

5-22-1869

Santa Fe Weekly Gazette, 05-22-1869

William E. Jones

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SANTA FE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS, NEUTRAL IN NOTHING."

Volume X.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, MAY 22, 1869.

Number 50.

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 50
Each subsequent insertion, 1 00
Ten 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.

SPIEGELBERG BROS.,
IMPORTERS
and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
MERCHANDIZE,
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Groceries, Liqueurs, Hardware, Quessware, etc. etc.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has this day been 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. G. 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, Adams & Co. 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, 1867.
No. 15. If.

S. B. ELKINS.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

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

JOHN L. WATERS & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
PINOS ALTOS, N. M.
No. 11. If.

R. H. TOMPKINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Santa Fe, N. M.

Strict and prompt attention will be given to all business in the line of his profession that may be entrusted to his care.
No. 25. 1v.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of administration having been this day granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court for the County of San Miguel, Territory of New Mexico, upon the Estate of the late Benjamin C. Cutler. All persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against the same to present them for payment according to law.

CHARLES W. KITCHEN,
Administrator.

Las Vegas, New Mexico, }
November 1st 1868.
No. 23-4m.

T. H. HOPKINS

Attorney at Law,
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory and give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.
No. 32-1f.

W. V. B. WARDWELL,

MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL DEALER.

FORT CRAIG, N. M.
No. 27. If.

Advertisements.

CHARLES EMMETT WYATT.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

LAS VEGAS, N. M.
No. 4. If.

Z. STAAB & BRO.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.
Adapted for this and the California markets, consisting of a large assortment of

COTTON GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

CLOTHING.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HATS.

HARDWARE.

GROCERIES.

CHINA WARE.

MINING IMPLEMENTS, &c.

Can always be found at Z. STAAB & BRO. It being our intention to continue at all seasons, with the lowest prices, our facilities being such as to defy competition, we will make it an extra inducement for our customers to visit our Territory to purchase at our branch, and select but one call for our confidential patronage.

No. 5. If.

JOHN F. YOUNG

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

SANTA FE, N. M.
No. 14-1f.

UNION BREWERY,

AT
SAPELLO, NEW MEXICO.

Having removed my Brewery from Galindras to Sapello, 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 an abundance of Lager Beer and Ale.

LEWIS BIEBER,
Brewer.

A. CLARK,

MERCHANT TAYLOR.

Santa Fe, New Mexico

Has received from the States a large stock of goods, and is ready to receive orders, and is ready to make to order, in any style as may be desired, and at a distance will receive orders, and at a distance will receive orders.

DRUGS, DRUGS!

JACOB KRUMHOLTZ,

Santa Fe, New Mexico

SELECTED ASSORTMENT

FRESH DRUGS

MEDICINES, PAINTS,

OILS, DYE-STUFFS,

TRUSSES, BRUSHES,

COMBS, PERFUMERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, etc.

Also pure Liquors 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.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded.

No. 28. 1f.

LUMBER, LUMBER.

A full assortment of lumber always on hand at the "Blown Saw Mill," Union del Yucate.

M. RUDOLPH.

No. 63. If.

Advertisements.

SANTA FE GAZETTE
PLAIN AND FANCY

JOB PRINTING.

POSTERS,

BAND BILLS,

LETTER HEADS,

BILL HEADS,

NOTES, &c.

INVITATION CARDS,

PROGRAMMES,

ENVELOPES,

BOOK WORK

DONE IN THE BEST STYLE

AND

WITH DISPATCH!

THE GAZETTE OFFICE offers inducements to the public for leaving

JOB PRINTING

Done that are not equaled by any other office in the Territory.

ALL ORDERS

From a distance executed with the same dispatch and upon the same terms as they would be if the party ordering were present.

OUR TERMS

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 Territory, and is the best medium for advertising. Rates reasonable.

LEWIS GOLD, ABRAHAM GOLD,

LOUIS GOLD & SON,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Main Street, Santa Fe, N. M.

Keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,

CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES,

COFFS, &c. &c.

Having the manufacture and keep in stock a large assortment of family flour, and all the leading brands of

and all the leading brands of

and all the leading brands of

and all the leading brands of

and all the leading brands of

and all the leading brands of

HENRY HUBERT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR

At Law

SANTA FE, 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. 1. 1f.

E. ANDREWS,

SUCCESSOR TO BYERS AND ANDREWS,

DEALER IN

ENGLISH, SWISS

AND

AMERICAN WATCHES,

JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, &c.

Particular attention given to Manufacturing Mexican Styles of Jewellery. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.

All orders by mail promptly attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed. SANTA FE, N. M.

Advertisements.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

THOMAS McDONALD, Proprietor.
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.
No. 27. If.

SAM'L DUNCAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO.

Will give prompt attention to all kinds of professional business entrusted to his charge.
No. 28. 1f.

GREAT WATER CURE,

MAIN STREET, SANTA FE, N. M.,

ELECTRO & CHEMICAL

VAPOR BATHS.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER.

The Vapor Baths are a specific, for Rheumatism, other chronic or inflammatory

FEMALE DISEASES.

Retention of the menses; suppression of; painful and imperfect; immoderate flow of; decline of. These diseases are principally caused from a diseased state of the womb, and in many instances from 6 to 12 of the Vapor Baths have effected a cure.

Amongst the many cases of this kind we have attended in Santa Fe, not in one instance have we failed.

PARALYSIS.

This disease is often cured with the Electro & Chemical Vapor Baths. If you wish to enjoy long life and good health take Courier's Electro Chemical Vapor Baths. These Baths have been indorsed by all the Leading Faculty of the world as a preventive against all epidemics.

Hot and Cold Baths for Cleaning purposes always ready. Single Bath, \$1 00
Single Vapor Bath, \$1 00
One course of 12 Baths with medicines and medical attention, \$20 00

Dr. J. P. COURTIER,
Proprietor.

No. 41. If.

MAIL LINE.

OF COACHES FROM

MAXWELL'S RANCH

TO THE

Moreno Mines.



The undersigned will run a Try-Weekly Line of Coaches from Maxwell's Ranch to San Antonio, connecting with the Tri-Weekly Mail from the East, and will leave Maxwell's Ranch immediately after the arrival of the Coach from the East.

The utmost attention will be given to the comfort of passengers, and the line will be under the immediate control of C. COUGROVE.

Rates of passage and freight moderate, and will commence to run on the 15th day of January, A. D., 1869.

V. S. SHILBY & CO.,
Proprietors.

No. 33. If.

T. F. CONWAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

Any business, in the line of his profession, entrusted to him will receive prompt and strict attention. Collection of claims especially.

No. 43. If.

Justice, Hartman & Co.

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

112 South Front Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

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

REFERENCES

ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co., St. Louis.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Philadelphia.
No. 43. 1f.

CHURCHES.

Presbyterian Church, Rev. D. F. McFarland, Pastor, services every Sabbath at 10 1/2 A. M., and 1 1/2 P. M. Sabbath School at 2 1/2 o'clock every Sabbath. Weekly Praying and Lectures Wednesday Evening.

No. 6. 1f.

HAENESS FOR SALE!!

Sixty complete sets, (chain traces) for six mule teams, second hand, but in good repair, for sale in lots to suit, by the undersigned at Fort Craig, N. M.

Wm. V. B. WARDWELL.

No. 9. If.

Advertisements.

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS.

New Arrivals! New Goods!!

TEN PER CENT. ADVANCE

ON EASTERN COST.

J. E. BARROW & CO.,

FORT UNION, NEW MEXICO,

ARE RECEIVING OVER

100 TONS OF ASSORTED MERCHANDISE

of every description, and to which they invite the attention of Wholesale dealers throughout the Territory.

We will sell bills of \$100 and over, for the Cash, at 10 per cent. advance on eastern cost, adding the freight.

Our stock is the most complete in the Territory, and of the best quality, and guarantee to give satisfaction.

J. E. BARROW & CO.
No. 5-1f.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

Notice is hereby given that the following named U. S. pensioners have been transferred from the Agency at St. Louis, Mo., and Washington City to the Agency at Santa Fe, and that they will hereafter make application for, and receive their pensions from me at the office of the U. S. Depository, south side of the Plaza.

Francisca A. Duran, Dorotea Alarcon, Manuella Basquez, Bernarda Saragosa, Maria C. Martin, Maria Dolores Prada, Dorotea Romero, Dolores A. Rayel, Ramona Valenciana, J. B. Shaw and William Anderson.

JAMES L. COLLINS,
Pension Agent.

No. 7. If.

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 south of Dr. Andrews' 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 HIBBONS, LACES, HATS and BONNETS of all styles and the very latest in the market.

No. 52. If.

SOUTHERN OVERLAND

U. S. MAIL

AND

EXPRESS LINE!



FROM SANTA FE, N. M. TO EL PASO,

TEXAS & TUCSON, A. T.

Will commence running October 1st, 1867, a weekly four times passenger coach, leaving Santa Fe every Monday morning, on the arrival of the stage from Denver and the States, connecting at El Paso with the Chihuahua and San Antonio Stage Line; at Mesilla with the Tucson and Los Angeles California weekly line making a

CONNECTED PASSENGER LINE

From Denver and the States, via Santa Fe to San Antonio, Texas, Mexico and California, without delay of passengers on the road; tri-weekly coaches from Santa Fe to Allouezville.

Particular attention paid to express matter and comfort of passengers.

Coaches leave El Paso and Tucson every Friday for Santa Fe.

GEO. W. COOK, Proprietors.

J. M. SHAW, Proprietors.

Business letters can be addressed to J. M. SHAW, Santa Fe, or GEO. W. COOK, Mesilla, N. M.

No. 19. If.

New and Cheap Goods

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

On the first of May 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.

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 House.

SPIEGELBERG, BROS.

Santa Fe, N. M., April 15, 1868.

No. 45. 1f.

W. H. WILLIS,

POST TRADER

FORT BAYARD, N. M.

Deals in general Merchandise and keeps constantly on hand as complete an assortment as can be found in any one establishment in New Mexico.

No. 25-5m.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

A desirable store house and dwelling situated on the North side of the Plaza of Las Vegas measuring 110 feet front and 120 feet deep said property containing 6 large rooms in good repair. One store room 35 by 20 with Counter and shelving, in good style; One ware room 25 by 20. Store and ware room are well covered with a fire and water proof mica roof. Also a large stable corral and out house. The above property will be sold on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to the undersigned at Santa Fe, N. M.

S. B. ELKINS

No. 27 4-t.

We are in receipt of a copy of the American Year-Book and National Register for 1869...

The Home Washer—You ask us about this, do you?—You ladies who spend your washing out every week...

GREEN BACKS—Col. Bridgman, P. M., U. S. A., arrived in the city on Thursday...

We understand that the whole amount was in sealed packages, and that Col. J. L. Collins, U. S. Designated Depository...

