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Santa Fe Weekly Gazette, 07-11-1868

William E. Jones

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SANTA FE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS, NEUTRAL IN NOTHING."

Volume X.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, JULY 11, 1868.

Number 5.

Santa Fe Weekly Gazette,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING AT
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

JOHN T. RUSSELL,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Payable in Advance, without exception.
One Copy, one year. \$5.00
" six months. 2.50
" three. 1.50

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, first insertion. \$1.00
Each subsequent insertion. 100

Tan lines or less being a square.

Advertisements in both languages, double
the above rates.

Yearly advertisements inserted on liberal
terms.

JOB WORK

Done with dispatch, and in the latest style
of the art.

Payment required for all job work
on delivery.

Notice of Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing between the
undersigned and the day before dissolved by the withdrawal
of C. W. Adams from the firm of W. H. Moore,
Adams & Co.

The business will be conducted by W. H. Moore &
W. C. Mitchell under the Style and Firm of W. H.
Moore & Co. All debts due by W. H. Moore, Adams &
Co. will be paid by W. H. Moore, and all debts
due W. H. Moore, Adams & Co., will be paid to W. H.
Moore & Co.

W. H. MOORE, ADAMS & CO.
Fort Union, N. M., July 1, 1868.

S. B. ELKINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

Will practice in all the Courts of Law and Equity in
the Territory.
Promises given to the collection and prosecution
of claims.

C. BROWN & CO.
Watchmakers
AND

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS,
SANTA FE, N. M.

All kinds of Jewelry on hand and made to order—
All orders from a distance entrusted to us will receive
prompt attention.

No 16.

EXCHANGE HOTEL
THOMAS McDONALD, Proprietor,
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.
No. 27. M.

R. H. TOMPKINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SANTA FE, N. M.

Select and prompt attention will be given to all
claims in the line of his profession that may be
presented to his care.

No 28. M.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

A large assortment of Books bought at reduced
prices, will be sold cheap for CASH.

These Books comprise the stock of Mr. A. M. Hunt,
and son of Scientific, Literary, and School Books, in
the Spanish and English Languages, together with a
splendid collection of many bound Books, Galleries,
etc., etc., English and Spanish Poetry Books,

Gardens-de-Sainte, Photographs, and Fine Steel Engravings.
A large collection of Maps, Microscopes,
Stationery, &c.

You can at the City Book Store, west of the
Exchange Hotel, Santa Fe, N. M.

GEORGE T. MARTIN.

No. 24. M.

DANIEL FERREIRA, FRANCIS BLAKE, JOHN LAMON
MASILLA STEAM MILLS

MAIN STREET,

LA MESILLA, NEW MEXICO.

The undersigned beg leave to call the attention of
the public to their Mammoth Steam Flouring Mill,
which they have just completed at La Mesilla, N. M.,
with capacity for grinding

10,000 POUNDS OF SUPERFINE FLOUR DAILY

Having constantly on hand a large amount of

Wheat and Flour,

We are prepared to fill all orders with promptness and
dispatch.

Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

FRIEZE, BLAKE & LEMON

Overs Mesilla Steam Mills,
La Mesilla, N. M.

No. 20. M.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undersigned will close
their business in this Territory on the first of May
1868. Persons having claims against said firm will
present them for settlement, and those intend-
ed to do so will please come forward and settle
their accounts.

INTERSTATE HOMINGEN, & Co.

No. 40. M.

F. STUMENBURG,

ASSAYER OF MINERLES,
SANTA FE,

Champlain Gold Ore,

Silver, Copper and other for

No. 17. M.

Advertisements.

NEW STAGE LINE!

EL PASO TO CHIHUAHUA.

Leave El Paso regularly every Monday, arriving in
Chihuahua on Friday evening. El Paso with the
Santa Fe and San Antonio coaches, and at Chihuahua
with the San Antonio and Durango lines.

This company is prepared to carry passengers com-
fortably and safely. Particular attention is paid to
forwarding Express matter with despatch.

