, and I then requested my friends to meet together, and determine what you thought was proper for me to do under the circumstances you did so, and the result was that you believed the safety of the country and interest of the loyal people of the United States demand the immedi-ate removal of Andrew Johnson. You ask me to withhold my vote on any roll call upon which I cannot vote in the affirma-tive. So soon as I had time to read and con-sider this paper, I found I could not com-ply with the request without that degree of humiliation and shame to which I was satisfied you, as honorable gentlemen, would not wish to subject me. I had already spoken in the Senate, and I thought, collectively, at least to my mind, against right of the articles, and had in-

formation I was no less decided in my judgment against the sufficiency of the others, leaving me in doubt only as to when, if, with this clear conviction, expressed in full Senate, I should now at all, I would forfeit my self-respect and stand defenseless before the world. You agreed to reconsider your opinion, and although you at first resolved to adhere to it, am grati-fied that, on further reflection, you agreed with them that it quite unreasoning but you still insist, as your opinion, that my duty required my vote to be so cast, or withheld, as might seem necessary, un-der some articles, as to insure conviction. I at once mentioned the difficulty attending the suggestion. Senators had been and were so patient on the subject that I could not tell their position. I knew them to be greatly di-vided, and even liable to change their minds at a moment's notice, the final vote should be taken; but as you expressed a desire that I should not resign unless it became abso-lutely necessary to have a successor in my place favorable to conviction, I pre-mised to give you the result of my delibera-tion as soon as I could ascertain the proba-ble result on one or two articles. I have endeavored to ascertain that re-sult. I cannot and I now write to you to-day, and be assured that I say it in the spirit of friendship and kindness which you have always extended to me, and which is now undiminished. I have ever entertained for you that your request on this subject has placed me to the most dif-fi-cult and delicate possible position; I am satisfied you do not realize I have given it most serious consideration, both on your and my account, and especially on account of the gravity and importance of the subjects presented, the result of that consideration is, that having been com-pelled, as a member of the Senate, to take an oath to try this man and do impartial justice according to law and evidence, I cannot now escape the duties imposed by the obligation. It was for the House of Representatives to prefer articles of Impeachment. It is for the Senate to try them; and the members of the House have no more right to dictate or control the judgment of the Senate in the premises than the members of a grand jury pre-senting an indictment have to influence the verdict of the petit jury on the trial of a crime; and I do not thus speak for the purpose of reflecting on your ac-tion, for I distinctly disclaim such pro-ceedings, knowing that you have done and act with a pure heart, with the best of motives as well as a kind heart. My duty in the premises I cannot shake, nor can I divide with others if I resign before the conclu-sion of the trial. It strikes me I come short of the obliga-tions of my oath, and unnecessarily sub-ject myself to the imputations of weak-ness or something worse. If remain and do my constituents at present may con-found me, but will not when they hear my reasons, and the people of Missouri have no reason or desire, I hope, to strike me down without a hearing. If I stay and without my voice, as you request, you are aware the result would be the same as if I voted adversely. If I should resign, and perhaps a successor should come, per-haps professedly of delicate worth, would present him from violating every precedent on this subject by casting a vote at all. If he sat silent, it would be the same in result as if he voted adversely. If he voted affirmatively, and thus secured con-viction, this member of obtaining convic-tion would certainly neutralize in the end every advantage to be derived from im-peachment. Hence I have resolved to remain at my post and discharge my duty as it is given me to know it, and appealing to heaven for the rectitude of my intentions and integrity of my conduct, I shall fol-low the dictates of conscience to the end of the trial, and throw myself upon the judgment of a generous people for my studious-ness your friend, JNO. B. HENDERSON. To Messrs. Messrs. Anderson, C. A. Newcomb, J. H. McLaugh, Wm. A. Pike, J. J. Gray, C. W. Losen, J. F. Benjanin.