We have received a list of the Army officers who have been detailed to act as Indian Agents and Superintendents of Indian Affairs.

They are ordered to report, by letter from their places of residence to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs...

Judge Bergen, Associate Justice for the 3rd. District arrived out on Thursday last.

LOS OJITOS—By reference to advertisement of Messrs Lewis & Bro., in another column it will be seen that they offer the Ojitos Ranch for sale...

ASSASSIN—Dr. S. B. Davis, our new Assessor, arrived out with his family in Sunday's coach from the States.

ON Monday he received the office, as we understand, from his predecessor and has consequently assumed the duties pertaining to his position.

We most heartily welcome the change that is here announced.

JOHN L. WATERS of Fort Wingate, and family arrived out from the east last week, where they had been on a visit to their friends in the States.

SALT—Those who are disposed to engage in the salt trade would do well to read the advertisement of Lieut. Jones in another column. There are 20,000 pounds wanted.

DR. SPENCER arrived out last week and has taken charge of the Surveyor General's office, which has been vacant since Gen'l Cutler's death last fall.

ANOTHER ROW—A few nights since there was another row in our streets. Only three men were shot and wounded this time.

IT gives us pleasure to make note of this decided improvement in the morals of the belligerent portion of the community.

THEY say that Maxwell is getting rich from the proceeds of his quartz mills. We do not know how this is—but suspect it is so—and this is the general belief—and he has our sympathies.

EBERHART and Constock may have the sympathies of those who have fancied for such base metals as silver, but with such we have nothing to do. The process is too slow. Life is too short.

ARRIVED—The first trains of Messrs Spiegelberg Bros. have arrived, and wholesale and retail dealers will govern themselves accordingly.

COL. A. B. CAREY has returned from Fort Union where he has been on a paying expedition for several days past.

Lieut. Pope is showing his blooming face among us again.

Indian Superintendent.

The following which we find in the Washington City Sunday Herald of the 5th inst, has the latest information in regard to Gen'l Maxwell who was appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for New Mexico...

General Maxwell, of Michigan, who distinguished himself in numerous battles in the late civil war, and who besides receiving many severe wounds, also lost a leg in the service of his country...

(For the Santa Fe Gazette.) SAN AGUSTIN, DOÑA ANA Co., N. M. May 16, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: It would seem as if our troubles never were to cease. No sooner does the sunshine dissipate the gloom cast by the storm of Indian outrages, than we are startled by some new and unexpected calamity.

On the 23rd April the Indians appeared in large force at and in the vicinity of Tularosa and Canon de la Lue, about sixty miles from this place...

They attacked the people of Tularosa feeling at the mouth of Canon de la Lue and killed two Mexicans, and wounded two. The Mexicans took refuge in an adobe house...

Mr. Geo. E. Blaha of this place with Don Perfecto Armijo of Las Cruces and Mr. Hill of Texas with eight hundred head of cattle reached here from Tularosa about noon, May 7, 1869...

They left here about 4 o'clock P. M. About an hour afterwards we were startled by seeing a loose horse running across the plain followed by two men on horseback...

Judge Bergen, Associate Justice for the 3rd. District arrived out on Thursday last. Judge Bergen relieves Judge Houghton, who has discharged the duties of the office acceptably during the last four years past.

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An Explanation.

SANTA FE, N. M., May 17, 1869. JOHN T. RUSSELL, Esq., Editor Santa Fe Gazette.

Sir—The article published in your issue of the 15th inst, taken from notes furnished by me, has been a source of a great deal of comment and talk on our streets, and taken up by many as a design on my part to throw discredit and cast reflection upon Mr. Williams.

With a view to correct this error, which places Mr. Williams and myself in a false light before the readers of your paper, and to disabuse the public mind from any idea that I intended to do him an injustice, I submit the following remarks on the subject.

The notes were taken from my diary which I kept for my own gratification, never intending, however, that it should be published but at the request of a certain gentleman here, furnished you with a copy of nearly all that portion of my diary which refers to the most important events of the trip, with permission to make whatever use of them you saw fit never giving if a moment's thought after. The result I regret to say was entirely foreign to my intent and purpose—it appears from the language of the whole item, as construed by you, that my greatest aim was to heap abuse upon Williams' head for every misfortune that befell the party, rather than merely give the details of the trip—On the contrary I must say I am entitled to much credit for the good judgment displayed by him in conducting our forced marches and other circumstances where decision and foresight were necessary—besides in the item I observe two geographical errors, in this, that we struck the northern end of the Osumu Mountains, instead of the northern end as it should be, also the snow storm which prevailed in the Pata Mountains, was on the northern side instead of the eastern as stated in the item—and after conversations with Williams since his return, he informed me he would have crossed the Mal Pais direct to the mountains where he knew water could be found, instead of searching for it at the head of the Mal Pais, where he had been informed there was water, whereas I understood him to say he knew of water being there, hence our misunderstanding on that point—As to Soromon, it was far from my intention to throw the fearful responsibility of his loss on Williams' shoulders, as the article seemed to intimate—it was done to the minds of all that no one was to blame but himself, Williams, along with the remainder of the party, did all that man could to do under the circumstances, and more than most of men would have done in a like case, Williams also informed me that he offered Soromon his own horse, but the latter refused, at the same time making the unreasonable request that his horse should be tied to one of Williams' pack animals and further I find after comparing notes with him I was mistaken in the distance from the Pata Mountains, to the Capitan Mountains. I understood him to say it was only 12 miles to where we were going to camp, when he told me it was only 12 miles to the Capitan Mountains.

This explanation I feel is due from me in justice to Mr. Williams and myself—and by giving the above the same publicity which you gave my former report you will confer a favor on all concerned.

Yours Respectfully, JOSEPH PURCELL.

Indian Troubles—More War.

The following article appears in the New York Herald of May 1st. The Western frontier of Kansas and the Indian Territory and the whole north-west of Texas appear to be again threatened by the savages. They received the peace for a time, are now again looking in arms, ammunition and blankets. In consequence they are disposed to go into the wholesale murder business once more and show our authorities the necessity of buying them of through unprincipled Indian agencies. It is proposed to try the Penn Quaker dodge on them the next time. It will be found that the Indian of to-day and one of the time of Penn is quite a different man. The latter could sell a tract of land the size of Pennsylvania and not miss it. Game was plenty everywhere, "fire water" scarce, and nobody felt disposed to philanthropically scrape the dirt and vermin off the savage to study his color or his capacity for civilization. Now, however, the former lands of the Indians are cut by railroads the game is scarce, the hunting grounds barren, "fire water" abundant and plenty of ruffians to sell it, and everybody disposed to scrape the Indian down to the bone to see what kind of material he is made of and how he shall be classified in the scale of humanity.

The Indian of to-day is a lazy, brutal cut-throat. To deal with him upon any other supposition is to make him worse. The method of governmental management in our Indian affairs is an evil as bad as any that exists in the country. There are some commissioners enjoying salaries for superintending tribes of Indians that long ago ceased to exist. There is but one method of managing this question successfully, and that is to make each Territorial government that is to make each Territorial government of the responsible for the good behavior of the tribes within its border. The frontier men will keep the savages quiet, only give them an opportunity.

Advertisements.

These are no diseases which have produced so much suffering, or been so successfully treated as those which are the result of the eye. The eye is the window of the soul, and it is of the highest importance that it should be kept in the best possible condition. Dr. T. L. STEPHENSON'S OCEANIC EYE-SALVE is a remedy for all diseases of the eye, and is recommended by regular Physicians as well as by thousands who have tried it, and found it to be an infallible remedy. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all dealers.

RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis Mo., Wholesale Agents for the United States. No. 50-41.

Agents Wanted—\$10 a Day. TWO 500 MAPS FOR \$1.

LLOYD'S PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS

Two Counties, America and Europe, and America with the United States portion on an immense scale. COLORED—IN 400 COUNTIES.

THESE great Maps, now just completed, 64 x 62 inches large, show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the latest alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every School and family in the land—they occupy the space of one Map, and by means of the Reverser, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. County Rights and large discount given to good Agents.

Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for and see Sample Maps first, if not sold taken back on demand. J. T. LLOYD, 23 Cortlandt Street, N. Y. No. 50-41.

Advertisements.

SUPPLIES FOR NAVAJOES.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until Tuesday, June 1st, 1869, at 11 o'clock a. m., at which time the bids will be opened, for the delivery at Fort Defiance, N. M., to the U. S. Indian Agent for the Navajos.

20,000 POUNDS OF COARSE SALT.

The SALT must be of pure crystals, and clear in strong sacks, and must be delivered on or before July 15th, 1869; samples of the salt must accompany each bid. Two or more responsible parties must sign each bid guaranteeing to become security to the amount of \$5,000, if the contract is awarded to the bidder they endorse. The right is reserved to reject any or all unreasonable bids.

By Command of Brevet Maj. General G. W. GETTY, FRANCIS B. JONES, 1st Lieut. 57th Inf., Actg. C. C. S., District of New Mexico, and Disbursing Agent of Ind fund.

Office Chief Com. Sub. District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., May 16th, 1869. No. 50-21.

THE GREAT BENEFACITOR!



THE HOME WASHING MACHINE! WARRANTED THE BEST WASHING EXISTENT, and the only machine that washes thoroughly all kinds of fabric, from the finest laces to the coarsest bedding, without injury. Will wash 500 collars and 50 shirts in one hour. Send for Circulars.

FOR SALE.

Valuable Ranch in Valencia Co. The undersigned offer for sale their valuable ranch in Valencia County, New Mexico, containing about four thousand acres of land, and known as the Quejales.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

SHERIDAN, KANSAS. This Hotel is newly built and fitted up in the very best and most approved style. Attached to the HOTEL there are a Restaurant and Saloon.

LABORERS WANTED.

To work at making adobes at Fort Stanton, N. M. For particulars enquire at the Quartermaster's Office Fort Stanton. No. 40-21.

JOHN & M. M'GEE, 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 Tombstones cut and erected.

LAS VEGAS HOT SPRINGS.

The proprietor has fitted these celebrated springs up with the most modern improvements for hot and cold bathing, so that those who are desirous of availing themselves of the medicinal qualities of the waters can do so with every convenience and comfort.

BOARDING WITH ROOMS.

Will after the 1st November be furnished at 60 cents dollars per week without baths and with baths at twenty dollars per week.

A GOOD BILLIARD TABLE.

Has been fitted up for the use of visitors, and the choicest Liquors and Cigars will be kept constantly on hand. Public patronage is respectfully solicited. SAM. B. DAVIS, Proprietor. No. 20-11.

EAGLE WORKS Manufacturing Co.

P. W. GATES, President. OFFICE, No. 48 CANAL STREET CHICAGO. Manufacture Portable and Stationary STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS, ROCK BREAKERS, STAMP MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, MILL FURNISHING.

SAW MILLS, Flour Mills, Casting, Shafting.