Fare each way (300 miles) \$30. Passengers allowed
one bagge, extra baggage twelve cents a pound.

El Paso, January 1st 1868.

"Rocky Mountain News," please copy.)

No 30. M.

JOHN & M. McGEE,

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.

Plans and specifications furnished for all kinds of
public and private buildings.

Contracts of public and private buildings taken in
either brick or stone.

Monuments and tomb stones cut and erected.

Architectural, furnaces, stoves and dampers.

Brick and tile ovens and foundations put in.

Works of the above descriptions taken in any part

of the Territory.

Address at [redacted], Santa Fe, Post Office Box 35.

No 16. M.

S. L. SNYDER,

Attorney and Counselor at Law.

SANTA FE, N. M.

W. V. B. WARDWELL

MERCHANT

and

GENERAL DEALER.

FORT CRAIG, N. M.

No. 27. M.

UNION BREWERY,

AT

SAPELO, NEW MEXICO.

Having removed my Brewery from Golobrinas to
Sapeló, and having set it up again new in best style
with many improvements. I am now able to supply
my customers and every order with excellent quality
of Lagerbeer and Ale.

LOUIS MEIER,
Proprietor.

No. 6. M.

R. C. CROWELL

H. H. CROWELL

Forwarding

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

West Levee, Near Main Street,

Kansas City, Mo.

Refer to any first Class Business House west of
Mississippi River.

No 21. M.

A. CLARK,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

Are Moderate and Give Entire Satisfaction.

A FULL SUPPLY

Of material and stationery constantly on

hand to enable us to do

ALL KINDS OF WORK!!!

THE GAZETTE has the largest

circulation of any paper in the Ter-

ritory, and is the best medium for

advertising. Rates reasonable.

Will give prompt attention to all kinds of profes-

sional business entrusted to his charge.

No 30. M.

Drugs! Drugs!

JACOB KRUMMECK, Druggist,

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO,

Keeps constantly on hand a well selected assortment

OF

FRESH DRUGS,

MEDICINES, PAINTS,

OILS, DYE-STUFFS

TRUSSES, BUSSIES.

COMBS, PERFUMERY,

Fancy Articles, etc.

Also pure liquor for medical purposes, and a large

assortment of all the leading

PATENT MEDICINES.

Patronage is solicited, and the public can rely upon

getting a good article at a fair price.

All physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded.

No. 28. M.

SPIEGELBERG BROS.,

Importers

and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

MERCHANDIZE,

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO,

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Steel

and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and shoes, Hosiery,

Liquors, Larders, hardware, Quinacras, etc. etc.

No. 17. M.

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No. 40. M.

Advertisements.

LUIS GOLD,

ABRAHAM GOLD,

LUIS GOLD & SON,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Main Street, Santa Fe, N. M.

ELECTRO & CHEMICAL VAPOR

BATHS

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER.

The Vapor Baths are a specific for Rheumatism, either

acute or chronic.

Retention of the menses, oppression of painful and

irritating discharges, etc.

These diseases are principally caused from a deficiency of

the vapor, and in many instances from 8 to 12 of the

Vapor Baths have effected

Gazeta Semanaria de Santa Fe,
PUBLICADA CADA SABADO
EN SANTA FE, NUEVO MEXICO.

JOHN T. RUSSELL,
Redactor y Publicador

SUBSCRIPTION.

Pago Adelantado.

Por un año. \$5.00
Por seis meses. 2.50
Por tres meses. 1.50

Santa Fe, Julio 11, de 1868.

Para la Gazette.

Granizo! Granizo! Granizo!

Rio Arriba, 26 de Junio A. D. 1868.

