

6-20-1868

## Santa Fe Weekly Gazette, 06-20-1868

William E. Jones

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**Proclamation**

We to-day publish the proclamation which the acting Governor has made in reference to Peonage in New Mexico.

If there was a necessity for the promulgation of this document, to assist in the enforcement of the laws, (it certainly on do no harm) why the delay that has marked its appearance, and why is the publication confined to the English language? But few if any who read the English held Peons. But few who hold Peons, and therefore infract the law, read English. The publication therefore as it is made in the acting Governor's paper falls far short of the practical effect it should have.

We suspect that there is another object to be accomplished by the issuance of this paper than that of liberating Peons under the law. It is intended, in our opinion, to cover up the former losses of the so called radical party in New Mexico, on this subject. Their course had been such as to place them in a position of antagonism to the abolition of the system. The idea was that it would weaken their party in the territory if they should directly or indirectly attack an interest in which the most influential portion of their adherents were largely involved. Now they want strength where they cannot obtain it without an amendment to their record and this proclamation is the beginning.

But aside from all these matters, which are really of small importance in view of the great end to be attained, if the New Mexican and the party which it represents, will henceforth labor in the cause and do what is in its power to have the laws enforced and the Peons and slaves released in fact as well as in name, there will be no inclination on the part of any lover of genuine liberty to cavil at their past delinquencies.

The letter which we to-day publish from M. Bloomfield Esq., from Elizabethtown, in regard to the Moreño Mines is entirely reliable. Mr. Bloomfield is a gentleman well known in the territory and his statements in regard to facts will be taken without hesitation by all who are acquainted with him.

In the midst of the conflicting reports that have been put in circulation during the non working season in regard to the new mines it gives us great pleasure to publish these results of practical operations since the work has been begun. If this much has been accomplished within the limited area worked, what will be the result when the whole mining district shall have been developed and a sufficient supply of water furnished to satisfy all demands.

At the election held in Arizona on the 3rd inst., Gov. McCormick received a majority in Pima County of eight hundred and fifty over the other two candidates for Delegate. This will probably insure the Governor's election.

There is a proposition before Congress to reduce the whiskey tax to seventy five cents per gallon. It will probably be carried. Cause why. There will be a vast amount of the beverage consumed during the campaign and the Hon. members will have to pay for the greater portion of it.

Col. E. H. Bergman has arrived out from Washington City where he has been since November last. His many friends in Santa Fe were glad to welcome him back.

We are informed that Messrs Cook & Shaw, mail contractors, were heavy losers by the capture of the coach by the Indians near Apache Pass, or Fort Bowie, as reported in last week's issue. The coach was destroyed and the team and all the equipments thereunto belonging were stolen and carried away.

There is as yet no reliable information as to what became of Tennessee, the driver, but he has doubtless been terrified to death in accordance with the Apache custom.

The mail was riddled and scattered far and wide by the savages.

On recommendation of Gen. Clever, William Mc L. Slough, son of the late Chief Justice, John P. Slough, has been ordered to appear before the examining board of the Naval Academy at Annapolis between the 20th and 30th inst., and if found qualified will be appointed a midshipman in the Navy of the United States and become an inmate of the Naval Academy.

Mr. Postmaster Martin has removed the Post office from the old place to the new and commodious rooms in the Delegate building, west side of the Plaza.

We are in receipt of the first and second numbers of the Colorado Chieftain, published at Pueblo, C. T. We welcome it to our table and wish it a prosperous future.

Stebbins & Porter will close out their entire stock at auction next Tuesday 23d inst. to the highest bidder without reserve. Their stock consists of groceries, Liquors, Canned Fruits and Meats, Wooden Ware, Queensware, Glass Ware, Clocks, Shoes, and a variety of other articles pertaining to their trade.

A letter from Anton Chiao informs us that Bishop Lamy was at that place on Corpus Christi and delivered an instructive and eloquent sermon to the people on that day.

Distinguished Attention was paid him during his stay in the Plaza.

J. Rose Brown has gone to China as minister a successor to Mr. Burlingame who comes to the Western Powers as Minister from China.

**No Indian Depredations.**

Gen'l. Sheridan has written a letter to Gen'l. Grant, so the newspapers say, under date of May 22nd, in which he speaks as follows in regard to the Indians in his Department:

"I have not had a single depredation in my department since I assumed command, and I have the greatest desire to maintain this peaceful condition of affairs. I have made a great deal of personal exertion by visiting nearly every post in that section of the country in which the Indians were hostile last year, and in all interviews with the Indians was led to believe that we may be able to preserve peace the coming summer."

We would suggest that there have been some depredations committed by the Indians in New Mexico, of which Gen. Sheridan was forgetful when he was writing to Gen. Grant, or he did not have in view this distant District of his Department.

The massacre of twelve persons by the Mesquero Apaches near Nesmith's mills, according to the views of or people a depredation of considerable magnitude, and calculated to leave anything but an impression on the mind, of the peaceful inclinations of the Savages.

The murder of Mr. Virgil Martin near Pinos Altos, although not known to our Department commander at the time he wrote, was an outrage committed by the Mimbre Apaches, that will not soon pass from the minds of the people of New Mexico.

These Indians are hostile and barbarous in the extreme in the perpetration of their atrocities, and if these lines should have any effect in directing Gen. Sheridan's attention towards New Mexico, in the multiplicity of business with which he is naturally engaged in the management of his large Department, we shall be highly gratified.

**Enlargement.**

On the 25th ult. Mr. Julian, of Indiana, introduced the following bill into the House of Representatives:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that portion of the Indian Territory and all that portion of Texas lying and situated East of the one hundred and second meridian of longitude west from Greenwich and all that portion of Texas lying and situated between the Rio Pecos and the Rio Grande del Norte rivers, be and the same are hereby annexed to and made part and parcel of the Territory of New Mexico, and the authority, jurisdiction, Organic Act, laws and statutes of said Territory of New Mexico are hereby extended to and over said Territory so annexed to the Territory of New Mexico and the inhabitants thereon residing.

If this is intended as a permanent enlargement of our Territory it is all well enough. If it is only intended to increase our boundaries with a view to subsequent division and the establishment of a New Territory, we do not look upon it with so much favor. Should it be the intention to create the new Territory of Montezuma let it be done directly and in accordance with the proposition of the original friends of the measure. If the southern portion of New Mexico is to be detached for such a purpose let it be detached the same as the thing is to be done with the Indian Territory and Texas.

**The Union Pacific Railway, E. D.**

The Secretary of War has sent to the House a letter from General Sheridan, recommending an increase of the government subsidy to the Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division. He says the Kansas branch of the road will soon be completed to a point about thirty miles distant from Fort Wallace. He urges such aid as will enable the company to extend the line to Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory, saying it would be a great advantage, pecuniarily, to the country, to have it so extended, while it would substantially end the Indian troubles by the moral effect it exercises over the Indians.