And Parts of MACHINERY GOT UP TO ORDER. The Leffel double Turbine water wheel will be furnished where water power can be used. All letters addressed to J. J. Blanchard, traveling agent, care of Guttmann, Friedmann & Co., Santa Fe, N. M., will receive prompt attention. No. 37-17.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

Lumber of all dimensions and in quantities to suit, for sale by me at the saw mill west of Fort Wingate, N. M. Wm. N. H. Wardwell of Mill Creek, is my authorized agent, to whom all orders will be sent, and monies paid. GEORGE HELLER. April 14th, 1869. No. 47-11.

Advertisements.

NEW GOODS.

JOHNSON & KOCH, SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

We are daily expecting the arrival of our FIRST SPRING TRAIN.

With a complete assortment of every description of merchandise suitable for this market and the wants of the Territory.

We invite the attention of wholesale buyers and the public in general, feeling satisfied that we are prepared to offer inducements. Having purchased our stock at the best advantages we can offer it at lowest prices. During each month in the year we shall be in receipt of New Goods.

JOHNSON & KOCH, Santa Fe, N. M., May 1, 1869. No. 47-6 mts.

SUPPLIES FOR NAVAJOES.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office for seal until Monday, May 24th, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., and for seal until Tuesday, June 1st, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time the bids will be opened for delivery at Fort Defiance, N. M., to the U. S. Indian Agent for the Navajos.

1,000 head of beef cattle, and 300,000 pounds of shelled corn.

The beef cattle required must be steers or dry cows and in good healthy condition and not under four years old. Net weight to be ascertained by weighing on scales. Delivery to be made 500 head of cattle on or before July 1st, 1869, and 500 head of cattle on or before August 15th, 1869.

The shelled corn to be delivered must be sound, sweet, free from dirt and imperfect kernels and put up in strong sacks of 100 pounds net each, and must be delivered on or before August 15th, 1869. Bids must be made separately for the beef and for the corn and parties have the privilege of proposing to deliver any amount of each not exceeding the whole.

Two or more responsible parties must sign each bid guaranteeing to become security to the amount of \$50,000 for the beef, and \$15,000 for the corn, if the contract is awarded to the bidder they endorse. The right is reserved to reject any or all unreasonable bids.

By Command of Br. Maj. General GETTY, FRANCIS B. JONES, 1st Lieut. 57th U. S. Inf., Act. Chief C. S. Dist. N. M., and Disbursing Agent of Indian fund.

Office Chief Com. Sub. District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., May 10 1869. No. 40-21.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

SHERIDAN, KANSAS. This Hotel is newly built and fitted up in the very best and most approved style. Attached to the HOTEL there are a Restaurant and Saloon.

The traveling public will find it to their advantage to put up at this HOTEL.

LABORERS WANTED.

To work at making adobes at Fort Stanton, N. M. For particulars enquire at the Quartermaster's Office Fort Stanton. No. 40-21.

JOHN & M. M'GEE, 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 Tombstones cut and erected.

LAS VEGAS HOT SPRINGS.

The proprietor has fitted these celebrated springs up with the most modern improvements for hot and cold bathing, so that those who are desirous of availing themselves of the medicinal qualities of the waters can do so with every convenience and comfort.

BOARDING WITH ROOMS.

Will after the 1st November be furnished at 60 cents dollars per week without baths and with baths at twenty dollars per week.

A GOOD BILLIARD TABLE.

Has been fitted up for the use of visitors, and the choicest Liquors and Cigars will be kept constantly on hand. Public patronage is respectfully solicited. SAM. B. DAVIS, Proprietor. No. 20-11.

EAGLE WORKS Manufacturing Co.

P. W. GATES, President. OFFICE, No. 48 CANAL STREET CHICAGO. Manufacture Portable and Stationary STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS, ROCK BREAKERS, STAMP MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, MILL FURNISHING.

SAW MILLS, Flour Mills, Casting, Shafting.

And Parts of MACHINERY GOT UP TO ORDER. The Leffel double Turbine water wheel will be furnished where water power can be used. All letters addressed to J. J. Blanchard, traveling agent, care of Guttmann, Friedmann & Co., Santa Fe, N. M., will receive prompt attention. No. 37-17.

Advertisements.

POWDER! POWDER! POWDER!

Z. STAAB & BRO., AGENTS AMERICAN POWDER CO.

The undersigned beg leave to inform the Merchants and Mining men of New Mexico that they have been appointed agents for the American Powder Company, and will keep on hand all brands of their celebrated powder, in sufficient quantities to supply all demands of the Territory during the whole year.

PRICE LIST YET FURTHER CORRECTED.

Blasting Powder per keg 25lbs net \$11.50 Rifle do do do 25lbs " 15.00

We shall at a later date give the prices of this Powder put up in different packages. Wholesale dealers can obtain more favorable prices in purchasing by the quantity. Z. STAAB & BRO. No. 43-11.

NOTICE.

I would respectfully announce to the Quartz Milling Public of New Mexico with a long experience in Quartz Milling and Quartz Mill Building, I am now prepared to build new Mills on the latest and most improved plan; also old Mills remodelled and refitted; also all kinds of other machinery repaired and warranted.

Any one wishing any thing in the above line done will for the present find me at Elizabethtown, New Mexico.

CHAS. H. BARTHOLOMEW.

REFERENCES: J. J. Blanchard, Esq., Trav. Agt. Eagle Works, Chicago, Geo. G. Brown, Esq., New Placers. No. 43-11.

THOS. B. CATRON, Attorney at Law, SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

Will practice in all the Courts of law and equity in the Territory. Especial attention given to the collection of claims, and remittances promptly made. No. 40-11.

MESILLA MAMMOTH STEAM MILLS MAIN STREET, MESILLA, New Mexico.

The undersigned beg leave to call the attention of the public to their MAMMOTH STEAM FLOURING MILLS, which have been rebuilt with new and improved Machinery imported expressly for them, with capacity for grinding 15,000 POUNDS EXTRA SUPERFINE FLOUR DAILY.

Having constantly on hand a large amount of WHEAT and CORN we are prepared to fill orders for FLOUR, CORN MEAL, SEMOLA, BRAN, SHORTS and HOMINY, with promptness and dispatch, at short notice.

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed. LEMON & FRIETZ, Proprietors.

Office Steam Mills, Mesilla, N. M., February 1869. No. 57-11.

MANUEL A. OTERO, JNO. F. SELLAR, OTERO & SELLAR, Grocers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

SHERIDAN, KANSAS. No. 38-11.

FIRST SPRING ARRIVAL.

We beg to advise our kind patrons and the public generally, that we are just in receipt of the first spring train containing a well selected stock of Merchandise consisting principally of Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods; Clothing, Groceries, Liquors & Cigars, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, CARPETS, TOILET ARTICLES, FANCY ARTICLES &c. &c.

which we shall dispose of at the lowest possible marked prices, and can assure our friends, that no pains have been spared on our part in its selection, both regarding the styles and quality of the goods.

ELSBERG AMBERG, SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

Having made arrangements with the Union Pacific Railroad for especial accommodations and having our own trains continually traveling between here and the end of the Railroad, and having one of our firm residing East and traveling in Europe for the sole purpose of selecting our stock, we are enabled to offer inducements never before attempted by any other house in this market.

We would call the attention of Merchants from this and the adjacent Territories, as also from Chihuahua, to our well assorted stock, especially suited to their market, and can confidently say that it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere. ELSBERG & AMBERG. Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 14, 1869. No. 32-17.

JOHN T. RUSSELL,
REDACTOR Y PUBLICADOR.

SUBSCRICION.

Pago Adelantado.

Por un año, \$3.00
Por seis meses, 2.00
Por tres meses, 1.50

Santa Fe, Mayo 22, 1869.

GRAN SUFRIMIENTO
DE

Desgraciados Prospectadores.

Por algunos dias pasados mucho se ha hablado en nuestras calles con respecto al sufrimiento que padecieron por falta de agua la partida de prospectadores que salio de esta ciudad cerca del dia primero de abril en busca de oro a las Sierras Oscuras bajo la direccion del señor Willison. Con el fin de satisfacer los deseos del publico con respecto a la informacion en conexcion con las aventuras de la partida nos hemos aprovechado de todas las noticias suministradas por el señor Purcell, uno de la partida, y publicamos aqui tales hechos que serán interesantes al mismo tiempo dignos de confianza.

El domingo dia 3 de abril la partida se organizo enteramente en el Manzano, condeado de Bernalillo, y el lunes en la mañana comenzo su jornada. El lunes en la noche acamparon sin agua. El martes siguieron una vereda clara, que guiaba al Sudeste hasta cerca de las once, cuando creyeron indudablemente que ni el señor Willison ni su guia sabian exactamente donde se hallaban, no encontraban agua y la vereda seguia adelante. La vereda fue abandonada y un curso directo al sur fue tomado, caminando así cerca de dos horas y media accidentalmente encontraron agua cerca de un campo donde habia lumbre. Aqui se acamparon durante esa noche, teniendo agua suficiente para todos los usos de un campo. Al salir la mañana siguiente el señor Willison dijo a la partida que no necesitaban llenar sus barriles pues él creia encontrar agua dentro de veinte millas. Hablando caminado veinte millas o mas, estuvieron compelidos a acampar sin agua en la noche del dia 7 el señor Willison habiendo fracasado enteramente y sin indicios de encontrar agua como lo habia representado en la mañana.

El dia 8 los animales comenzaron a sufrir, habiendo padecido un calor excesivo el dia anterior. Habiendo rehuido beber agua en la mañana temprano, algunos de los animales que no habian mirado la sed antes, bebieron muy poca. Habiendo caminado ocho o diez leguas de este punto encontraron una huella fresca que salia de los desiertos de la Sierra Oscura en direccion hacia el Rio Grande, la cual se suponia ser la huella hecha por la partida de Cookley; un poco mas adelante encontraron poca agua en un pozo entre las rocas, lleno de animalitos. Sin embargo de esto, no les duro mucho. Primero bebieron después llenaron sus cantinas y barriles lo cual valeo los pozos. La incertidumbre reinaba entre la partida y no podian estimar el tiempo que intervendria antes que encontrar mas agua, de manera que hicieron durar la poca que tenían lo mas posible, dandoles muy poca a los animales. Se acamparon cerca de este lugar y dos de la partida se volvieron después al agua y cabaron el peso hasta que quedaba enteramente seco, bebieron dos tercias partes de arena y una de agua. Durante la tarde Willison y McKenzia se subieron a la sierra para observar si podian ver o encontrar la fuente de que Stewart les habia hablado en su diario, lo cual fue entendido por nuestro informante habia de gobernar los movimientos de Willison después de haber llegado a la Sierra. Ellos volvieron cerca de las seis en la tarde sin haber podido hallar agua mas inmediato que el Rio Grande, para donde McKenzia sugirió que se fueran, pero Willison dijo que el sabia donde encontrar agua dentro de veinte millas, y se prefirió mas bien seguir adelante antes que ir al Rio Grande el cual distaba treinta y cinco o cuarenta millas al poniente. Cerca de las seis y media de la tarde resumió su marcha en una direccion al oriente. Habiendo llegado a la Sierra Oscura creyeron necesario salir en busca de agua por que tenían mas necesidad de esta que del oro. Después de haber caminado esta vez el oriente por la punta del sur de la Oscura hacia cerca de las 10 u once de la noche entonces se acamparon.