Señor Editor:—El dia 20 del corriente estallo en este lugar el granizo mas destructor y sorprendente que ha presenciado el siglo presente como lo aseguran ancianos respetables. Fueron sus efectos, que entre las plazas de los Lujeros y del Alcalde quedaron destruidas casi completamente las frutas, verduras y cereales. No hay esperanza de recobro, mas que en algunos campos de maiz, y esto muy mestecabados. Personas hay que estan limpiando diajoso sus campos de trigo para volver a sembrar de frijol u otras semillas que tengan un tiempo de saceren sin embargo no podes esperar el tardio recobro de sus deslindadas somorteras, que se hace sentir muy despacio y si se eletua sera con muy pocas ventajas para los pobres labradores.

Los arboles mas robustos han sido severamente injuridos, perdiendo casi todo su leonato fruto y follaje. La magnitud del granizo se podia contar entre los raros fenomenos; pues los campos destrozados, desnudos de sus naturales producciones, y el suelo limpio y escario manifiestan huellas en forma de goteras de la terrible catastrofe; lo que arranca a cada paso un suspiro al honesto y triste ranchero y admira sobre manera al curioso observador.

Su Servidor.
J. M. PACHECO.

Para la Gazette de Santa Fe:
Pancho cuenta a sus disponentes como se administraba la justicia cuando el abrio los ojos; cual es la diferencia de aquella epoca a la presente, y predice la caida de su partido.

1. Y acontecio, qz estaba el Licencia do Pancho, cierto dia, en la corte de un Juez de Paz, esperando llegara la hora en qz habian de consumar los negocios judiciales:

2. Hay abili gran multitud de gentes qz lo seguian y lo rodeaban; y el habian de esta manera las oyas.

3. Habi un tiempo cuando los Jueces de Pruebas eran Prefectos.

4. Y los Prefectos no cuidaban de testamentos ni administracion de los bienes de los difuntos.

5. Y los bienes de los difuntos iban a manos de escribanos y procuradores.

6. Entonces los Prefectos no eran superintendentes de caminos publicos, ni vigiladores de Vagos.

7. Y los caminos publicos eran intramitables, y los vagos y personas sin elido ni medios visibles para vivir eran innumerables.

8. El qz tenga orejas para oir ojos y el qz tenga ojos para ver, ponga cuidado.

9. Habia tambien jueces de paz; y los jueces de paz eran alcaldes, y los alcaldes unos eran primeros, otros eran segundos.

10. Y los alcaldes no tenian cargo revisado con aranos dardos, y si acaso lo tenian en la boca.

11. Yo de la boca de los alcaldes salian ordenes, circulares, pragmaticas y decretos; y estas cosas eran leyes.

12. Y en virtud de esas leyes maltrataban y apresaban sin consideracion a personas siendo pobres.

13. Y los alcaldes juraban cuantos eran sus derechos, y no juraban en vano.

14. Eran entonces los alcaldes hombres qz podian leer y escribir por qz no los elegia el pueblo.

15. Y el pueblo no se ocupaba en partidos politicos y los amigos politicos no se sonian por qz no habia elecciones.

16. Y como no habia elecciones, no tenian trabajo los prefectos y los de su asistencia, en hacer y deshacer libros de matricula, ni quitar, anadir, aumentar y corregir votos.

17. A vosotros es dado saber todas esas cosas; mas escrito esta qz qz no entiendes; y verais con vuestros ojos y no aprobareis.

18. En aquel tiempo no habia mier para la boca del asno, y no ganaban tres pesos al dia los hacedores de las leyes.

19. No habia candidatos qz hicieron espiches hablando contra sus prejimos como un casto roto; y haciendo mas promesas qz los enamorados.

20. Era tambien entonces cuando, aun qz los empleados publicos fueran tiranos y tubieran al pueblo oprimido con el despotismo nadie se atrevia a criticarlos como ahora; y sus abusos no se publicaban en Gazetas.

21. Y sucedio qz los Americanos tomaron la tierra para gobernar en ella; y este era conforme con la profecia de tio Geraldo.

22. Y los Americanos hicieron, lugos y las escribieron.

23. Y tambien instituyeron una Legislatura para hacer y abrogar leyes todos los años.

24. Y las leyes qz se hacen en la legislatura son hechas con el fin qz qz la gente viva honestamente, qz no se haga daño a nadie, y se le de a cada uno lo qz se suo.