Our advisers from Washington encourage the belief that an act will be passed by Congress before its adjournment granting a subsidy to the railway which it is contemplated to build through New Mexico. The opinions of gentlemen of so high military rank as Generals Sherman and Sheridan as to the advantage the construction of this road would be to Government is a financial point or view should have, and doubtless will have, great weight with Congress in its deliberations on the subject. Their testimony in this behalf, too, is but confirmatory of that of all persons who understand the whole situation and can give an unbiased opinion.

Mr. Gorham who was elected Clerk of the Senate vice Forney was the radical candidate for Governor in California last fall and was defeated by Gov. Haight.

It is said by many that Col. Forney did not expect his resignation would be accepted when he presented it to the Senate. If so, he made a great blunder and left a good, fat place open for Gov. Gorham.

**Religious Notices:** Rev. John N. Schultz, Chaplain at Fort Craig, N. M., will preach next Sabbath morning and at night in the Protestant Church and every night during next week. All are most respectfully invited to attend.

For the delectation of those who are the admirers of the noble red man and think him an abused and badly used individual, we reproduce the following, from the Arizona Miner of the 9th May, published at Prescott, but recently the capital of that territory, and now the largest place in it. If this does not satisfy them with their darling theory in regard to the Indian, we confess ourselves at a loss to know what will. We commend it to the consideration of all humanitarians who regard Indians as the pink essence of Nature's nobleness:

Sunday morning last as two Mexican women were engaged in weeding or watering a garden in the outskirts of town, they were surrounded by a party of Indians. One of them had sufficient presence of mind to run and made her way to town, and to double quick, followed by two Indians who tried to cut her off, but failed. The other, upon seeing the Indians, became frightened, but all control of herself, and of course fell into the hands of the savages, who carried or dragged her to the rocks, beat her with a club and lance or spear. During her fright, the woman gave birth to a child, which the brutes, she says, picked up on the point of a lance and carried off. She also says, that among the Indians were two of her countrymen, to whom, no doubt, she owes her life. The Mexicans asked her various questions in relation to the troops, the town and the fort, and said that the Indians were numerous in this vicinity, and were determined to take the town. But her story must be taken with considerable allowances, as she was evidently in great fear and no doubt laboring under mental derangement. This is the holdest brack the savages have made for some time, and shows their bellicose disposition. Let our citizens be on the alert. If there are Mexicans among them, as we believe there are, there is no telling what they may attempt. We have no fear of their attacking the town, but they may attack some ranch or outside settlement. The woman is recovering slowly.

**Proclamation.**

The following, preceding the surplusage, is a Proclamation issued by acting Gov. Heath in regard to Peonage in this Territory.

AND WHEREAS, Many persons in this Territory, either through ignorance of the laws or in wilful violation thereof, still continue to hold peons, as such, in bondage and in involuntary servitude in violation of laws, which violation of laws is incompatible with good citizenship, and an infraction of the rights and liberties of such peons so held.

Now therefore, I, HERMAN H. HEATH, acting Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, in the exercise of a lawful prerogative, do issue this my solemn PROCLAMATION:

That Peonage, and every other class of involuntary servitude is by law abolished in New Mexico; that all Peons throughout this Territory are under the laws of the United States and of this Territory, free; and I do in the most solemn manner forbid, under prohibition of the laws hereinbefore cited, any and all persons from hereafter holding any person as a peon in his possession, or hindering any such peon of liberty and free will to go where he may please, or whenever he or she may will, in this Territory of New Mexico, under the pains and penalties fixed by law as above.

And I do earnestly request all civil officers in this Territory to aid the Executive in utterly destroying the system of Peonage in this Territory, by a strict conformity with the law of Congress, approved March 2d, 1867, as above; and that all true and loyal citizens of the United States in this Territory do give such information to the proper officers of the law as well as to the military, as shall lead to the discovery and punishment of any evil willed, and non law abiding persons, if such there shall be, who disobey the laws of Congress and of this Territory, in this regard, and continue to hold their fellow men in the bondage of peonage—which is no less a crime against mankind than God, the maker of us all.

Done at the Executive office in the city of Santa Fe, and Territory of New Mexico, this tenth day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty eight.

HERMAN H. HEATH,  
Acting Governor of New Mexico.

**The Cimarron Mines.**

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. M., June 9, 1868.

JOHN T. RUSSELL, Esq.,  
Santa Fe, Gazette,  
Santa Fe, N. M.,

DEAR SIR—Allow me to call your attention to one of the most interesting and richest sections of New Mexico, and one to which you paper till now devoted but little space, the *Moreño Mines*. It is a matter of surprise to many of our old settlers who came here to look at the mines, to find them so valuable, so close to the settlements, so easy of access, and so little appreciated by our papers. Perhaps, if they were thousands of miles away, our people would hear more about them than they do under the circumstances.

As perhaps the want of reliable correspondence has been the cause of this seeming neglect, I will give you some few items in relation to the mines, which you may, or may not, publish, as you may think best.

The Moreño Mines were discovered in the fall of 1865 by a party encamped at Willow Creek. The party consisted of Mr. Kronig of Berkeley's Fort, and Mr. Bronson of Fort Union, and some others. They were out prospecting for copper. When at Willow Creek they washed some of the dirt near the surface and found it to contain particles of gold. Captain N. S. Davis soon after examined the locality and found gold on some of the other streams. By spring last year the news of the discovery had spread to some extent and miners came flocking in numbers. They prospected the whole region and found gold in paying quantities on all the streams, and in all the ravines and gulches down the mountains. They made but little progress that year most of the mines are difficult and tedious to open, requiring time and means; there was no lumber, and by the time some of the claims were in working order the water gave out and prevented any considerable produce of gold, and not more than from thirty to thirty five thousand dollars were taken out. What was of more importance however than these few thousand dollars was that it was demonstrated beyond any doubt that gold existed in the whole Moreño Valley, in paying quantities. It was found out, too, that to work the mines with success, a sure and unfailing supply of water must be furnished. Captain Davis then made a survey for a ditch to convey water from Red River to the mines, and a company was organized this spring to carry his plan into effect. They commenced work about the first of May, and have ever since kept at work with the largest number of hands that can be employed to advantage, and the number engaged on it now exceeds three hundred. The length of the ditch from its head until it reaches Grouse Gulch, opposite the town, is from 38 to 39 miles; its width is seven feet. About 8 miles are now finished, about as many more are under contract and in course of construction, and much of the timber for the flumes is at the points required, squared and fitted, and ready to be put up.

There is one dam three quarters of a mile in length, and seventy eight feet high at the highest point. The estimated expense of the whole work is \$115,000, and it is expected to have it in running order by the middle of September next. Capt. Davis, with whom originated the idea and who made the survey, also superintends its construction.