El dia 9 de abril salieron muy temprano y continuaron en direccion al oriente hacia el Malpais. Cerca de las once Dillon y uno de los mejicanos se fueron a un Cañon de Piedra muy hondo a buscar agua. Si hubieran encontrado agua ya el era imposible que los animales pudiesen bajar para beberla. Aqui el señor Willison procedio adelante dejando a estos dos hombres en la sierra, los demás siguieron suponiendo que iba a buscar la entrada del cañon para encontrarlos, pero no los aguardo un solo momento y después de haber caminado cerca de dos horas, una parte de la compañía determinaron esperar a Dillon y al mejicano, pues parecia que Willison los habia abandonado. Estos alcanzaron a los que los esperaban cerca de tres horas después que entraron al cañon, completamente fatigados. Dillon dijo agua, y se acostó. El habia antes econdido un barril de agua en su carga, de lo cual ninguno de los otros sabia nada y un cartillo de esta en la vez salvó su vida y la del mejicano quien parecia haberse rendido una o dos veces antes de llegar al campo, pero Dillon le negla de proceder. Al pie del cerro el poeta exclamo y dijo, "Jerry prosigue tu y yo me quedare a morir," pero Jerry le urgió de

proseguir dandole una tova de agua en la cumbre del cerro. McKenzia, Potts, Reed y nuestro informante más una tenia cerca de medio vaso de agua. Entonces continuaron su marcha por un pais muy aspero, una sucesion de quebradas y arroyos por una distancia de cerca de ocho millas. Mientras caminando así en ese mal piso todos excepto Sornson andaban a pie aliviando sus callos los lo mas que podian. El parecia despreciar las apelaciones que le hacian en favor de su caballo que se fatigaba muy pronto.

Cuando llegaron al Malpais esta parte de la compañía se encontró que la huella de Willison seguia adelante pero Dillon los aconsejaba de ir a la Sierra de la Pata la cual distaba solamente quince o veinte millas de ellos, pero no pudieron cruzar el Malpais y continuaron al lado del poniente, hasta que llegaron a donde estaba Willison, se acamparon bajo la sombra de un solo palo. El los podía dar muy poco animo si los daba alguno. Se determino entonces que las cargas se abandonasen allí, y se tomaran raciones para dos dias continuando la marcha hasta encontrar agua. A las siete y treinta minutos en la tarde se reanimo la marcha hacia el Malpais y cuando llegaron se encontraron con una laguna seca. Entonces salieron para la Sierra de la Pata. Después de haber rodeado el Malpais y haber tomado el llano Sornson comenzo quedarse atrás lo cual causo mucha dilacion a los demás esperando, lo que muy a menudo tenían que hacer, y en una vez tubieron que prender una lumbre para que los pudiera hallar. Aqui, dice nuestro informante era el propio tiempo y lugar para que Willison mostrara su autoridad. Siendo el reconocido como el guía de la partida, el debería haber llevado a Sornson adelante de la partida. Cerca de la mañana, dijo Willison que se quede yo no lo volveré a esperar, y cumpliendo con su palabra no se paro hasta que llego a la cumbre de uno de los cerros al pie de la Sierra de la Pata. Los demás de la partida se quedaron atrás orguendo a Sornson de proseguir, hasta que todos estaban muy cansados de hacerlo así, y en el ultimo esfuerzo Dillon se volvió y halló a Sornson evidentemente en un dia varío maniatado, andando al deredor de un círculo guiando a su caballo y gritando sin dar atencion a lo que Dillon le decía. El solamente replicaba "donde estas tu y el agua," "¿quien agua?" Ellos caminaron una cierta distancia adelante y a las tres y treinta minutos de la mañana se acostaron para descansar ellos y sus animales hasta que amaneciera. Todos creian que Sornson los adelantara, pues no estaban mas que media milla de donde lo habian dejado.

El 10 de abril después de haber descansado cerca de una hora y media resumió su marcha y tan pronto como amanecia todos estaban ansiosos por ver a Sornson, pero estaba fuera de su vista. Después de haber cruzado los cerros al pie de la Sierra de la Pata acampo Willison, el se fue directamente a la Sierra y el capitán Potts y Charles Broder siguieron en su huella para volver el animal de carga que correspondia a este punto de la partida que andaba con él. McKenzia, Reed y nuestro informante, siguieron a Dillon a un cañon en la Sierra donde el sabia que encontraría agua. Llegaron allí cerca de las once de la mañana. Después de haber bebido los agua y una taza de café, McKenzia se volvió sin agua para la partida de Potts y Willison, con instruciones a Dillon de volverse después que llegara a cierta punto, si no encontraba que su huella pasaba la nuestra. Después de haber descansado y daleto agua a sus caballos, nuestro informante se volvió a buscar a Sornson, con instrucciones de Dillon, que si encontraba a McKenzia se volviera con él, pues era evidente que si no hallaba los demás de la partida, probablemente habian encontrado agua en la Sierra. El encuentro a McKenzia cerca de una milla del campo aqui ya volvió, y todos estaban satisfechos que Potts habia hallado a Willison en la Sierra y le informaria la cerca de Sornson, y que Willison mandaria a un hombre por él.

Cerca de las cinco y treinta minutos, Willison y Potts llegaron al campo, al tiempo que los demás se estaban preparando para salir para su campo cuando, a su sorpresa supieron que Willison accidentalmente habia ido a la Sierra y su huella, ambas partes buscando con el fin de ir al agua en el cañon, y que los animales de Potts y Broder se habian cansado en el pie de la Sierra donde tenían que subir un aspero pisacho de la Sierra para obtener una poca de nieve que habia allí. Después que derritieron alguna en una vacija llevaron gran cantidad en sus cantinas para sus caballos, haciendo varios viajes. También supieron que el guía de Willison, José, se volvió loco y se perdió, haciendo dos hombres los que se han perdido.

Después de darles a los recién llegados algo que comen Dillon y McKenzia salieron en busca de Sornson, pero solamente anduvieron cerca de cinco millas cuando uno de los caballos se cansó, y establecieron competidos a volver. Una fuerte tempestad de nieve prevalecio durante toda la noche en el declive del poniente de aquella Sierra, y todos pensaban que Sornson se hallaba allí y que esto probablemente lo volveria a su sano juicio. Después de haber permanecido allí durante dos dias se volvieron por las provisiones que habian abandonado al otro lado del Malpais, y al volver hacia atrás siguieron la huella vieja con el fin de saber que rumbo tomo Sornson. Encontraron una huella y supusieron que seria de él, en direccion a la Sierra de los Charillas, y nada se ha sabido de él desde entonces.

De aqui subieron mas arriba de la Sierra y encontraron un lugar bueno para campo donde se estuvieron un dia, y después salieron para la Sierra Capitana la cual fue representada por Willison a doce millas de allí y que allí encontrarían un buen campo para prospectar y bastante caza. Cerca de treinta millas tubieron que caminar para llegar al pedano de doce millas, y nada en el mundo indicaba la presencia del oro. Toda la Sierra hasta donde se observo es una formacion de piedra arenisca; habia algunos guajolotes,

pero muy pocos. Permanecieron allí desde el 16 hasta el 20, cuando salieron para la Sierra Blanca cerca de doce millas arriba del Fuerte Stanton, su campo fue destruido y quemadas todas sus provisiones y casi todos sus arneses y montañas; pero por los esfuerzos sobre humanos de McKenzia, quien estaba en el campo, no se destruyo todo lo que tenían. El habia estado enfermo durante todo el viaje desde la noche despues que se encontró el agua.

Willison no perdió nada en el incendio, y se sentia algo tanto orgullo por su buena suerte. Todos excepto él se disgustaron terriblemente por este tiempo, y determinaron volver a sus casas. En su regreso se encontraron con fuertes nevadas, granizas y viento, y, sufriendo severamente de su situacion llegaron a Santa Fe el 30 de abril.

Llegados.— Los primeros trenes de los Sees, Spiegelberg & Bro, han llegado y los comerciantes por mayor y al menudeo se manejan de acten.

El coronel A. B. Carey, ha regresado del Fuerte Union a donde estaba haciendo pagos por algunos dias pasados.

BILLETES VERDES.— El coronel Brigrigan, Pagador General del Ejercito de los E. U. llego a la ciudad trayendo consigo una de cuatrocientos mil pesos en green-backs, trescientos mil para el Departamento de pagos, y cien mil para el Tesorero de los Estados Unidos.

Anuncios.

Para Vender.

UN RANCHO INESTIMABLE EN EL CONDADO DE VALENCIA.

Los abajo firmados ofrecen vender su inestimable Rancho en el condado de Valencia, Nuevo Mexico, contenido cerca de cuatro mil acres de tierra, y conocido como los Ojuelos.

Hay abundancia de agua suministrada por rios para riego a la porcion cultivable del rancho, la cual es adaptable a la cultivacion de toda clase de vegetales, maiz, trigo, abono y papa.

Los terrenos de pasto son sin igual en Nuevo Mexico y el clima siendo agradable, se pueden tener ganado, mulas, caballos y ovejas en la mejor condicion durante todo el año sin ser alimentados con grano.

La casa de habitacion es comoda y contiene diez cuartos a mas de dos almacentos. Hay dos corrales, en uno de los cuales se pueden guardar a un tiempo mil cabezas de ganado. Una buena caballeriza para caballos. El tanque adyacente a la casa tiene veinte y cinco pies de profundidad y cosa de mil yardas en circunferencia, siempre puede tenerse lleno de agua de los rios.

El rancho es uno de los mas agradables en el Nuevo Mexico, se puede ver y examinar ocurriendo a los Sees, Lewis & Bro., en Peralta, N. M., o se puede obtener una descripcion mas completa dirigiendose a ellos por escrito.

Toda la informacion deseada puede obtenerse por los abajo firmados.

LEWIS & BRO.
Peralta, N. M. Mayo 17, de 1869.
No. 30. 2-3.

Provisiones para los Navajoes.

Propuestas selladas con una copia de este anuncio adjunta a cada una, serán recibidas en esta oficina hasta el Jueves dia 10. de Junio de 1869, a las 11 de la mañana, a cuya hora las ofertas serán abiertas para la entrega en el Fuerte Estacion, Nuevo Mexico, al agente de los Estados Unidos para los Navajoes.