25. Pero hay entre vosotros muchos qz no entiendes esas leyes, y qz arremetis por tener empleos publicos qz como podrían cumplir sin entenderlas?

26. Mas qz de aquellos qz estan en el desempeño de un empleo si no los sostuviera el partido qz los saco, qz las aspas mejor no aceptar oficio qz no son aspas de desempeñar.

27. Pero su verdad es verdad os digo, qz no hay cosa mejor qz un partido fuerte.

28. Y el partido de nosotros tiene la fuerza de cuarenta caballos; y con la fuerza no hay quien se oponga.

29. Mas los primeros eran los postores; y los posteriores seran los primeros!

Asunto.
El Partido de Chaves en contra de la ley en el Precincto de Arbuquerque del condado de Bernalillo.

Señor Redactor y Publicador de la Gazette Semanaria de Santa Fe.—Permitame un lugarito entre sus apreciables columnas, para demostrar al publico una injusticia anteriora por el Juez de Paz despedido ante dicho en contra de William Fronti qz quien fue oculcado por el judio qz el Alguacil Mayor y su diputado, J. Ca.

Por el dia 23 de Junio de este año de 1868, tubo lugar un ciudadano honesto de el precinto, testigo de quejase ante el Juez de Paz Simon H. Smith qz demando ante dicho en contra de William Fronti qz quien fue oculcado por el judio qz el Alguacil Mayor y su diputado, J. Ca.

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Daring Stage Robbery in Montana.

From the *Idaho Statesman*, May 28.

Mr. Jas. Mullany, who arrived from Virginia, M. T., on the stage of last Thursday, relates a most interesting meeting he had with road agents on the way down. The stage from Virginia had but one passenger, Abraham Polak, besides Mr. Mullany. Mr. Polak was a trader who had not met with extremely good success, and was going home to Chicago possessed of about \$800 in gold. The treasure box of W. F. & Co. from Helena to Salt Lake containing, it is said, about ten thousand dollars, was in the box, put well down under the seat and covered up. The Virginia and way box was also in the box, but more easy of access. It contained, it was supposed, not far from thousand dollars of different kinds of money, letters &c. When about 100 miles beyond Pari-Neut, and as the stage was crossing a little stream called Dry Creek, three masked road agents with a little "whoop or yell," and shot guns and Henry's rifles pointed at the driver, brought the team to a halt. One of the villains immediately directed his attention to the driver and the other two to the passengers. They first ordered the driver to "come out with that treasure box," mixing some obscenity and profanity with the command. The driver threw out the Virginia box, which seemed to satisfy the robbers so far as he was concerned. They then commanded the passengers to get out of the stage in the same choice and affectionate terms, by way of spicing the occasion and to make the passengers feel comfortable like, while being flogged. The robbers demanded the passengers' money, when Mr. Polak went through himself and shelled out all he had \$500. They directed him to lay it on a rock close by and go back into the stage. One of the band, with a shot gun pointed told Mullany to "shell out," but instead of shelling out he protested the purest innocence of having anything in his possession to "shell out," not even a quarter of a dollar.

The ruffian commanded him again to "come down," or he would "blow him to— in a minute." Mullany still declared he had no money, and invited them to search his clothes. His perfect simplicity and earnestness of manner seemed to satisfy the highwaymen and they did not search him. They then ordered him into the stage and the driver to go on. Our friend Mullany congratulates himself upon his strategy and good luck in keeping his \$500 in greenbacks. We can appreciate that most convincing innocence of manner with which he looked down the shot-gun and assured the bandit that "he hadn't a cent." There is nothing so valuable to a man in a tight place as a cool head. Mullany has one that is generally level as well as cool. His fellow passenger was so excited that he got a pistol out of the bottom of the stage when it was first stopped, but Mullany snatched it out of his hand and put it under a seat, knowing from the array of shot guns that such a show of resistance would be instant death to some if not the whole party on the stage. It seemed not to occur to the robbers that there might be another treasure box in the stage box, and the driver said nothing about it, so this daring exploit only realized to the perpetrators about two thousand dollars, out of over twelve thousand dollars that was just as easy to get as the two thousand. They are evidently green hands at stage robbing, or they would have made a more thorough examination into the passengers' and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s finances. Mr. Mullany thinks, from the description given by Ramey that they were the same three men who robbed and murdered Welch on the Lemhi road last fall. Arriving at the next station the telegraph was put to work and six mounted men started in pursuit within a few hours after the robbery.