Sketch of the King of Abyssinia. The emperor Theodoros, Mr. Duffon tells us, was born about 1820, in the prov-ince of Kwara, which is situated to the west of Lake Tana, and of which his an-cle was governor. His mother was ac-cording to some, of low extraction, but, according to others, she was of good birth, and could speak trace her descent from the Queen of Sheba, the orthodox ancestress of Abyssinian royalty. Kasas, for such is the Emperor's real name, soon distinguished himself by his bravery and talent for war, and on the death of his uncle he ac-quired the government of the province of Kwara. He soon enlarged his dominions by the conquest of adjacent provinces, and at length, after having experienced vary-ing fortunes, he defeated Ali Kasa, of Amhara, whose daughter he had previously married, and effected the conquest of that province. The element of religion, which is so singularly blended in Theodoros' character, is shown by the prayer which he publicly offered up after his victory, and which is as follows: "I praise Thee, O God, that Thou hast manifested Thy goodness to a poor sinner like me.—When Thou humblest he humbled, and whom Thou exaltest he exaltest. Thine is the power and glory, for ever and ever." Being now installed as Gondar as Ras of Amhara, a name which carried with it the nominal allegiance of the tribes from Oubie, Prince of Tigré. This being refused, he marched with an army against him and, having defeated him in the battle of Deraksh, he had himself crowned as Negus Theodoros, or King of Kings of Ethiopia. His assumption of the name Theodoros appears to have been made in consequence of an ancient prophecy that an Emperor of that name would raise the Kingdom of Abyssinia to an unprecedented pitch of greatness.—He then attacked the Walle tribes, a Moslemian tribe between Amhara and Sheba, and defeated them in a battle, in which their King, Adara Hille, was slain. Theodoros had thus made himself master of the whole of Abyssinia with the exception of Sheba, which had long been virtually an independent state. Against this Kingdom he now directed his arms, and soon succeeded in completely subjugat-ing it, thus resulting under his sway the whole of the so-called disunited provinces of Abys-sinia. His next project was to drive the Tuks from their possessions on the coast, and thus to acquire for Abyssinia an out-let on the Red Sea—an advantage which that country had not possessed since Mas-sarah was taken by the Turks in the six-teenth century. This, however, he was never in a position to attempt. His en-deavored provinces revolted, and the en-circlement in his character which soon de-veloped itself alienated his subjects that they gradually fell away from him until now he seems to hold little territory be-yond that in the immediate neighborhood of Dobra Tabor, which he has made his capital. Theodoros appears to be a man of great talent courage and energy, with a singu-lar power of command over others. Mr. Duffon who saw him in 1863 thus describes him: "His appearance was that of a man about forty-five, of middling stature, and possessed of a well knit, but not over pow-erful frame, conveying more the idea of being tough and wiry than of a strong physical development. His complexion is dark, approaching black, but he has no-thing of the negro about him. His fea-tures are altogether those of a European. His head is well formed, and his hair is arranged in large plaits extending back from the forehead. His forehead is high and tends to be prominent. His eye is black, full of fire, quick and piercing. His nose has a little of the Roman about it, being slightly arched and pointed. His mouth is perfect, and the smile which, during the conversation, continually played upon it, was exceedingly agreeable. I may say fascinating. He has very little mustache or beard. His manner is pecu-liarly pleasant, gracious, and even poli-ted, and his general expression, even when his features were at rest, was one of intelli-gence and benevolence. On the whole the physiognomist could find no trace of fer-ocious savs in the lightning glance of his eyes. I watched for the lion shot of light coming from them at times, and re-jected upon what he could be capable of, but they did not strike me as treacherous eyes. I felt that he could act sagaciously and irritation." He adds in a note, "I have taken occasion to remark that, though Theodoros consumes a vast quantity of ar-racky, he is not inebriated; that is, I have never heard of him being overcome with drink. He always stops at a certain point."

An Original Letter of General Washington. From the Treasuries (N. J.) Gazette. We are indebted to Philemon Dickin-son, Esq., of this city, for the privilege of copying a letter written by Gen'l. Wash-ington in 1780 to Dr. Franklin, then in Paris, and which has never before been published. Mr. Dickinson obtained the letter from a relative, a lady residing near German-town, Pa. This lady's father was a ward of Dr. Franklin, and resided with him for some time in Paris. After his death the following letter was found among his pa-pers. It is in Washington's handwriting, and bears the marks of the care and meth-od that always distinguished him in the small as well as the great affairs of life. Mr. Dickinson intends to present the origi-nal letter to the Historical Society of the State. The following is an accurate copy of the letter: BANGOR, CONN., in the State of New Jersey, Oct. 9, 1780.—Dear Sir:—I was very much obliged by the letter which you did me the honor to write me by your am-iable young friend, the Marquis de La Fayette, whose exertions to do this country in his own, are additional proofs of his anxious attachment to our cause, and has endeared him to us still more. He came out flushed with the expecta-tion of a decisive campaign and fired with hopes of acquiring fresh laurels; but in both he has been disappointed; for we have been condemned to an inactivity as inconsistent with the situation of our af-fairs as with the order of his temper. I am sensible of all I owe you, my dear sir, for your sentiments of me, and while I am happy in your esteem, I cannot but with occasional giving your works of piety. The idea of making you together, which you suggest, after the war, would be one of the strongest motives I could have to postpone my plan of retirement and make a visit to Europe, if my dome-tilic habits, which seem to acquire streng-th from retirement, did not tell me I shall find it impossible to resist them longer than my duty to my country calls for the sacri-fice of my inclinations. I doubt not you are so fully informed by Congress of our political and military state that it would be superfluous to trouble you with anything relating to either. If I were to speak on topics of the kind, it would be to show that our present position makes one of the two things es-sential to us—Peace, or the most vigor-ous aid of our allies, particularly in the article of money. If their disposition to serve us we cannot doubt; their generos-ity will do everything their means will permit. With my best wishes for the preserva-tion of your useful life, and every happi-ness that can attend you which a sincere attachment can dictate, I am, my Dear Sir, Your Most Obedient & Hbl. Serv't, GO. WASHINGTON. His Excellency, Doe. B. Franklin.