Provisiones para los Navajoes.

La sal debera ser pura, y llimpia en fuertes sacos, y debera ser entregada en a antes del 15 de Julio 1869, muestras de la sal deberan acompañar cada propuesta.

Los Gaudillos y campeones, que son los que son reñotes, Dieron sus batallas. De soldados combatientes. En su plan de operaciones. Ponen a los pretendientes. Miembros de la cofradia. En sus manos nuestra suerte. En tal estado se encuentra La politica de hoy dia.

Llamame Republicanos; Patriotas, se jactan ser; Y siendo Anti-Americanos; Sufren para merecer. De lealtad hacen alarde. Y de integridad se precian. Fuera de tiempo bravatas.... Evadise en la guerra.... La armada de la Republica Que Nuevo Mexico observa!

De la noche a la mañana Radicales resultaron. Dándose solos la fama. Que ellos la patria salvaron: Que son buenos ciudadanos. Los afirman bajo su honor: Que son libres de opinion Y nadie los conpararia; Y que a su Administracion La castigan una pandilla.

Si el partido que gobierna La nota santa Sierra. Me jacta—al no se emienda— Me jacta... la minoria. Porque cada uno sin rionda. Al vencedor va a rier: Y en la de sus ventisilla. Uno que no puede ver: Ni jura, quien no sabe leer. Que se confunde sin regla.

Para la Gasetta de Santa Fe.
Sr. Editor de la Gasetta de Santa Fe.
Al haber visto en el Nuevo Mexicano la gracia del que se anuncia Pradito, lo creido de mi deber dirigirme a V. para solicitarle se abra publicacion lo que sigue en contestacion a dicho Pradito.

En primer lugar (que gracia hizo el extranjero Adolfo, valandose del Aguello furo de Bero, como un vil instrumento para perpetuar una rancia en el condado de Mora? En segundo lugar (que gracia hizo al Aguello de Bero-Bero, con venir a ser el padre digno de Jose de Prudias del condado de Mora, con unos papales falsos indignificados que traian al efecto para vender su rapia? En tercer lugar (que gracia hizo con presentarse en la oficina del Secretario de la corte de panchas para que le embasara los papales que traian tan puerco como su cara? En cuarto lugar (que gracia hizo con salir de la dicha oficina huyendo como perro chulo con la cola entre las piernas? En quinto lugar (que gracia hizo después que se fue repudiado del condado de Mora con hacerse falso y temerariamente Alguacil Mayor para aplicar a la inocente hija de Sr. Antonia Salazar de los Rincoes?

En sexto lugar (que gracia hizo el infame Aguello de Bero-Bero con apicarion sin autoridad de ley a la dicha Salazar y exigirle fianzas, y finalmente temer estijiendo responsabilidad si no le traia a su nieta de Mora aun cuando fuera robada? En septimo lugar (que gracia hizo con embargar tambien falsamente las pertenencias de la misma en el condado de Taos? En octavo lugar (que gracia hizo con hacer venir y derramar lagrimas a esas inocentes mugeres siendo ellas las que esecuto tiempo se han quitado el vocado de la voz para darselo que lo traque al suco y mantenido del Aguello? En noveno lugar (que gracia hizo con Aguelo con hacerlos como a esas pobres inocentes y después quedarse burlado de ellas? En decimo lugar (que gracia hace con decir y publicar en el Nuevo Mexicano que el Sr. hombre de hora después que tiene marcadas en su cara tantas cochinillas y que las mismas las ha hecho publicas? En undecimo lugar (que gracia hacen los que crean las producciones de un hombre tan vil y tan falso como es el Aguelo de Bero-Bero en la proxima contienda politica? En duodécimo lugar (que gracia hace con estar todos los años en Santa Fe de mandador de los miembros de la camara? En decimo tercer lugar (que gracia hace con mantener comiendo a alverjones durante los sesenta dias de su empleo con el fin de reconmitir los tres pesos diarios que son el fruto de sus negras entrañas.

Si Pradito piensa que con todo lo expuesto hace gracia, como libro que la sigue haciendo pero le doy a entender que pie bien y no rebale por que ya lo andan velando.

Anuncios.

Para Vender.

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Los abajo firmados ofrecen vender su inestimable Rancho en el condado de Valencia, Nuevo Mexico, contenido cerca de cuatro mil acres de tierra, y conocido como los Ojuelos.

Hay abundancia de agua suministrada por rios para riego a la porcion cultivable del rancho, la cual es adaptable a la cultivacion de toda clase de vegetales, maiz, trigo, abono y papa.

Los terrenos de pasto son sin igual en Nuevo Mexico y el clima siendo agradable, se pueden tener ganado, mulas, caballos y ovejas en la mejor condicion durante todo el año sin ser alimentados con grano.

La casa de habitacion es comoda y contiene diez cuartos a mas de dos almacentos. Hay dos corrales, en uno de los cuales se pueden guardar a un tiempo mil cabezas de ganado. Una buena caballeriza para caballos. El tanque adyacente a la casa tiene veinte y cinco pies de profundidad y cosa de mil yardas en circunferencia, siempre puede tenerse lleno de agua de los rios.

El rancho es uno de los mas agradables en el Nuevo Mexico, se puede ver y examinar ocurriendo a los Sees, Lewis & Bro., en Peralta, N. M., o se puede obtener una descripcion mas completa dirigiendose a ellos por escrito.

Toda la informacion deseada puede obtenerse por los abajo firmados.

LEWIS & BRO.
Peralta, N. M. Mayo 17, de 1869.
No. 30. 2-3.

Provisiones para los Navajoes.

Propuestas selladas con una copia de este anuncio adjunta a cada una, serán recibidas en esta oficina hasta el Jueves dia 10. de Junio de 1869, a las 11 de la mañana, a cuya hora las ofertas serán abiertas para la entrega en el Fuerte Estacion, Nuevo Mexico, al agente de los Estados Unidos para los Navajoes.

Provisiones para los Navajoes.

La sal debera ser pura, y llimpia en fuertes sacos, y debera ser entregada en a antes del 15 de Julio 1869, muestras de la sal deberan acompañar cada propuesta.

Los Gaudillos y campeones, que son los que son reñotes, Dieron sus batallas. De soldados combatientes. En su plan de operaciones. Ponen a los pretendientes. Miembros de la cofradia. En sus manos nuestra suerte. En tal estado se encuentra La politica de hoy dia.

Llamame Republicanos; Patriotas, se jactan ser; Y siendo Anti-Americanos; Sufren para merecer. De lealtad hacen alarde. Y de integridad se precian. Fuera de tiempo bravatas.... Evadise en la guerra.... La armada de la Republica Que Nuevo Mexico observa!

De la noche a la mañana Radicales resultaron. Dándose solos la fama. Que ellos la patria salvaron: Que son buenos ciudadanos. Los afirman bajo su honor: Que son libres de opinion Y nadie los conpararia; Y que a su Administracion La castigan una pandilla.

Si el partido que gobierna La nota santa Sierra. Me jacta—al no se emienda— Me jacta... la minoria. Porque cada uno sin rionda. Al vencedor va a rier: Y en la de sus ventisilla. Uno que no puede ver: Ni jura, quien no sabe leer. Que se confunde sin regla.

Para la Gasetta de Santa Fe.
Sr. Editor de la Gasetta de Santa Fe.
Al haber visto en el Nuevo Mexicano la gracia del que se anuncia Pradito, lo creido de mi deber dirigirme a V. para solicitarle se abra publicacion lo que sigue en contestacion a dicho Pradito.

En primer lugar (que gracia hizo el extranjero Adolfo, valandose del Aguello furo de Bero, como un vil instrumento para perpetuar una rancia en el condado de Mora? En segundo lugar (que gracia hizo al Aguello de Bero-Bero, con venir a ser el padre digno de Jose de Prudias del condado de Mora, con unos papales falsos indignificados que traian al efecto para vender su rapia? En tercer lugar (que gracia hizo con presentarse en la oficina del Secretario de la corte de panchas para que le embasara los papales que traian tan puerco como su cara? En cuarto lugar (que gracia hizo con salir de la dicha oficina huyendo como perro chulo con la cola entre las piernas? En quinto lugar (que gracia hizo después que se fue repudiado del condado de Mora con hacerse falso y temerariamente Alguacil Mayor para aplicar a la inocente hija de Sr. Antonia Salazar de los Rincoes?

En sexto lugar (que gracia hizo el infame Aguello de Bero-Bero con apicarion sin autoridad de ley a la dicha Salazar y exigirle fianzas, y finalmente temer estijiendo responsabilidad si no le traia a su nieta de Mora aun cuando fuera robada? En septimo lugar (que gracia hizo con embargar tambien falsamente las pertenencias de la misma en el condado de Taos? En octavo lugar (que gracia hizo con hacer venir y derramar lagrimas a esas inocentes mugeres siendo ellas las que esecuto tiempo se han quitado el vocado de la voz para darselo que lo traque al suco y mantenido del Aguello? En noveno lugar (que gracia hizo con Aguelo con hacerlos como a esas pobres inocentes y después quedarse burlado de ellas? En decimo lugar (que gracia hace con decir y publicar en el Nuevo Mexicano que el Sr. hombre de hora después que tiene marcadas en su cara tantas cochinillas y que las mismas las ha hecho publicas? En undecimo lugar (que gracia hacen los que crean las producciones de un hombre tan vil y tan falso como es el Aguelo de Bero-Bero en la proxima contienda politica? En duodécimo lugar (que gracia hace con estar todos los años en Santa Fe de mandador de los miembros de la camara? En decimo tercer lugar (que gracia hace con mantener comiendo a alverjones durante los sesenta dias de su empleo con el fin de reconmitir los tres pesos diarios que son el fruto de sus negras entrañas.

Si Pradito piensa que con todo lo expuesto hace gracia, como libro que la sigue haciendo pero le doy a entender que pie bien y no rebale por que ya lo andan velando.

Anuncios.

Efectos Nuevos.

JOHNSON & KOCH.
SANTA FE, NUEVO MEXICO.

Estamos diariamente esperando la llegada de nuestro PRIMER TREN DE LA PRIMAVERA.

Con un completo surtido de mercaderias de toda descripcion a proposito para este mercado y las necesidades del Territorio.

Invitamos la atencion de los compradores por mayor y del publico en general, estando satisfechos de que estamos preparados para ofrecer inclinamientos.

Habiendo comprado nuestro surtido con la mejor ventaja, podemos ofrecerlo a precios bajos.

Durante cada mes en el año estaremos recibiendo efectos nuevos.

JOHNSON & KOCH.
Santa Fe N. M., Mayo 16. de 1869.
No. 47 6-8.