"PERMISSION FROM THE OFFICE."—An amusing incident, too good to be lost, occurred at the Nicoll's a day or two since. A verdant couple from the vicinity of Winona, who had never travelled outside of the limits of their little native town, fell in love, were married, and on their bridal tour visited Minneapolis. Arriving on the evening train, the turtle dove took rooms at the Nicoll's. Before making his toilet the next morning, the young husband's eye rested upon the "rules and regulations" tacked upon the door, and for the purpose of posting himself in the requirements of hotel life, he proceeded to read them. Judge of his surprise, when, after careful study, he learned that "washing in rooms is prohibited, except permission is obtained at the office!" The young man looked about him. Upon the opposite side of the room was wash-bowl, pitcher, towels, and all the necessaries for performing the usual ablutions, but before his face and eyes was the rule "prohibiting washing in the rooms!" What was to be done? Bride and groom were a loss to know. They certainly could not think of going to breakfast without a washing, and it was rather inconvenient to go to the river for that purpose. As he reflected upon the awkwardness of the situation, he became impressed with the idea that something must be done, and remembering the solemn promise made to the Justices of the Peace who, for the trifling sum of seventy-five cents, united them in the holy bands of matrimony the day previous, he determined to rise up in his strength and represent the case in proper terms "at the office." He did so. Approaching the desk, he beckoned to the clerk: "Look here!" said he, "that 'ere kaird that's stuck on to the door says that nobody can't wash in the room 'less you let 'em. Now, couldn't you let me and Jane Ann wash our faces and hands there this mornin'? There's wash things and towels right in the room, and I wish you would let us use 'em! I'd much obliged to you if you would!"

The clerk kindly gave his consent, and the unsobered couple were made happy.—*Minneapolis Tribune*.

THAT'S IT.—Step grumbling. Get up two hours earlier in the morning, and begin to do something out of your regular profession. Mind your own business, and with all you might let other people's alone. Live within your means. Sell your horses. Give away or sell your dog. Eat with moderation, and to bed early. Talk less of your own peculiar gift and virtues, and more of those of your friends and neighbors. Be cheerful. Fulfill your promises. Pay your debts. Be yourself all you would see in others. Be a good man and stop grumbling.—*Exchange*.

Arnold's Treason.

We extract from the address of Professor Coppée, delivered to the graduating class of West Point, graphic version of the treason of Benedict Arnold, which, as one of the most impressive lessons of history, cannot be too frequently reviewed by American youth:

And now, gentleman, let me spend the very short time allowed to me in elaborating one thought of common interest to each. I find the text in the words of our immortal Washington, and a few statistics of the Revolutionary history, doubtless well known to you all, must be given to elucidate it. On the 22nd of September, 1780, General Arnold returned from his interview with Major Andre, at and near the house of Joshua Hilt Smith, to Beverly, and then made all preliminary arrangements for the surrender of this post, but without, as far as is known, taking any one into his confidence. On the 24th, the British were to come up the river and take West Point. This was well timed, as Washington was not expected to return from Hartford until the 26th. Most unexpectedly, however, he changed his plans and returned through Dutchess County to Fishkill on the 24th. He stayed that night with the French ambassador, who was there, and in happy ignorance of the sneaky treason, whose foul soil was being washed, he took saddle before seven o'clock, in order to reach Gen. Arnold's headquarters in time to breakfast with the General and Mrs. Arnold, and to inspect the works at West Point. Some soldiers had gone before with Washington's baggage, to announce his purpose to Arnold; but as he approached Arnold's house he turned off toward a river. Lafayette, who was riding with him, exclaimed: "General, that is the wrong way; you know Mrs. Arnold is waiting for us." Washington replied, in a pleasant way, "All the young men are in love with Mrs. Arnold," and added, "Go and take your breakfast, and tell Mrs. Arnold not to wait for me; that I will be there by and by." So the staff went to Arnold's house and took breakfast, the countenance of the host, cold-blooded as was the man, being unable to conceal his secret trouble and misgivings. The British had not come, and there were no tidings. Washington had arrived two days sooner than he was expected. While at breakfast, Lieutenant Allen, of Arnold's command, came in with a letter. It was from below. He tore it open, expecting to read news of the enemy's movement up the river. Horror and astonishment; the tidings were from major Jameson, that Major Andre was in his hands, a prisoner and a spy. Leaping from his seat, he announced to his guests that an urgent message called for his presence at West Point; and he left that as a message, should General Washington arrive before his return; he would return, he said, as soon as possible. He then went to his wife's room, and sent for her. In a few words he announced the necessity of going at once to the British lines. Leaving her in a swoon on the floor, he rushed out, mounted one of the horses of Washington's cavalry in waiting at the door, galloped down a steep pathway to Beverly, got into his six-oared barge, and ordered the oarsmen to pull with a will for Teller's Point, promising them an extra ration of rum and a reward in money and telling them that he was hurrying that he might transact his business there and return without delay to meet General Washington. As they passed Teller's Point and neared the Vulture man-of-war, he spread his white handkerchief as a flag of truce, and reached the British ship, a traitor, in safety—a villain under protection which could not fail. It was a race for life, and he won. Just after Arnold's flight Washington arrived at Beverly. On being told that Arnold had gone to West Point, he took a hasty breakfast, and hurried over to meet him there. As the boat approached the landing, Washington was surprised to find that there was no salute, and no guard turned out to receive him. Indeed, the commanding officer, Colonel Lamb, of the artillery, was leisurely strolling down the path as the barge landed. Confused when he saw the General arrive before his return, he would return, he said, as soon as possible. He then went to his wife's room, and sent for her. At the same time, a wife living about that time he became acquainted with James Colvert, an English boxer, who keeps a "crossman's" den in New York, and, through him, with Mary Brown, a shrewd German girl, living at Colvert's house. The value of Ulrich as a counterfeiter was recognized at once by Colvert, and he kept him close at work on plates, allowing no one to have access to him. Ulrich is a good-looking fellow, and soon won the favor of Mary Brown, who reciprocated his affection by communicating his ambitious views to Burdell, alias Edwards, alias Harwood, a notorious New York counterfeiter, and he, in conspiracy with Mary Brown and Kate Gross, took Ulrich into full companionship, and started a sword, in pursuit of fortune, on their own responsibility.

Ulrich's original wife came with him, and the entire party arrived in this city. They rented a two-story frame house at Claves, in this country, and set to work issuing \$100 counterfeit bills. Mrs. Ulrich was sent back to New York as unnecessary, and the adventurous Charles made love to a pretty German girl in this city, thus living with her father, an industrious tailor "over the Rhine." To make a long story short, he married her and set her to work "shaving" the new "hundreds." Mary Brown not realizing sufficiently from the business, suspected Burdell of treachery, and sent Kais Gross to Philadelphia to act as the Eastern agent for the new "hundreds," of which she procured any quantity from Ulrich on the score of their first love. Colonel Wood was watching the operations closely, and discovered at last that the counterfeit money reached Philadelphia from Cincinnati through Adams' Express Company, and according to a detective in the Cincinnati office to watch the forwarding operation.