A new era will commence for these mines with the time that the ditch will be in running order. There are miles of ground, known to be rich in gold, which now lay necessarily idle for want of water and which will then yield untold amounts of the precious metal. The height to which the water is to be carried is almost incredible, and the area that can be watered from it about twenty-five square miles, all gold producing, enough to employ thousands of men for a generation.

The yield of gold this spring, although but few claims were in order to take advantage of what water there is available now, has not been inconsiderable. There was no gold taken out prior to the first week in May. Since then I have bought and shipped from here twenty-one pounds—about one fourth of all the gold said. I think however that not over one third of all the gold produced, has been sold here. This would make in round numbers about two hundred and fifty pounds of gold, taken out in six weeks. The amount offered for sale here last Sunday, the day before yesterday, was so large that there was not money (greenbacks) enough here to buy it all. Much of the gold taken out is sent by the owners direct to the mint in Philadelphia, some is taken to Denver or to the States by express, and a good deal is held by the owners—Some of the ground is exceedingly rich. The claim of the Colorado Co., and Waller & Co., for example, average about one thousand dollars a work. O'Brien, about seven hundred, and other claims, the names of which I do not now recollect, the same.

On the 30th of May I bought from the Leavenworth, Co., forty four and one half ounces of gold. They told me it was a week's run, the result of the labor of 5 men, yet this company only get water to work their sluices every alternate night and every second Sunday. I have become acquainted with many miners since I came here. Those that work appear to be perfectly satisfied with the prospects and are in good spirits.

Elizabethtown, grown up like a mushroom, in a little while, is now quite a town, with many good buildings and a decent, orderly, and industrious population. It is in the center of the mining district. It is about halfway between Cimarron and Taos, about 25 miles from each and connected with both places by stage lines making trips regularly every second day. From the 1st of July next, the line (Mr. Shelby's) will make a trip daily, each way, from here to Cimarron, connecting there with the stages running between Hays City and Santa Fe. The road from here to Cimarron is now in good order, is the one over which nearly all the travel to the mines will come. Both lines, from here to Cimarron, and to Taos, are well stocked with good horses, are served by obliging conductors and drivers, and the fare is reasonable.

A discovery of a quartz lead has been made within the last few days some miles east of here, on Ute Creek. The discoverers names are Rob. Doherty, a soldier discharged from Capt. Taylor's company of California Volunteers, and Tim. Foley. They describe the lead about six feet wide and say it can be traced for over two thousand (2000) feet on the ground. Doherty showed me a specimen of the quartz. It is certainly the richest specimen I ever saw. If all is like it, one or two tons of this rock would be a fortune for any one.

This letter has lengthened out more than I intended, yet I felt assured many things of interest which I should have mentioned. For what I did mention I have either good authority or my own observation, and if you conclude to publish some of the information contained herein you may use my name as the source from whence it came.

Yours truly,  
M. BLOOMFIELD  
General Carson.

At a meeting of the officers and resident citizens of Fort Garland, C. T., to express their sympathy with the bereaved family at the loss of one of our historic citizens, Gen. Christopher Carson, Maj. H. B. Fleming was called to the chair and Mr. Rudolph Schmieding was appointed Secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas we have heard with profound regret of the death of Gen'l. Christopher

Carson, who has fallen when he had gathered around him a circle of kindred spirits, who duly appreciated his many virtues and fondly but fairly, hoped ere long to have seen him occupying a position worthy of his exalted talents. But death, who loves a shining mark, has singled him out from amongst us. It is natural for the aged and possible for the young to die; but for one so much beloved by all who knew him, is a dispensation of providence which looks dark and unfathomable to the smitten hearts of his many friends, and well worthy of our condolence and tears. But why need we mourn that such is his destiny. What is our loss, is his eternal gain. What has caused our gloom is but his passage to a brighter world. What has made us mourn has made him a citizen of heaven. Can we ever cease to emulate his virtues? Long will the West cherish the memory of one so universally beloved while living and so sadly lamented when dead. In the disease of him, the country sustained a loss, which we, who know him best, can only appreciate. The country has lost him in every relation where a sense of justice and honor and duty would have led him to act. Therefore he is re-erected;

That we, the officers and resident citizens of Fort Garland, C. T., deeply regret and sincerely mourn the loss of our fellow citizen, Gen'l. Christopher Carson, one who was especially endeared to us for his manly qualities, prompt and faithful discharge of his every duty as a soldier and citizen.

Resolved, That we extend to the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy; and sincerely condole with them in this great sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Committee be transmitted to the family of the deceased and that they be published in the "Rocky Mountain News," the "Santa Fe Gazette," the "Missouri Democrat," and the Army and Navy Journal."

Resolved, That we extend to the family of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy; and sincerely condole with them in this great sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Committee be transmitted to the family of the deceased and that they be published in the "Rocky Mountain News," the "Santa Fe Gazette," the "Missouri Democrat," and the Army and Navy Journal."

Alberth H. Pfeiffer, late Lt. Col. 1st N. M. Cav.  
John Thompson late Maj. 1st N. M. Cav.  
John Palmer, 1st Lt. 37th U. S. Inf.  
R. SCHMIEDING,  
Secretary.

D. Hill at Los Vegas, New Mexico, on Friday the 13th inst., after a long and painful illness, A. W. M. BROWN, formerly of Stockton, California.

**Advertisements.**

**"\$50 REWARD."**  
Stolen on Monday night May 23th from O'Neal Ranch 1-2-3 miles east of Trinidad one horse, eleven Mare and one young Coli branded MP on the left hip. The above reward will be paid for their recovery.  
S. O'NEAL,  
Trinidad, Colorado Territory.

No. 22.  
HENN ANDERSON  
HERMAN OLSEN  
M. B. CHRYSLER  
Attorneys at Law.

**ORDER OF PUBLICATION.**

HEARN ANDERSON AND HERMAN OLSEN  
J. M. B. CHRYSLER  
Attorneys at Law.

The said defendant, Jesus Maria Chavez is hereby notified that the said plaintiff has sent a writ of attachment against him, returnable to the March Term of 1868, at the District Court for the County of Mora, and that the property of said defendant has been attached under writ of said writ and that the said defendant is required to plead answer or demurrer to said petition on or before the first day of the next regular term of the District Court for the county of Mora, to be begun and held at the Court House of said County on the fourth Monday of August A. D. 1868, or judgment will be rendered against him in said cause, and the property attached sold to satisfy said judgment.  
SAMUEL ELLISON,  
Clerk.