PRIMER LLEGADA DE PRIMAVERA

Seamos permitido anunciar a nuestros generosos patronos, y al publico en general, que acabamos de recibir el primer tren de la primavera conteniendo un buen surtido de mercaderias consistiendo principalmente de:

- Productos domesticos y del Extranjero,
- Ropa Hecha,
- Abarrotes,
- Licores y Cigarros,
- Botas y Zapatos,
- Sombreros y Cachuchas,
- Alfombras,
- Articulos de Tocador,
- Generos de Capricho y
- Cuchilleria &c. &c.

De los que dispondremos a los precios mas bajo posible del mercado, podemos asegurar a nuestros amigos, que no se han omitido trabajos por nuestra parte en su esejimiento y costo con respecto a la moda y calidad de los efectos.

En vista de que tenemos hechas arreglos con el ferrocarril Union Pacific que nos proporcionan especiales ventajas, y de que tenemos en corriente nuestros propios trenes entre aqui y el ferrocarril, y de que uno de los socios de nuestra casa reside en el este y viaja en Europa con el unico fin de escoger nuestro surtido, podemos ofrecer inclinamientos nunca pensados por ninguna otra casa de este mercado.

Llamamos la atencion de los comerciantes de este y de los vecinos Territorios, como tambien los de Chihuahua, hasta nuestro excelente surtido, muy particularmente propio para sus mercados, pues los aseguramos en toda e influencia que les será ventajoso el examinar nuestro selecto y cuantioso surtido antes de hacer sus compras en otras partes.

ELSBERG Y AMBERG.
Santa Fe, N. M., Enero 14 de 1869.
No. 42-4-4.

Z. STAAB Y HERMANO.

EFFECTOS NUEVOS Y AGRADABLES.

Adaptados a los mercados de aqui y de Chihuahua, consistiendo de grandes surtidos de:

- Efectos Secos,
- Ropa hecha,
- Botas y Zapatos,
- Sombreros,
- Quinquilleria,
- Loza de China,
- Implementos de,
- Mineria, &c. &c.

Siempre se hallarán en la tienda de Staab y Hermano. Siendo nuestra intencion continuar en todas estaciones con los precios mas bajos. Nuestras facilidades son tales, que desafian toda competicion. Los harvimos un inclinamiento extra para los comerciantes en todo el territorio de comprar en nuestra casa, y solicitamos solamente una llamada para un continuo patrocinio.

Z. STAAB Y HERMANO.
No. 5. 1-1.

Anuncios.

Gran Curacion con Agua.

Calle Principal, Santa Fe, N. M.

BANOS DE VAPOR

ELECTRICOS Y QUIMICOS.

¡PORQUE SUFRIS VOSOTROS!

El baño de vapor es un especifico para el Reumatismo y sea crónico o inflamatorio.

ENFERMEDADES DE LAS MUGERES.

Retencion de la menstruacion; Supresion de la misma; Dolores e Irregular; Menstruacion en flujo; Diminucion de la misma. Estas enfermedades son causadas principalmente por un estado enfermo del vientre, y en muchos casos seis o doce baños de vapor efectuan la curacion.

Entre los muchos casos de esta clase que hemos atendido en Santa Fe, no hemos fracasado en ningun.

PARALISIS.

Esta enfermedad es muy frecuentemente curada con los baños Electricos y Quimicos, si desués guar de una vida prolongada y buena salud, tomad los baños de vapor electricos y Quimicos de CURTIER.

Estos baños han sido ensados por todos los mejores Doctores del mundo como un preventivo contra todas las epidemias.

Baños Calientes y Fríos para limpiar siempre estarán listos. Un Baño Solo . . . \$1.00 Un Baño de Vapor 5.00 Un curso de doce baños con medicinas y asistencia medica \$50.00

Dr. J. P. CURTIER, Proprietario.

No 44 st.

A LOS NEGOCIANTES POR MAYOR

NUEVOS ARRIVOS!

EFFECTOS NUEVOS.

10 por ciento de adelanto sobre el Costo del Oriente.

J. E. BARROW & CO
FORT UNION, N. M.

Estan ahora recibiendo mas de 100 Toneladas de Mercancias Surtidas De toda descripcion, y a la cual invitan la atencion de los negociantes por mayor por todo el Territorio. Venderemos facturas de 500 pesos y mas al contado con diez por ciento de adelanto sobre los precios del Oriente aludiendo el flete. Nuestro surtido es el mas completo en el Territorio y de la mejor calidad y garantizado a dar satisfaccion.

J. E. BARROW & CO.
Fuerte Union, Julio 5 de 1868.
No. 5 M.

GUARNICIONES DE VENTA!

Sesenta pares completos, con tirantes de cedena; poco usadas para trenes de seis millas, pero en buen estado, se venden en partidas que acomoden por el abajo firmado en el Fuerte Craig N. M.

Wm. V. B. WARDWELL,
No. 9. 1-1.

E. ANDREWS.
SUCCESOR DE
BYERS & ANDREWS.
NEGOCIANTE EN
RELOJES INGLESES,
SUISOS Y AMERICANOS,
JOYERIA Y ARTICULOS
DE
FANTACIA, &C.

Atencion particular se da a la manufactura de estilos Mexicanos en Joyeria. Relojos y Alhajas cuidadosamente compuestas. Todas las ordenes por correo serán prontamente atendidas, y se garantiza la satisfaccion. SANTA FE, N. M.
No. 30 st.

LUIS GOLD, A. GOLD
LUIS GOLD E HIJOS.
Comerciantes de mayor y menor en mercancias generales.
Calle Principal, Santa Fe,
Siempre tienen en su tienda un buen surtido DE EFECTOS DE MODA, ABARROTES, LOZA DE CHINA, RUINQUILLERIA, ROPA, SOMBREROS, BOTAS Y ZAPATOS, LICORES, ETC., ETC.

HARINA DE TRIGO.—Harina de flor de la mejor calidad será molida por ellos en su molino, y se vendera a los precios mas cotizados del mercado. El trigo de nuestros marchantes se molia a seis reales la fanega, cuando entregada en el molino y a un peso la fanega cuando entregada en la tienda. Santa Fe, Agosto 13, 1867.
No. 19 st.

A Reminiscence of the Late Sol Smith.

BY COLLEY CIEREK.

"Those whose subject to somnambulism seldom, if ever, retain any recollection of the objects of their perceptions while under the influence of this disorder."—Stern's "The Mind," Vol. I.

Connected with this gentleman, whose recent death caused so much regret among his numerous friends, is one of those remarkable phenomena of the human mind which not infrequently startle us as being beyond reason of philosophy to explain. The writer of this became acquainted with Sol Smith in the year 1832, in the city of New Orleans. That acquaintance ripened into friendship and continued until the day of his death. That he thought of the writer of his last interesting work, entitled "Theatrical Management in the West and South" (Harper & Brothers, 1856), is evidenced in that book, page 130. Sol Smith remembered his friends and forgave his enemies, a Christian trait which went down with him to the grave and booted him up beyond it. In his last will and testament, bearing date a short time before his death, I find these remarkable words:

I request that no one will wear mourning for me, as I expect to go immediately into a world of happiness, at which my friends should rejoice.

Some fifteen years ago, when we were alone in his room in a New Orleans boarding house, dingy, dark and gloomy as the day was, he told me the following strange event in his life. I was, as I may say, under the seal of confession, for I was not under the seal of confession, in case I survived him. Sol was a somnambulist. The lack of this strange disorder or nocturnal mystery was more of a periodical character than of nightly occurrence. He had consulted physicians, Indian doctors, and women, "diviners, spiritualists, etc." all authorized and unauthorized quacks, but without success. He had studied the case himself, "Somnia Pythagoræ," to find the result the same.

There is no doubt that a close affinity exists between dreams and somnambulism. It is not the one the result of the other. The difference is thus drawn by Dr. Franklin, who, speaking of dreams, says:

That the hearing and issue of political events which had puzzled him when awake were not infrequently unfolded to him in dreams.

In the one the man dreams and reflects when he awakes, while the act of the other are entirely erased from memory.

I am not writing an essay on somnambulism, but the subject is too deep and metaphysical for me, but the following extract from Bishop Porteus's sermons (1789) sums up the peculiarities of the disorder in so few words, that I think they apply immediately to the cases of those so afflicted:

The somnambulist directs himself with unerring certainty through the most intricate windings, and over the most dangerous precipices, and without any apparent assistance from the organs of sense, has been known to read, write, and compose.

Although I have stated that the communication made to me by Sol Smith was strictly confidential, it was limited to his lifetime only, and I was at perfect liberty to publish it after his death. I do not say that I was the only one to whom he communicated this strange occurrence; but as I never heard of it through any other source, I presume he had not. One reason he assigned for not giving publicity was that people generally would have termed it one of "Smith's yarns." True, he might, I will relate the circumstances as he told it, using the colloquial portion in his own language, or as nearly as my memory will carry me.

It was in a small town in the State of Georgia, where Sol was well known, he having on several occasions given concerts there, that he found himself minus money and audience. Everything was dull, and money was scarce. Sol boarded in a second class hotel, and what between anxiety of mind and bad living, he became restless and worried. In this town, as in all others throughout the length and breadth of the country, there were gambling houses. Sol was not a regular visitor to them, but like many other men, he occasionally "took a chance on the red." He had been unlucky in one or more throws, and on this particular night went to bed musing over losses which he well knew could never be replaced by either singing or gambling—at least in that place. He had retired to bed early, shortly after midnight, and to his great relief soon fell into a deep sleep, undisturbed until the daylight beamed cheerily into his room. While dressing, his attention was called to one of the pockets of his pantaloons. It was far more bulky than was its wont. There was something in it besides his most empty pocketbook. He took out his hook, and to his astonishment he found it full of bank notes. Startled, scarcely knowing what to do, he thrust it back into his pocket. The money was not his. Whose was it? Where did it come from? Ah! his dark suspicion flashed across his mind. Some one in the house had committed a robbery, and wanted to fix the deed on him. This theory Sol firmly adhered to. So he started out to walk and meditate on the subject, and consult a friend long to act.

Walking up the street, the first person he encountered accosted him with— "Ah, Sol, out so early—you were in luck last night."

"Luck! what do you mean?" "Pooh! man, you cannot deny it. I was there and lost."

"Lost what?" "Now, Sol, none of your nonsense. You must have won over three hundred dollars. You had the devil's luck."

"All so you were there?" "Certainly, old boy. How much did you win?"

"Could it be possible, Smith thought, that he had wandered from the house while asleep, entered a gambling house and won this money? Such must have been the fact." "How much do you say, eh?"

"Yes, what's the sum?" "Why, really, I have not counted it yet."

"Now, Sol, this won't do. Once you get a decided passion for gambling, you are lost. Give it up, old boy, as I shall; it is a losing game. So good morning—and away he went."

Now, Sol was not a gambler, by any means. If he played at all, it was with some of his numerous friends, and for small sums—"More," as he said, "for amusement than profit." His winnings that night were over three hundred dollars! He was now fixed, and as he had the offer of the Mobile Theatre (indeed, the arrangements were all made) he felt quite happy, and determined to leave immediately. His sleep that night was of the just man made happy. But how?