Burdell was arrested first, and kept in the room of a hotel for some time. Ulrich turned up next, was arrested and also taken to the hotel. He made a partial confession, and promised to tell where the plates were if his women were allowed to go unpunished as accomplices. Ulrich was taken to New York on promises to the authorities there to do so. He was then transferred to Brooklyn, but escaped to Canada, and passing through there, as already shown, reached Cincinnati a second time.

He was betrayed here by his women, who, with that unaccountable perversity of depraved feminine nature, cling to the object of affection and seek at the same time to destroy it. Ulrich made frequent attempts to break jail here, the last only the night before last. He succeeded in procuring small files, and had cut through his window bars and unscrewed the nuts on the hinges of his cell door before being discovered.

From all accounts, Ulrich is the counterfeiter of the seven-thirty bonds, about which there was such a pow-wow in Washington some time ago, and it is believed that he has made more plates than any other five counterfeitors in the country. He is highly intelligent, with agreeable and plausible manners, cool as a cucumber sharp as a steel trap, and always self-possessed and ready.

It would be credit to his detection, but with it the great gang of large counter-

Conviction of Charles Ulrich, the Famous Counterfeiter, in the United States Court.

Charles Ulrich, the counterfeiter, was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, by the United States District Court in this city on Tuesday. Ulrich pleaded guilty, after withdrawing his first plea, of "not guilty," and was sentenced to the penitentiary for twelve years. He is regarded by the United States authorities as the most accomplished and dangerous counterfeiter in the country, and the smartest man in the business.

His career has been one of successful adventure, which the accident of his conviction at this time will not check if more unusual pains are not taken to watch him while in the penitentiary.

To escape from jail is a matter of little effort with him, according to the best accounts we can gather. His detection and conviction at this time are mainly due to the efforts of Colonel Wood, Chief United States Detective, of Washington, now in the city, and, we may add, not in a state of confidence that Ulrich will remain for any considerable time behind the iron bars of the Ohio State Penitentiary.

Charles Ulrich was born in Westphalia, received a liberal education, but early in life developed remarkable talents as a draughtsman. He is about thirty-three years old. At the commencement of the Ormeau war he went to England, and joined the royal rifle brigades as draughtsman, served throughout that war faithfully, and received an honorable discharge. He then came to this country, and settled in New York, where he commenced the business of an engraver, and carried it on for two years successfully, having realized enough to purchase a nice little residence in that city, which one of his wives now enjoys.

Ulrich commenced extensive counterfeiting about two or three years ago in New York, and made as much as \$80,000 on United States bills, according to his own statement. The authorities soon discovered a connection between his establishment and the most expert counterfeitors, and thenceforth his course was precarious and downward. He was arrested in New York first, and imprisoned, but escaped before trial. He was arrested next in Canada by the United States authorities, but before being brought into the States broke jail in Toronto and escaped. Knowing his daring character, special watch was kept upon his actions, even to calling him every half hour during his confinement there, but in spite of the precaution he succeeded in outwitting his keepers and effected his escape, which at the time was one of the most daring on record.

With a shoemaker's awl picked up in the shopshop of the jail, Ulrich made a graver, and with it fashioned a key for his cell out of the iron loops of the slop-pail. He made a rope of his blanket, scaled the jail-walls and escaped. When he reached the Niagara River the officers were on his heels. He crossed that river a little above the falls in a rickety skiff, and came near being drifted into the irresistible current a little above where it takes its fearful leap.

He made for this city, and commenced or continued operations as a manufacturer and dealer in counterfeit United States bank bills.

While serving out a term in Sing Sing prison, New York, he contracted an intimacy with the jailer's sister-in-law, and, when released, married her, having, at the same time, a wife living. About that time he became acquainted with James Colvert, an English boxer, who keeps a "crossman's" den in New York, and, through him, with Mary Brown, a shrewd German girl, living at Colvert's house.

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fers in the country is broken up, and will cease from worrying until an equally bold spirit arises to reorganize them, if, indeed, Ulrich does not again escape and pursue his counterfeiting career. Cin. Commercial.