**PROPOSALS FOR HAY.**

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, Noon Monday, July 20, 1868, for delivery of:

250	Tons of Hay at Fort Marcy, Santa Fe, N. M.
1,500	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
275	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
275	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
400	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
50	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
100	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
200	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
425	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
600	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
400	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "

The hay to be of good quality, cut into four-foot lengths and packed in compactly equalled—2,000 pounds to be contained in a ton.

The hay to be cut during such months as may be directed by the officer of the U. S. Dept., at the respective Posts, and delivery to commence as soon as the hay is ready and cured, and to be completed on or before October 10.

The hay must be properly stacked in such quantity, and at such places as may be directed by the Officer of the U. S. Dept. at the respective Posts, and piled (if directed) with being stacked—the O. H. being furnished with.

The proposals must state the kind of hay intended to be delivered, whether of bottom, grass, or other grade, and persons submitting proposals for more than one Post, will make separate bids for each.

**HEAD QUARTERS DISTRICT OF N. M.,**  
Office Chief Quartermaster,  
District of New Mexico,  
Santa Fe, N. M., June 9, 1868.

DEAR SIR—

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, Noon Monday, July 20, 1868, for delivery to the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Stanton, New Mexico, of:

200,000 feet of lumber, of assorted sizes, and 200,000 feet of shingles 10 inches in length and averaging—put less than three, but more than five) four inches in width.

Deliver of materials to commence on or before July 15th, and to be completed within four months—without exception to the month, the number to be delivered, according to quantity, and furnished of such order as may be directed by the Officer of the U. S. Dept. at the respective Posts, and delivery to commence as soon as the materials are ready and cured, and to be completed on or before October 10.

**Advertisements.**

**HENRY HILBERT,**  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,  
LOS LUNAS, N. M.

Strict and prompt attention will be given to all business in the line of his profession that may be entrusted to him.  
No. 117.

**ALFALFA.**

This is the best known food for minkh cows. It is also good for a man and mules. Lots of it for sale, and delivered out on the ground, at our usual price.  
Apply to  
No. 1-2-3.

**Good News for Housekeepers.**

**DOMESTIC ECONOMY.**

By the use of the CONCENTRATED LYE a great saving can be made in household expenses. With one pound of this LYE the thrifty housekeeper can make ten pounds of hard soap of the best quality or a half barrel of soft soap which will answer all the purposes of washing clothes and other articles needing cleansing in a family.

Full directions for using the Lye accompany each box.  
For sale in Santa Fe by  
M. YATNER  
No. 42-1.

**Millinery and Dress Making.**

MISS M. M. DAVIS would announce to the Ladies of Santa Fe and vicinity that she has opened a MILLINERY and DRESS MAKING ESTABLISHMENT on the Plaza at present in Dr. Andrew's Store, where she will be pleased to see all who may need anything in her line of business.

She has just received a fine stock of RIBBONS, LACES, HATS and BONNETS of all styles and the very latest in the market.  
No. 42-1.

**For the Cimarron Mines.**

The undersigned will, about the 16th of May next, remove to Elizabethtown, Mora Co., where he will carry on the manufacture of Jewelry in all its branches.

My patron in Santa Fe, ran at all times here orders for any kind of work filled promptly by sending them to my address at Elizabethtown.

I will ever feel grateful to the citizens of Santa Fe for the liberal patronage they have given on a new and my residence among them, and hope to continue to receive their custom.  
WILLIAM USENER,  
Santa Fe, N. M., April 15, 1868.  
No. 42, Sm.

**JOHNSON & KOCH.**

**THE LATEST ARRIVAL!**

**CHEAP GOODS!!**

**BARGAINS TO BE HAD!!!**

Johnson & Koch have just received at their Store in Johnson's Buildings, one of the largest and best selected assortments of

**GENERAL MERCHANDISE,**

Which they offer to the public at greatly

**REDUCED PRICES;**

At Wholesale and Retail. Being Determined to sell, we have marked our goods at figures that will give satisfaction to all.

May 1, 1868.  
No. 42-1.

**Justice, Bateman & Co.**

**WOOL**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

123 South Front St.

**PHILADELPHIA.**

New Mexican Wool is manufactured almost exclusively in Philadelphia, and we can get higher price than any other market. Consignments solicited.

ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co., St. Louis,  
First National Bank, Philadelphia,  
No. 45-17.

**NEW AND CHEAP GOODS,**

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**

On the first of July we will be in receipt of a large train of Merchandise, consisting of an extensive and carefully selected assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and groceries of every description.

Our Mr. Lehman's Superfine Hops just arrived from Europe where by making large purchases of goods especially adapted to this market.

It is our intention to open the Wholesale Spring Market at the lowest living figures, and make it an inducement for merchants throughout the Territory to make their purchases at our Store.  
Santa Fe, N. M., April 15, 1868.  
No. 42-17.

**Justice, Bateman & Co.**

**WOOL**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

113 South Front St.

**PHILADELPHIA.**

New Mexican Wool is manufactured almost exclusively in Philadelphia, and we can get higher price than any other market. Consignments solicited.

ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co., St. Louis,  
First National Bank, Philadelphia,  
No. 45-17.



### The Stevens Flux.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1888.

To  
Editor Santa Fe Gazette:

Dear Sir: With a desire to furnish to all who are interested in the development of the great mineral resources of New Mexico, information which may prove of practical utility and benefit to those engaged in mining, and thereby promote the general prosperity of that territory, I enclose to you a circular with regard to the benefits to be derived by the use of "The Stevens Flux for the treatment of mineral ores."

Extracts from which, published in your paper for general information, it is thought will be valuable to, and duly appreciated by, the citizens of New Mexico.

The results from the use of the Stevens Flux in the reduction of mineral ores, so far as I am informed, both in the quantity of metal saved and the cost thereof, are far superior to those obtained from any of the other methods now generally employed. By the use of this flux some twenty-five to fifty per cent at least of metal is saved which, by the processes usually adopted, is lost. This amount saved to the already great and increasing mining business of New Mexico, is of itself, a wealth to that country, and therefore, the use of said flux is a matter well worth the attention of those of your territory engaged or interested in mining.

The great desideratum in the reduction of mineral ores, especially of the sulfidaceous, has been and is to discover a method by which the gold in its various forms, whether microscopically fine disseminated, may be extracted from their chemical compounds and mechanical combinations and secured. It is contended that by the use of the Stevens Flux with proper treatment, this desideratum is accomplished, and at a reasonable cost. The price of this flux is quantities, I have not yet ascertained.

N. H. DAVIS,  
U. S. A.

### THE STEVENS FLUX

TREATING MINERAL ORES.

The new process for separating Gold and Silver from their ores, by smelting with the Stevens Flux, has recently been brought to public notice by Col. C. A. Stevens of New York, and has been tested for some months past by many experiments, upon a great variety of ores, of different characters. Some of these ores were very refractory.