One morning, a few days after the usual walk before breakfast. "Good morning, Sol; how are you?" This came from a merchant of the place; not the one who greeted him in somewhat similar terms on a former occasion.

"Tolerably well, thank you." "You look serious, Sol." "Sol always had a serious look, even when a joke was uprising to his lips."

"I am not serious." "Well, I am glad to hear it, but on your account and mine, I can wait."

"Wait! wait! what for?" "For my money!" "Your money?" "Yes; let me see," taking out a memorandum book. "Six hundred and thirty dollars."

"Six hundred and thirty dollars?"

"No, dollars." "What is the devil's name are you at?" "Simply this. If a man will gamble and go it as strong as you did last night, he must expect one of two things.

"And what are they?" "Win or lose—and lost, that's all." "Lost when, where?"

"Now Sol, I know you don't mind the money, but cease to make a joke of it. I am sorry for your loss. I risked my money and won. You risked yours and more, and lost."

"True, a man must expect to lose as well as win."

"Yes, and if you are short, as I know you are, give me your note at three or four months."

"Shut, heavens, let me see." So opening his pocket book he found it empty.

"All gone, all gone?" "Don't worry yourself, Sol; all right."

"Well, this is most unfortunate. I was very foolish, certainly."

There was no backing out, for what he did while asleep he had to stand up for when wide awake—and awake he was to the effect of having lost two hundred dollars each, and six hundred and thirty to his friend, the merchant. The note was given at four months, made payable at Mobile. Before it came due Sol had it renewed, made payable at New Orleans; again it was in part renewed, and was it again twelve months later renewed, and it was finally settled. As Sol Smith was now known to suffer a delusion, or set down as mad in mad houses, this statement made to the writer must be taken as a veritable fact, and will add one more strange account to the many wonderful freaks of somnambulism.

Self-Made Men.

The New York overland of the Cincinnati Gazette writes: It is a curious fact that nearly all the successful newspaper men in New York are what may be properly called self-made men.

Henry J. Raymond, who made the Times, and it is in the front rank of journalists, worked himself up from the lowest point in the ladder. In 1845 he wrote letters for the Cincinnati Courier, for which he received about two dollars each. He made a living at that time chiefly by corresponding for out-of-town papers. The Times would now sell for \$125,000 and Raymond is still at its head. Horace Greeley started the Tribune without capital.

It is one of the most valuable pieces of newspaper property here, and Greeley is still at its head. The Tribune association have fundamentally declared a quarterly dividend of thirty per cent. Its shares are worth \$70,000, the per value of which is \$1900. The Herald was started by James Gordon Bennett, his capital being brains and industry. Bennett is now worth millions, and his paper yields a clear profit of \$400,000 per an. Stanton, Marshall took the World when it was an experiment. He had no money, the paper was not paying, but he was aided by capitalists. He built up the paper, made it profitable, and is now sole proprietor. It yields a handsome annual income. Charles A. Dana was for several years managing editor of the Tribune. He was subsequently editor of the Chicago Republican, but did not succeed. He came back to New York, and in company with others bought the Sun, which, under his management, is already a great success. The circulation of the Sun on the 1st of January, 1870, was 117,000. It is now 22,000, and growing rapidly. The Sun is a two-cent paper. The profits on the circulation are very small, of course, but it gets plenty of advertising at twenty-five cents a fly cents per line. New York people advertise liberally, and pay big prices.

The Messrs. Brooks, of the Express, are also self-made men. I believe they started the Express, and are still managing it. I do not know who started the Post, but W. C. Bryant has been identified with it, if not from the beginning, at least for a great many years. His capital was made up brains. It is a very profitable paper. The old proprietors of the Journal of Commerce are dead. It was largely bought by Bonner, of the Ledger, who is worth a fortune in this connection, although he does not run a daily paper.

He was into the Ledger from the case, and now publishes one of the best and most profitable weekly papers in the world, and competes successfully with Vanderbilt in the horse line. Speaking of Vanderbilt reminds me that he had the foundation of his prosperity. He began on brains, and now, at a ripe old age, his brain is good order, and he has made seventy millions of money. But I have not space to go into this class of self-made men. It is a fact, however, that nearly all the wealthy men here made their own fortunes, and, therefore, know how to keep them, but as it is generally in this country, so it is here rich men's sons are of very little account, and rich men's sons-in-law are usually of the same ilk. Therefore, large fortunes rarely pass to the third generation. Society is all the rich men of New York should be as successful in making and keeping money as their fathers, a few families would soon own the island.

The Pacific Road.

From the Daily Democrat of May 16th. To-day, after some unavoidable delay, will be formally completed that great triumph of skill, enterprise and endurance, the Pacific road. We Americans discount all our sensations, and by the time an event actually arrives, we have usually been thinking about it some years, writing about it some months, and talking about it in the Stock Exchange for weeks. The actual completion of the railroad will create little real excitement.

Solely considered, this transcontinental highway is the most marvellous work of human hands, and yet it solves no problem of the multiplicity and magnitude of its human necessities. We are to remember that possible excuse, government had for authorizing the building of such a road, by such a route, at such a price, and sadly reflect that less expenditures of money and land, with a little more of industry and wisdom, would have given us by this time a route much shorter, penetrating either and more important regions, where no man would have been seen to travel for weeks, and where no heavy grades would have embarrassed the moving of freight. But the masses are ignorant, and of the methods enough known, at least to denounce government when asked to give aid to other men's more enterprising enterprises. Such as it is, we have it—the greatest railroad ever constructed, and owned by the most conspicuous illustrations of the "Ministers of self-government"—set once an announcement and a hindrance to the presentation of that other route which must ultimately become the world's highway across this continent.

The work is done, man say. It is only a leg, says a government instructor, who alleges that neither repairs will nearly equal in cost and value the original structure. We may at least hope that government will now hold the necessary to a strict performance of its contract, and to the completion of the work in the most thorough manner.

A gentleman who owns a country seat nearly lost his wife, who fell into a river which flows through his estate. He announced the serious accident to his friends, expecting their congratulations. One of them, an old bachelor, wrote as follows: "I always told you that river was too shallow."

A Decayed Notoriety.

PRESENT APPEARANCE OF THE REIMS OF A FORMER WASHINGTON CHARACTER. [Washington Correspondence Cincinnati Times.]

Hanging about the front of the Metropolitan every day, and sometimes peering in the doorway, for notice has been served upon him to keep out of the hotel, is a gray-haired, broken down old man, hobbling painfully along with a cane, for he has the gout, besides several kinds of rheumatism, who has been as well known in Washington for thirty years past as the most distinguished statesman in the land. This is the famous "Bent Hickman," or what there is of him. His eccentricities have furnished columns of paragraphs for newspapers all over the country, though he has never come to get a national notoriety. He couldn't have done it anywhere but in Washington.

Take him anywhere else in the world and he would simply be considered a common man, and treated accordingly. He belongs to some very old Virginia family (tradition says) and gained the title "Bent" some thirty years ago, when he had money, by the style he used to affect at the Virginia Springs and other places of public resort. He boasts of having been on terms of easy familiarity with Clay, Calhoun, Benton, and the rest who figured at the capital when the Bow was in its prime, and so doubt they did tolerate and patronize him. If he had any wit in those days, or was the least manner containing that, he would not have allowed it to remain. He wears a steady, half military dress over his shoulders all the time, his hat is of a defiant style, but neatly brushed always, an eye-glass dangles in front of him from a ribbon. There are several little points about him that show the dilapidated daily.

His custom for years was to collect a dollar apiece from all Congressmen, and those who had secured Government positions in Washington, on their first arrival at the capital. He only asks for a quarter now, and is ready to take anything that is offered, even a three-cent piece. He mourns over a degenerated Republic, and says there are no men of brains at Washington any more. He has against a pillar of the hotel, and smiles scornfully at our great American statesmen as they pass—Eggleston, Stabler, and the rest—and mutters words of gloom and bitterness. Poor old Bent Hickman! He ought to be pensioned and laid away, for he is about the only link that connects Washington present with Washington past.

Machinery of a Gambling Den.

[From the Washington Star.]

The building No. 414 Pennsylvania avenue occupied for some time as the "Crown Clothing Store," is now being called upon to make room for extensive improvements. In taking down some of the partitions to remove gas-pipes, daylight was let in upon some secret wires, which, being traced, were found to extend through the rooms of the whole upper portion of the building, and, with other apparatus, forming one of the most remarkable pieces of machinery for gambling ever exposed to view.

This machinery, as now laid bare, shows that immense care and labor were bestowed upon its invention and preparation. The gambling rooms were in the second-story flat. Over them were two garret rooms with slanting windows. In the flooring of each of these rooms was a trap-door, and been out about six feet in length, and three in width. The trap being taken up shows an apartment between the floor and the ceiling of the room below of a size to accommodate the gambler's confederates and a series of small perforations in the ceiling afforded him a full view of the cards held by the players at the table in the room below. By his side was the end of a thin wire, which, passing along under the flooring of the attic to the walls, ran down to the flooring of the room below (playing upon electrically adjusted pulleys at the angles), and as an inflat it reached a point directly under the gambler's table. Here a very ingenious pedal apparatus comes into play which, with springs of spiral wire a triangular piece of wire was made to work up through a minute aperture in the floor under the foot of the gambling chair.

The victim in this operation, it will be seen, need not show whether Green, the "redoubtable gambler," has shown the system of cheating by marked cards, but that was a clumsy and inefficient mode of ascertaining what the opposite player has in his hand, compared to this system of telegraphy, which, by the way, also claims priority in time over Morse's invention. This system would not be of much use to the dice sharper, but must have been fairly effective in the gambling game of twenty and thirty years ago.

In following the course of the wire it was found that a packing of soft wool had been placed at every point where the working of the apparatus would possibly make a noise calculated to warn the victim. The operator of the machinery was as silent as death, and not an inflexible general anywhere or else his superior of the network of wire in which he was entangled. The punctures in the ceiling, which gave a view of the cards to the confederate overhead, were screened from view by an ornamental oval of green figured paper, and the aperture in the floor under the card tables through which the spring played, was concealed by the carpet.

An Extraordinary Man.