An Entire Congregation Poisoned at a Love Feast.

A letter to the Chicago Tribune, dated at Naperville, Ill., June 10, says:

Never before in the history of Naperville was such an excitement created as on last Sunday evening, when it was reported that the entire congregation of the Second Church, who were celebrating a love feast, had been poisoned by eating meat prepared in a copper kettle and allowed to remain there until the metal had become oxidized. Nearly every one in the village had a friend or a relative in attendance, and consequently there was a general rush for the church in question. Upon entering the building the scene which met their gaze verified the report. In different portions of the church were the latter twisting themselves into all sorts of positions, rolling around the floor, and apparently suffering the most excruciating pain.

Medical assistance was at once summoned, but as it was very limited, considerable time elapsed before all could be attended to. The stomach pump was brought into requisition, and those who gave evidence of suffering the most were considerably relieved by its use. It was found upon actual count that no less than one hundred and thirty were more or less affected, the major portion, however, but slightly, having partaken of but a small quantity of the food. About twenty were found to be in a dangerous condition.

It seems that the members were celebrating a love feast. On Saturday last a quantity of meat was cooked in a copper kettle. About one-half of it was eaten that day, and the remainder allowed to remain in the kettle until Sunday, on account of there being no other place to keep it. Some of the sufferers did not recover for two or three days, but now all are pronounced out of danger.

The New Substitute For Silver.

Minargent, recently invented in Paris and which may be compared to silver, possesses, according to the London Mining Journal, nine-tenths of its whiteness, malleability, ductility, tensility, sonorosity, and density, while it has a superior metallic lustre, wears better, is less liable to be noted on by the emanations of sulphurated hydrogen, and is less fusible than silver. Minargent may be used for all purposes to which silver or other white metals or alloys are applicable. It is composed of one thousand parts of pure copper, seven hundred parts of pure nickel, fifty parts of pure tungsten, ten parts of pure aluminum. The inventors do not, however, limit themselves to the exact proportions given. The chief features of the minargent consist in the introduction in the alloy of pure tungsten and pure aluminum, and also the considerable proportion of nickel which they have succeeded in alloying with the aluminum. The metal is formed into ingots, and moulded in sand in the ordinary way.

WHAT TO STAMP.—An exchange gives the following condensed statement of contract, etc., to be stamped under the amended law:

All notes and evidences of debt, five cents on each \$100, if under \$100, five cents on each \$100 or part thereof. All receipts for any amount without limit, over \$20, two cents; if \$20 or under, nothing. All deeds and deeds of trust, fifty cents on each \$500 in value of the property conveyed of the amount secured; when a deed of trust is duly stamped, the note secured must not be; but they should be endorsed to show the reason why. Mortgage bonds need not be stamped if stamps are affixed to the mortgage. All appraisements of estates or estates, five cents on each sheet or piece of paper. Affidavits of every description are exempt from stamp duty, five cents, except for rents; when for rents, fifty cents for each \$300 of rent or less if over \$300; fifty cents for \$200 or over \$300. All person interested can affix and cancel stamps.

The Bay of Samana.

The substance of the treaty between the United States and St. Domingo regarding this bay and territory, is that it is perpetually leased to the United States as neutral territory, to prevent the necessity of fortifications, and to secure freedom of commercial intercourse with all nations. St. Domingo makes absolute sale of three square leagues of ground adjoining the bay and adjacent island, for a naval station. The price of the cession is one million dollars a year, and ten thousand dollars a year for lease. The entire peninsula of Samana, thirty miles long by ten wide, will be neutral territory, under the protection of the United States and Europe, but its nominal sovereignty will remain with St. Domingo.

En verdad, tal era su infuso, que nunca dudó el pueblo de su habilidad; y compardiado con Hamilton, Jay, Adams y Jefferson, parcos que el Ser Supremo intentó reunir estos talentos en uno solo para darlos el modelo de un hombre perfecto.

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