The results of these experiments has shown the fact, that a very much larger amount of gold can be obtained from the same quantity of ore than could before be had by any other process of mine known in mining.

This process has been submitted to scientific examination, as well as to practical tests, and the Report of Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, of its merits, is as follows:—

REPORT OF PROF. HAYES OF BOSTON.

To Dr. HAYES, BOSTON.

Sir,—By your request I have investigated the application of a "new flux," known as the Stevens Flux, to which you called my attention; and have submitted it to such a course of trials as enables me to form an opinion on its economical importance.

The New Flux.—This is a residue remaining after the extraction of sodium from the mineral erythrite, and consists of Fluoride of Calcium and Aluminium, with some caustic and some carbonate of lime, in varying proportions; little silica and oxide of iron. The fusing power is dependent on the fluorides present, and is generally aided by the addition of a chloride, such as common salt, in mixture with it.

Besides as high efficiency in causing ordinary rocks and gangues to become fluxed by heat, the fluorides give a remarkable facility to the melted mass, and thereby insure the deposition of any metallic globules reduced, from the ore submitted to trial, so that the metal is found at the bottom, in a clean, solid state, on cooling.

My trials covered its action on the silicious, aluminous, siliceous rocks, and on sulfuretted ores with compound rocks; and in all these applications, the minerals were perfectly melted into this, generally glass-like masses, and the metal or regulus, always separated cleanly from the ore.

Indeed, when I used the most expensive fluxes in the laboratory, the separation of the metal was no more perfect than when the ore mixed with this flux was exposed under like conditions. In other words, the same results followed; and Mr. S. F. Guild, who has had more experience in the use of this flux, melted some mixtures made by myself, perfectly, with separation of either metal or regulus completely; and the larger trials were made by him while I was present.

The facility of the melted masses of some gold-bearing rock was so great, that the precious metal contained in fifty-two hundred times its weight of material was easily separated.

Its GENERAL APPLICATION.—From the trials made, and the well-known characters of fluoride of calcium, it is safe to conclude that in certain proportions, with or without common salt, this flux may be usefully applied in reducing any ore or any waste mine products. Its special application will be doubtless in cases of refractory gold and silver ores, containing sulphides and other compounds of the common metals, which it reduces to regulus or pure metal directly. When sufficient heat has been applied. When ores containing lead, silver, and gold, are fluxed with it, the lead in mixture with the silver and gold is readily obtained, every trace of the precious metals being removed from the flux. In this connection, this flux belongs with the best known fluxes which can be obtained, regardless of cost.

When mixed with sand, clay, or mixed earths, it acts as a flux to frit them, or form enamel and porcelain products, of varied characters of hardness and toughness after baking, and it affords a ready means for aggregating sand, or for producing a crude glass.

The fluxes have been used for a long time in metallurgical operations, especially in extracting copper from its most complex ores; and the high value of such

flux as the present position long experience in this connection.

The experiments demonstrated that this flux may be applied in the large way, for reducing ores directly, in furnaces of a proper form.

In working most ores, the form of furnace best adapted to the work is the reverberatory, not unlike that used for refining copper, and provided with a basin like depression, into which all the melted material would flow as it formed. This basin, being under the dome arch, would be kept very hot, and the overflow being very fluid, any metallic particles would deposit in the basin; and the collected metal or regulus could be dipped out from time to time, and cooled in the form of ingots. The application of a blast would economize fuel, and enable the workmen to control the temperature so as to insure fluid cinder.

It was also proved that the sulphuretted ores afforded sulphuretted products, and when precious metals were present, these were held in the impure regulus. It becomes necessary, therefore, to roast such ores before smelting them with this flux, in order to obtain metallic alloys or rich regulus.

Rich gold ores, when melted with this flux, afforded buttons of nearly pure gold in repeated trials; and, although the directness of such a result is desirable, it will be safer, in all cases of reduction of gold ores, to insure the presence of some base metal as an alloy, the weight and bulk of which may be controlled.

Under any of the ordinary variations of composition in the gangue of ores, this flux will be found useful; and in many cases of refractory ores, it has a special adaptation.

Respectfully,  
A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer.

### A Chapter of Biographical Gossip.

We borrow the following anecdotes from Parton's "People's Book of Biography," published (by subscription) by A. S. Hale & Co., of Hartford:

#### THE WAY OF LIVING AT MOUNT VERNON.

The usual course of a day at Mount Vernon was something like this: The master rose early, shaved and dressed himself, except that his queue was arranged by a servant. His first visit was to the stables. It is recorded of him that he once applied, with his own strong right arm, a stirrup strap to the shoulder of the groom who had allowed a favorite horse to stand all night in the sweat and dust of a day's hunt. I think I know some lovers of the horse who will be able to forgive this action without the least difficulty. After a light breakfast of corn, chicken, honey and tea, the General would tell his guests, if he had any, and he usually had, to amuse themselves in their own way till dinner time, offering them his stable, his hunting and fishing apparatus, his books and his books to their choice. Then he would mount his horse and ride about his farms, returning at half past two, to time to dress for dinner in three. He was always dressed with care for this meal, as on all other occasions of ceremony. He liked plain dishes, drank home-brewed ale, and was particularly fond of baked apples, hickory nuts, and other simple products of the country. It was his custom to sit a good while at the table after dinner, eating nuts, and his adventures while in service during the French war. His usual toast was, "All our friends." The evening was spent in the family circle around the blazing wood fire, and by ten o'clock he was usually asleep.

#### WASHINGTON'S ORTHOGRAPHY.

Washington himself, before he became a public man, was a bad speller. People were not so particular then in such matters as they are now; and besides, there really was no settled system of spelling a hundred years ago. When the General wrote for a "rhemus of paper," a beaver "hattin' a suit of clothes," and a pair of "hattin' shoes, there was no Webster's unhelped to keep people's spelling within bounds. Nor was he much of a reader of books. He read a little of the History of England, now and then, and a paper from the Spectator occasionally, on rainy days; but he had little literary taste. He was essentially an out-of-door man, and few things were more disagreeable to him than confinement at the desk. There was nothing in his house which could be called a library. He had a few old-fashioned books, which he seldom disturbed and never read long at a time.

#### MRS. WASHINGTON'S CERTAIN LECTURES.

The General and his wife lived happily together; but it is evident that, like most husbands, she was a little exacting, and it is highly probable that the great Washington was sometimes favored with a certain lecture. This celebrated authoress, Miss Bremer, is our authority for this surmise. She relates that a gentleman once slept at Mount Vernon in the next room to that occupied by the master and mistress of the mansion; and when all the inmates were in bed, and the house was all still, he overheard, through the thin partition, the voice of Mrs. Washington. She could not but listen, and it was a certain lecture which she was giving her lord. He had done something during the day which she thought ought to have been done differently, and she was giving him her opinion in some what animated and quite decided tones. The great man listened in silence till she had done, and then without a remark upon the subject in hand, said:

#### "Now, good sleep to you, my dear."

What an example to husbands!

#### AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF MRS. MADISON.

It was during her husband's second term that the interesting event of her life occurred. In August, 1814, the news came to Washington that a British army had landed on the coast, within a hundred miles of the capital. A few days later the President and his Cabinet were flying toward Virginia, while Mrs. Madison sat at a window of the Presidential Mansion listening at the distant thunder of cannon on the distant field of Bladensburg. She held a telescope in her hands with which she looked anxiously down the road by which her husband was expected to return, but she could see nothing but a misty haze. At the door of the carriage stood, filled with plates and papers, ready to leave at an instant's

warning. The Mayor of Washington visited her in the course of that terrible afternoon, and advised her to leave the city; but she calmly refused, and said she would not leave her abode without the President's orders. Arriving from his apartment, he had written hurriedly with a lead pencil, telling her to fly.

Among the precious articles in the White House was the fine portrait of Washington, taken by Stuart from life. She seized a carving-knife from the table, cut the picture out of its frame, rolled it up, hurried with it into the carriage, and drove away. At Georgetown, two miles from the city, she met the President and Cabinet, who were assembled on the banks of the Potomac, about to cross. There was but one little boat on the shore, in which only three persons at a time could trust themselves. The President assigned to Mrs. Madison nine cavaliers, and directed her to meet him on the following day at a certain tavern, sixteen miles from Georgetown. In the dusk of the evening she began her march, accompanied by two or three ladies, while the President and his companions were towed across the river.

When the British forces entered the President's house that evening, they found the dinner table spread for forty guests. The President having invited a large dinner party for that day. The wine was cooling on the sideboard; the plates were warming by the fire; the knives, forks and spoons were arranged upon the snowy table cloth. In the kitchen, joints of meat were roasting on spits before the fire; saucers full of vegetables were steaming upon the range, and everything was in a state of readiness for a substantial banquet. The officers sat down to the table, and the dinner and concluded the entertainment by settling fire to the house. It was a terrible night. The capital was burned, the treasury building, the President's house, all the principal public buildings, and the navy yard.

It was not until the evening of the following day, that Mrs. Madison, in the midst of a violent storm of thunder, wind, and rain, approached the tavern to which the President had directed her. He had not yet arrived, and the landlady, terrified by the events around her, had barred the doors and refused to admit the drenched and exhausted ladies. The troops were obliged to force an entrance. Two hours later the President of the United States reached the house, wet, hungry and fatigued. The landlady could provide them with nothing but some bread and cold meat; after partaking of which they retired to a secret chamber, and without a word to the landlady, and the presence of the British General, they happened, however, that the English troops returned and in a few days the President and his wife returned to Washington, which was still smoldering from the recent conflagration. They found the best lodgings they could, and the government was soon performing its accustomed duties.

#### MRS. JOHN ADAMS AT COURT.

Mrs. Adams, the daughter of a country minister and the wife of a Boston lawyer, was unblesed with diamonds or jewels, and was resolved not to shine in hired jewelry or borrowed plumes. Calling to her aid one of the court mantuamakers she ordered her to prepare for her an elegant dress, but just as devoid of ornament as the custom of the court would permit. She wished merely to avoid being deemed greatly conspicuous either for the plainness of the spender of her attire.

Accordingly, on the morning of the great day, she wore a dress of white luster, plain, thick silk, profusely trimmed with white erape, and fastened with lilac ribbons and white mother-of-pearl lace. In those days bows were as fashionable as they are now; but the fashion skirt unadorned to the figure, was a secret known. Mrs. Adams, like all the other ladies on that occasion wore a terrible hoop, made of wood, and placed over the bottom of the skirt; so that a lady in full dress resembled a round Chinese partition; and this the more so, the waist was high up near the armpits. A train three yards in length, caught up into a ribbon at the left side, added to the statelyness of her appearance. She wore on her wrists large lace guffs and ruffles. Her hair, elaborately dressed in the lofty fashion of the day, was ornamented by an extensive cap, with two long, ruffled bands behind, and two white plumes budding overhead. Pearl earrings, a pearl necklace, and two pearl pins in her hair, completed what she called her "rigging." If this was the plainest dress allowed at court, what must the most splendid have been?

When Mrs. Adams had finished her toilet, and while her daughter was still under the hands of the hair dresser, she sat down and began a long letter to her sister in America, in which she related the great events of the day down to the moment of their leaving for the palace, intending to finish the story on her return.

We may infer from this that she was not seriously interested at the prospect of an interview with royalty. Soon after one o'clock both ladies were ready. The young lady, like her mother, was dressed in white silk, but differently trimmed; and, instead of a dress cap, she wore upon her head a kind of hat adorned, with three large feathers, instead of pearls; she had upon her hair a wreath of flowers, and a bunch of flowers upon her bosom. Thus equipped, the two ladies, as Mrs. Adams thought, presented a very creditable appearance.

Upon arriving at the palace, they were conducted through several rooms, all lined with spectators, to the Queen's Drawing Room—not unlike, in size and general appearance, the well known East Room in the President's house at Washington. Here they found a large and brilliant company assembled. There were courtiers and other noblemen in magnificent costumes, wearing orders and ribbons, and glittering with gems. There were young ladies, daughters of noblemen, who were to be presented to the royal family for the first time; there were deacons in white and flowers, and many jewels. There were mothers in gorged dresses, and all ablaze with jewels. There were ambassadors clad in the sumptuousness of continental courts, their breasts covered with orders and medals. There, also, were John Adams and his secretary of legation, in their plain court dress, with their swords at their sides.

At the moment approached for the entrance of the royal family, the company arranged themselves along the side of the room, leaving an open space in the middle. A door at the end of the apartment opened,

and the King entered, followed by the queen and two daughters, each attended by a lady who carried her train.

As there were two hundred persons present, it required four mortal hours for the king and queen to get round the room; during which every one remained silent; except when addressed by king, queen, or princess. All were standing; to sit down in the presence of a monarch was a breach of etiquette of the most unadvised of atrocity.

At length the king approached the American ladies.

"Mrs. Adams," said the lord in waiting. The lady thus announced took off the gloves of her right hand; but the King, according to the usage, kissed her left cheek. The following profound and interesting conversation took place between the King and Mrs. Adams:

The King—"Have you taken a walk today?"

Mrs. Adams—(Half inclined to tell His Majesty that she had been busy all morning getting ready for court), "No, sir."

The King—"Why, don't you love walking?"

Mrs. Adams—"I am rather indolent, sir, in that respect."

The King then bowed and passed on. The ladies remained standing two hours longer, when the queen and princesses drew near. The queen, a plain little body, dressed in purple and silver, appeared embarrassed when she saw Mrs. Adams was announced to her.