THE OCEAN BOTTOM

Mr. Green, the famous diver, tells an in-teresting story of his adventures when mak-ing search in the deep waters of the ocean. —He gives some new sketches of what he saw at the "Silver Bank," near Hayti. "The banks of coral on which my divers were made about forty miles in length, and from ten to twenty in breadth. On this bank of coral is presented to the dis-cerner of the most beautiful and sublime scenes the eye ever beheld. The water varies from two to one hundred feet in depth, and so clear that the diver can see from two to three hundred feet when sub-merged, with but little abstraction to the sight. The bottom of the ocean in many places is as smooth as a marble floor; in others it is studded with coral columns, from ten to one hundred feet in height, and from one to eight feet in diameter. The tops of these more lofty support a myriad of pyramidal pendants, each form-ing a myriad more, giving reality to the imaginary shoals of some water-nymph. In other places the pendants form arch after arch, and, as the diver stands on the bot-tom of the ocean and gazes through in the deep winding avenues, he finds that they fill him with a sacred awe as if he were in some old cathedral which had long been buried beneath old ocean's waves. Here and there the coral extends even to the surface of the water, as if the loftier col-umns were towers belonging to those stately temples that are now in ruins. There were countless varieties of dimi-nutive trees, shrubs and plants in every crevice of the corals where water had de-positied the earth. They were all of a faint hue, owing to the pale light they received, although of every shade, and con-siderably different from plants that I am familiar with that vegetate upon dry land. One in particular attracted my attention; it resembled a sea-fan of immense size of variegated colors, and the most brilliant hue. The fish which inhabit these "Silver Banks" I found as different in kind as the scenery was varied. They were of all forms, colors and sizes—from the symmetrical goby to the globe-like sunfish; from the dullest fish to the changeable dolphin; from the speck of the leopard to the base of the sunfish; from the harmless min-now to the voracious shark. Some had heads like squirrels, others like cats and dogs, some of small size re-sembled the bull terrier. Some darted through the water like meters, while others could scarcely be seen to move. To enumerate and explain all the vari-ous kinds of fish I beheld while diving on these banks would, were I enough of a naturalist so to do, require more than my limits allow; for I am convinced that most of the kinds of fish which inhabit the tropical seas can be found there. The sun fish, star fish, white shark and blue or showstone shark were often seen. There were also fish which resembled plants, and remained as fixed in their po-sition as a shrub; the only power they possessed was to open and shut when in danger. Some of them resembled the rose when in full bloom, and were of all hues. There were the ribbon fish, from four or five inches to three feet in length; their eyes are very large, and protrude like those of a frog. Another fish is spotted like a leopard, from three to ten feet in length. They build their houses like beavers, in which they spawn, and the male or female watches the eggs until it hatches. I saw many specimens of the green turtle, some five feet long, which I should think would weigh from 400 to 500 pounds. An Offer to Honner. In commenting upon the recent series of papers in the New York Ledger, called "Scenes in the Early Life of Gen. Grant, by his Father," which were recently in-terfered by somebody and the old man's twaddle "suspended in mid-voy," the editor of the Franklin (Pa.) Spectator says: "We venture to say that we have a do-zen had little boys in this community whose biography would make Gen. Grant's early life as illuminated by Father Grant, tame and languid. We have our eyes on one little chapp, whose fondness for the circus is unlimited, and whose means of gaining entertainments display what Grant always lacked, and that is strategy of the first order. This boy is great at marbles; magnificent at chess; half daily at jumping, and fond of horses. This boy will play ball, and suddenly the whole game will come to a stand, because the ball will be missing. The lost ball will be in this boy's pocket; but nobody ever saw him put it in, and few ever saw him take it out. The other boys hold a meeting and resolved not to play with him any more unless his pockets were sewed up. He has been known to crawl under the canvass of a circus, which he calls getting in by the private entrance, sixteen times in one af-ternoon, and get the price of admission refunded by the doctkeeper, because his mother was suddenly taken sick, and he had to leave the show. He could have fooled Andy Johnson worse than Grant did. Circuses: which to others are ex-pensive, are to him a source of profit. He has been known to make eight or ten dol-lars a day by stealing in and getting checks as he came out, which he sold at a reduc-tion from the regular price. This boy is modest. He doesn't run after phenom-enalia to get them to feel his head and tell him what he was made for, because he knows all about himself. He has great ability in keeping his mouth shut. He is modest, and doesn't expect to be Presi-dent, even of a base ball club. We have lost sight of Jim (that is his name) for a long time. He is now third mate on a steam wheel steambond on the upper Missis-sippi, and has no father to write his life. "If Bonner wants his biography to sup-ply the vacuum in the Ledger caused by the sudden stoppage of Grant's life, we will furnish it to him in sixteen chapters for the sum of \$10,000, half in hand when the contract is signed."

In India, it is announced as an evidence of human ability to produce fire work, that a native has woven a piece of lacoon yards long and one yard wide, which weighs but a trifle more than two ounces, and can easily be passed through a small finger ring. A man advertises for a "competent person to undertake the sale of a new medicine," and adds that "it will be prefer-able to the under-taker."