The Mercer (Pa.) Dispatch says: One of the most extraordinary cases of peculiar formation in the human body we witnessed a few days since at Courneily's Hotel, Mercer, in the person of a colored man, a stranger. It is hardly correct perhaps to call it a case of malformation, as the phenomena were entirely internal, the man presenting no unusual appearance whatever. This person, by some inward muscular power, which he could explain, can shift the position of his heart at will. We went to see him, not believing more than half we had heard told, but were convinced in less time than it takes to write it. He requested us to satisfy ourselves that his heart was in the position usually occupied by that organ. Placing our hand on his breast we could feel its beating distinctly. He then commenced a series of contortions with his abdomen, rolling it over and over several times. At the conclusion of this striking exhibition, we placed our hand upon a lamp in his left side below his waist, and there was the matter. A few more contortions and the frisky organ passed across the abdomen and on the right side kept up its work of throwing the blood through the system as regularly as if in its natural position. More contortions and it traveled back, home, its course being easily traced under the skin till it passed under the ribs. The man then commenced a sort of rotary motion of the bowels, apparently turning them over several times, when we felt a complete set of ribs covering the abdomen, the regular set being in their usual place. Turning the bowels in the opposite direction, the false ribs disappeared. On being asked if his parents had any other children like him, he replied that he had a brother over six feet high, who could reduce his stature to something less than three feet. We believed him readily after having witnessed the above performance.

In order to amuse the children on a Sabbath a lady was engaged in reading from the Bible the story of David and Goliath, and coming to that passage in which Goliath so bravely and defiantly dared the young stripling, a little chap, almost in his first trousers said, "Sister, skip that, skip that, it's blowing! I want to know who licked!"

A Day in the Ante-Room of the White House.

[Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Press.]

It is the business of General Dent to receive all who seek the presence of the President. When Andrew Johnson was Chief Executive all those waiting for an audience with power were left by themselves to pass the long hours in waiting. It is somewhat different now. The large reception room over the front of the East Room is filled up with tables, as well as sofas and chairs, and all, from a hunchback to the highest aristocrat, wait for General Dent's presence. In the quiet corner of this reception room, beneath the window which commands the uninterrupted view of the joyful park which fronts the mansion, may be found the broad, long table at which Gen'l Dent sits, with his accomplished assistants by his side. General Dent is in the meridian of life, rather below the medium size, though the rich, dark blue military garb in which he is encased diverts the mind from size altogether. Now add a face, neither handsome nor plain, but a benign, good countenance, through which the soul shines like flame through an astral shade, and you have the picture of the man through whose hands you are to pass before you are introduced to the august presence of majesty.

At the same table, directly opposite General Dent, may be seen the assistant private secretary, Mr. Robert M. Douglas, about son of the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. Those who can recall the form and features of the departed Senator will seldom be reproached, but, like the second edition of the same book, a little revised and somewhat corrected. Mr. Douglas inherits the broad shoulders, crowned by the same massive head, so well remembered by the nation. His North Carolina speech has made him famous as a youth, and it seems certain, at present, that you are created to grow the reputation to the rule that a great man never borrows his talent to posterity. The social manners of Mr. Douglas are such as would endear him to sovereigns as highly as Queen Elizabeth, and just as soon as he culminates as private secretary, it would be for the honor of the foreign service to send him abroad. But at present he can not be spared from a certain anti-room of the White House.

At the left of Gen'l Dent may be seen Mr. Crooks, one of the few men left who were bequeathed as servants to the people by our beloved Lincoln. He has seen the inauguration of four presidents, and still remains the same old man, a storehouse of legend and story. He is still a young man, more than commonly in personal appearance, and distinguished by social manners which admirably suited court life.

And now we come to that part of the story which bears such a strong resemblance to an Eastern tale. High and low, rich and poor, all shades, all colors, from the blanched cheek of the haughty Circassian belle to the Ethiopian's polished ebony, may be found waiting in the ante-rooms of the White House. Yellow men are there with skins like dead gold, their large, soft, lustrous eyes reminding one of a Moorish picture. The lack of a carriage is certain, on the same premises, below. Two elegant women slight in faultless traveling costume. They are shown by a messenger to the ante-room, and General Dent arises to receive them. One of them is exceedingly beautiful. "We have called," says the beauty, "to pay our respects to the President."

"Any business?" inquires Gen'l Dent. The dainty lip curls prettily. "None what ever; we are traveling; we wish to see the President." "Impossible, madam; all these people you see are waiting to see the President on business. General Grant would be pleased to see you, but he has no time to call his own." The great, lightning eyes of the traveler wandered about the room. As the two were about to depart, General Dent asked them if they would be "shown about the building." A dignified consent being given, the two stately women all away, preceded by the same messenger who showed them up stairs. The doors of the later temple tremble on their hinges, and the form of a ponderous Senator emerges from the presence of the man of the day. It is Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts. He strides to a centre-table and shakes hands with a distinguished group of men, composed of Calhoun, Carpenter, of Wisconsin, of the Senate; Irregular General Butler, and General Markland, the personal friend of President Grant, who was nominated for Third Assistant Postmaster General. Very soon Mr. Goughart, of the Associated Press, joins hands with them; but the attention of all eyes is drawn to another direction. Two strangers are announced, and again General Dent arises to receive them. The man wears the national costume of Burmah, the picturesque turban, and the high-collared jacket, gracefully draped about his person. The woman has speckled her European dress with native Burmah, and has been studying in this country, but soon take their departure for Burmah, where they expect to act as missionaries. They have called to bid President Grant farewell, and are at once shown to his presence.

Every hour brings new arrivals. A colored delegation from Alexandria has arrived. It was promised they should see the President at one o'clock, but it is long past the hour, but still they wait patiently. It seems to be the colored man's fate to wait. There is a solemn grandeur about this resignation. It is like the march of the centuries. Art has portrayed it in the fane of the Egyptian Sphinx.

A few Senators have seen the President. General Butler has dined in there where none of the rest are allowed to go. No one saw a messenger depart with his card. He went in there; he disappeared for a moment only, and now flings himself again among the throng. He takes a cigar from a side pocket and a barbarous arrangement of some kind from another. With the last thing he is going to kindle a fire. He strikes the flint against the serpent, and something like a click like the lock of a gun. One of two more embraces, and General Butler has lighted his cigar by the flame, and at the same time, like the blaze of a comet, he has disappeared.

The weary, weary waiters. The sun begins to blink askance, and to creep into western windows. A man says, "This is the tenth day I have waited to see the President." Some of the same people who were always to be found haunting Andrew Johnson have transferred themselves to President Grant. These are the barnacles, or fungi, which every administration inherits from its predecessor. A pale woman in weeds seems to shrink away behind the friendly covering of an open door. Her face is red stained. A feeble little child sits calmly by her side. There is much to attract sympathy to the woman; the joyousness of infancy seems to be trampled out of the innocent child—little sickly bud; growing in the shadow of grief. God help her!

A correspondent of the New Bedford Mercury writes from Sitka concerning the manners of the inhabitants, that the children amuse themselves by sliding with bare feet on the ice, clad in a fragment of blanket; two others keep dogs and beat their wives the women paint their faces to scare the trouble of washing, and when one dies they build a cob-house of sticks, just large enough to hold a body, put inside and set fire to it, and burn it up, all hands sitting around in a circle the women howling and the men beating time with big sticks.

Interesting Notes from White Pine.

The correspondent of the San Francisco Times, White Pine, contributes some notes upon the mines that may prove interesting. He writes from Grass Valley as follows: Though it would take a book to convey any detailed idea of a country possessing so many peculiarities as this, in which the best miners are puzzled at every turn, and which seems to render all mining experience of no value, I will, nevertheless, give you my opinion, so far as I have formed them, of this region, and attempt to give you some general ideas of its peculiarities. Treasure City is the mining town, and is located on the westerly side of Treasure Hill (it is really a very high mountain), near its summit, and is about two miles from Hamilton, which is situated in the canon—it can hardly be called a valley—at its northern base. Treasure Hill is the home of storms, and while the sun smiles in the valley, the tempest rages here. It is with the exception of quartz and spar, one vast mountain of limestone, which crops out in great mass everywhere, save where the vegetable world has covered it. The western slope of the mountain is quite steep; the upper portion of it was once sparsely covered with mountain mahogany and pine; but that has all been cut away, and it is now as barren as the desert to the infernal regions, while at and near the base much timber still flourishes, and grows in the lumber, still remaining. The eastern side of Treasure Hill pitches off very abruptly at first, and great masses of limestone stand out and hang over the rocks and trees below. There is no water here—no stream nearer than Hamilton, which is obtained from a small spring, and for which we pay 10 cents per gallon. There is a water factory here, however, which runs when there is snow enough to run it; and for snow water we pay 25 cents per gallon. We don't wash much, and whisky isn't a bad beverage, you know, for a new country where water is scarce. As to the mines. The Virginia mine, which was purchased by McDonald and Lovelock, is situated on the northern slope of Treasure Hill, about half way between this place and Hamilton, and is the farthest mine north which has yet attracted much attention, though beyond it are claims from which some good work has been taken, which look fully as well as the Virginia Lode did when no more work had been done upon it. The Virginia has yielded some very rich ore, and great quantities of being a first rate mine. There are now doing good work on it, I believe. The western extension of the Virginia has been purchased by San Francisco parties, but no work has yet been done upon it.

The next claim south of mine No. 1 is the Hidden Treasure, which is located on the top and north end of the mountain, and the works are only a few feet from the western base. It is probably the richest mine on the Virginia, and is situated on a ledge or deposit. The Hidden Treasure has been opened in several places, and a large amount of rich ore has been, and still is being taken out. The mine has steadily improved since work was first begun upon it. From what I can learn, I suppose that there will be \$500 per ton. There is a vein of about 200 feet in sight, and it is certainly a splendid mine. A few hundred yards south of the Hidden Treasure, in the Emery vein, is the Emery mine. It is very rich, and the deposit of ore very extensive. This is the same mine of which E. W. Buelch bought some time ago. It is rich, and large bodies of ore are reported to flow in. There can be no reasonable doubt of its value; and they have only struck down upon it about eighteen feet. It certainly has no connection with any of the mines on the west side of the mountain, but may possibly be on the same ledge as the Emery vein, but does not conflict with it. The Pennsylvania and California claims (see note on the west side of the mountain again remember), were located as the southern extension of the Hidden Treasure, but they have not been opened yet, to any extent—only a few shallow holes sunk. They are in the hands of parties who have neither the energy or the capital to develop them; though I doubt not that a few hundred dollars, well expended, would render them paying mines.

The next claim south of mine No. 1 is the Aurora, which is situated on the western base of the mountain, and is about a mile and a half from the Hidden Treasure. It is very rich, and the deposit of ore very extensive. This is the same mine of which E. W. Buelch bought some time ago. It is rich, and large bodies of ore are reported to flow in. There can be no reasonable doubt of its value; and they have only struck down upon it about eighteen feet. It certainly has no connection with any of the mines on the west side of the mountain, but may possibly be on the same ledge as the Emery vein, but does not conflict with it. The Pennsylvania and California claims (see note on the west side of the mountain again remember), were located as the southern extension of the Hidden Treasure, but they have not been opened yet, to any extent—only a few shallow holes sunk. They are in the hands of parties who have neither the energy or the capital to develop them; though I doubt not that a few hundred dollars, well expended, would render them paying mines.

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