"Have you got into your new house?" she asked; "and pray, how do you like the situation of it?"

Mrs. Adams satisfied the Queen on these points, and the Queen resumed her progress. The Princess Royal followed, who asked Mrs. Adams whether she was not tired, and further remarked that it was a very dull drawing room that day. Next came the Princess Augusta, who asked Mrs. Adams whether she had ever been in England before. "Yes," "How long ago?" Mrs. Adams answered the question, and was again left to herself. She was much pleased with the easy and cordial manners of these young ladies. They were both dressed in "black and silver silk, with a silver netting upon their coat, and their heads full of diamond pins." As to the other ladies present, she declares that most of them were very plain and ill-shaped and ugly. Nor did she condescend to a very high opinion of the imperial maids of his gracious majesty, George III.

#### KIT CARSON.

The renowned Kit Carson, died at Fort Lyon, Colorado, on the 23d May, of a rupture of a artery in the neck. Kit Carson was one of the most noted of the intrepid frontiersmen, trappers, and guides that have ever been the possessors of some measure in the advertisement westward across the Western continent. He was born in Madison county, Ky., December 21, 1809, and while he was a mere infant, his parents emigrated to what is now Howard county, Missouri, but what was then an almost unbroken wilderness. As the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a saddler, with whom he continued two years after which he joined a hunting expedition, and thus commenced the pursuit he followed during the remainder of his life. For five years he was on the plains leading the adventurous life of a trapper, which he relinquished only on receiving the appointment of hunter to Bent's Fort, where he continued eight years more. At the expiration of this time he paid a short visit to his family and on his return met for the first time, General (then Lieutenant) John C. Fremont, by whom his experience in the backwoods was at once appreciated, and by whom, also, he was engaged as guide in his subsequent exploration. In this position he was eminently useful, and to him is probably due much of the success of those explorations. In 1847 Carson was sent to Washington as bearer of despatches, and was then appointed lieutenant in the Rifle Corps of the United States army. In 1853 he drove 5,000 sheep over the mountains to California, a very hazardous undertaking at that time, and on his return to Texas was appointed Indian agent in New Mexico. Since this appointment he has been largely instrumental in bringing about the treaties between the United States and Indians, and on a mission to the land he visited Washington a few weeks ago in company with a deputation of the red men, and made a tour of several of the Northern and Eastern cities.

#### The Sitka Purchase.

The *Opinion Nationale*, generally friendly to the United States, but bitterly hostile to Russia, rejoices over the breach which it regards as widening between Russia and the United States in consequence of the Sitka purchase. It says:

The failure of the United States to pay the purchase money for the territory ceded to them by Russia, we understand, has aroused the wrath of M. de Gortschakoff to the highest pitch. Well, we cannot say that we regret this growing coolness between these two countries. We knew that something of the kind would happen sooner or later. Fire and water are two elements between which no union is possible. American democracy and Russian absolutism are as wide asunder as fire and water. Their ogling and flirting for some time past was simply disgusting, and all friends of America will be profoundly thankful to see that the disgusting illusion is about to be broken off, and one broken off, there is no danger of its being renewed. May we not hope that the intelligent, enlightened, and humane people of the United States will now be brought, to see Russia in her true light and aspect? What is she? A semibarbarous nation, controlled by a despotism of the vilest description, always bursting forward for new conquests, and never pursuing towards its subjected provinces any policy but that of relentless cruelty and oppression. Let that despotism no longer be able to say triumphantly, "My best friend is the democratic Republic of the United States!"

It is said that among the two million people by whom Jeddah, in Japan, is inhabited, there is not a beggar in the streets, not a drunkard, not a ruffian. The women are beautiful, the men are robust and energetic; there is no trouble about fashionable education; it is universal, books are plentiful, though there are no newspapers; life is simple and easy; marriage is universal, and children go naked.

#### Subsidies and Railroads.

It is a truth no longer open to question that the wealth and prosperity of a nation, her home manufactures and her foreign exports, are in exact ratio to the proportion which her railway lines bear to her geographical surface. Some valuable statements on this subject we find in a paper read before the Statistical Society of London by Mr. B. W. Baxter. In 10,753 (1) while the exports and imports were 2,161,800,000; in 1855 the miles of railway had increased to 12,334; and the exports and imports had risen to 2,260,234,000; in 1856 the railway lines had grown to 17,282 miles, and the exports and imports amounted to 2,490,000,000; thus showing that the growth of business, wealth, and resources of the country followed steadily in railroads. And the writer adds: "I claim it as an axiom that the commerce of a country increases in direct proportion with the improvement of its railway system, and that railway development is one of the most powerful and evident causes of the increase of commerce." But the British government gave a more palpable proof of the truth of this axiom by the system inaugurated by Lord Dufferin in India. Our civil war having destroyed the production of cotton in the country, for the time being, the English manufacturers, for want of the raw material were obliged to stop their mills, although their operatives, and even that production in which so large an amount was employed and from which arose so great a proportion of the national wealth. A severe shock was given to the finances, and a large number of people were thrown out of employment and threatened with starvation. In this crisis the statistics of Great Britain with wisdom and foresight turned to their East Indian possessions for relief. To develop the production of cotton and other staples articles they determined on building in that country 4,000 miles of railway at an estimated expense of \$49,000,000. The result of the imperial government was granted to private companies to effect this object railway communications were established between Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, the three great centers of military and commercial power; and thus were developed vast sources of cotton producing districts. The East India Railway Company is now operating a line of 1,210 miles long, constructed at an expense of \$100,000,000; the Great Indian Peninsular Company has a road 1,233 miles long since the road from Calcutta to Bombay traverses a distance of 1,435 miles. The branch lines connecting with these main lines are of great extent, and have cost as much money as the main roads. The result of this policy is that England has become one great staple, seeking from all the remote markets of the world, while she has given a determination to her vast colonial possessions to look to which will enable her to compute, and we will maintain the position even of her rival, most favor her footsteps in the great race of national railroad development.

Assessing to Mr. Baxter, the experience of France is equally significant: "In 1832 the Emperor took French railways in hand and by a system of great wisdom, singularly adapted to the French people, he launched into a bold course of railway development. The French public shrank from shares without a guaranty. He gave a state guaranty of four or five per cent interest. The French public preferred debentures to shares. He authorized an enormous issue of debentures. The companies complained of the shortness of their concessions. He prolonged them to an uniform period of ninety-nine years, and lastly, coming to the conclusion that small companies were weak and useless, he amalgamated them into six great companies, each with a large and distinct territory, and able, by their magnitude, to inspire confidence in the public and in the government in the construction of fresh railroads. This vigorous policy was very soon successful. Capital flowed in rapidly, construction proceeded with rapidity, and in six years the railways of the empire were more than doubled. France was now exceedingly prosperous. Within this time her exports had increased from 2102,000,000 to 2,213,900,000, or more than double. The six great companies were able to pay average dividends of ten per cent, and the government guaranty had never been needed. But the Emperor was not satisfied. He determined to push the railroad system still farther. More than ten thousand miles of new rails were planned, to meet the cost of which the government agreed to guarantee debentures to the amount of 1,214,000,000, the result of which has been that the French exports and imports now exceed 2,490,000,000. In Belgium and Holland the same system of railway extension has been attended with like results. But we need not follow these figures further.

It is plain that national wealth keeps pace with national production, and that this production may be measured by the extent of the national railway system. In the age of the world distance is computed by time and freight charges. The man who lives a thousand miles from market can send forward his produce in a short time and at reasonable expense; and once becomes a contributor to the market from which the absence of railroad facilities has hitherto excluded him. Without a market, no matter how rich his soil or how his climate, he does not attempt the growth of crops; with a market he is stimulated to produce to his uttermost ability. Plainly, then, to meet the liabilities of the nation we have only to stimulate her resources. If, by a system of railroads under government patronage, we open great districts in the South-West we shall create millions of valuable staples for commerce which will flow through all the agencies of trade and impart vigor and health to our national finances, to manufacture and shipping interests, to the influx of emigration, and to all those elements upon which our prosperity rests. There are few subjects which more urgently call for the study of the real statistics of the our country.

Two shocks of earthquakes were felt at Sacramento at nine o'clock on the night of May 31, but were not felt at all at San Francisco or along the coast, but were very severe in the State of Nevada, which seems to have been the principal seat of disturbance. Four heavy shocks were felt at Fort Churchill and Virginia City, but no damage was done. At Virginia City, large buildings were rocked and everybody rushed out of doors. The pumps in the Savage Mine were stopped, the mines thinking a cave-in had occurred.

#### An Editor.

The remark of the press is enchanted ground, wrote Bayard Taylor. At times an editor has the happiness of knowing that he has defended the right, exposed the wrong, protected the weak, that he has given utterance to a sentiment that he has made somebody happier, smiled a smile upon a sad face, or hope in a heavy heart. He may meet with some enemies many years after it may have lost all claim of paternity, but he feels affection for it. He welcomes it as a long absent child. He reads it as if for the first time, and wonders if indeed he wrote it, for he has changed since then. Perhaps he could not give utterance to the sentiment now—perhaps he would not if he could—it seems like the voice of the former self calling to his parent, and there is something mournful in its tone. He begins to think. He remembers why he wrote it, where were his readers then, and whether they have gone; what he was then, and how much he has changed. So he muses, until he finds himself wondering if that thought of his will continue to float after him, and whether he shall really look on something that will survive him. And then come the sweet consciousness that there is nothing in the sentence that he could wish unwritten—that it is a masterpiece of him—a shroud for a garment of immortality he shall leave behind him when he joins the "innumerable caravan," and takes his place in the silent halls of death.

Scientific Explorations.—Soon after Professor Agassiz identified himself with this country, he led a party of students to a summer exploration of Lake Superior and their observations were authoritatively presented in a volume of scientific and personal narrative, not unlike the journals of adventure in Brazil by the Professor and his wife, recently published. We often hear of such pleasant occupations of a summer vacation, by the officers and friends of a public institution of learning. Professor J. W. Powell, of the State Normal University at Bloomington, Ill., who has special charge of the museum and library connected with the department of Natural History, visited during the summer of 1857 the celebrated mountain peaks of Colorado—North, Middle, South and San Luis—with their surrounding strata and now propose, with the aid of the Union Pacific Railway to Cheyenne to pass rapidly over the same ground and extend his explorations to the Colorado whose course through Southeastern Utah and Northwestern Arizona is so much of a geographical mystery. Last year Professor Powell was accompanied by about twenty companions, but he has anticipated a larger party. He has assurances from General Grant and the Secretary of War of all possible assistance from the different parts of the government. The objects of the trip are strictly scientific, and we are informed that Rev. Jesse Smith, of Minneapolis, will accompany Professor Powell, proposing to give special attention to the subject of Indian archeology. There is little doubt that similar parties will soon make the whole interior of the West as familiar as Alpine clubs have rendered Switzerland.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Press, May 25.*

The Denver Tribune of the 20th ult., contains an account of the suicide of Hon. George B. Crocker, which occurred on the evening of the 25th. That paper says:

It is not often that the people of Denver are so shocked as on Sunday morning, to hear of the suicide, by shooting, of Hon. George B. Crocker, a lawyer prominent at the bar, and well-known throughout the Territory. He has long been a victim of the gaming table, and on Saturday played until he lost a thousand dollars or thereabouts of money collected for Mr. John R. Hindry. It appears that this was the immediate cause for the fatal act. His mind had become so diseased and preyed upon by the fatal passion, coupled with the consciousness that he was firmly bound by his enures, that his ill-lock on the evening in question was sufficient to induce the act.

The suicide of the Japanese officer who died upon the foreigners, was performed at ten o'clock at night in the court-yard of the temple. The victim marched in by torchlight at the appointed hour, and taking the seat on the pavement, commenced a kind of death song, in a drooping, monotonous monotone, intoned in a low but most pathetic voice. Meanwhile his most serious stood silently behind with a keen blade leveled sword. The condemned man having finished his chanting, drew a knife, and with two strokes ripped open his belly. The sword-bearer then instantly swung his weapon, and the head of the victim fell upon the pavement.

It is utterly impossible to designate any probable day for the adjournment of Congress. Many persons anticipate an early adjournment. Others, on the contrary, can see no reason for anticipating any adjournment within a reasonable future period. The general impression, as conveyed to us by telegraph is that the present session will certainly continue up to July 15th, if not, indeed much longer. We are safe in saying that no adjournment can possibly be effected previous to the time named.

The officers who were appointed by the Adams Express Company to investigate the late robbery near Seymour, Indiana, report the total loss to be \$97,000, a question of which was in government bonds and \$30,000 in greenbacks of large denominations. The numbers of both bonds and money had been taken and furnished the Company, and a circular containing the list had been distributed to the banks and brokers. None of the thieves have been arrested.

"Do persons ever say improper or wicked things while under the influence of laughing gas?" asked a Connecticut parson of a dentist. "Not often," was the reply. "Soon the parson was lost to all worldly temptations, and the teeth were out. Suddenly opening his eyes, and at the same time wiping his hand to his mouth, he exclaimed, "One tooth out! Why, d—n it! if there ain't two gone!"

Senator Sumner was able to state his opinion in the case of Andrew Johnson in fifteen columns and a-half of the *Globe*. He is acquiring great power as a condenser.