

7-24-1869

Santa Fe Weekly Gazette, 07-24-1869

William E. Jones

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JOHN T. RUSSELL,
REDACTOR Y PUBLICADOR.

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Santa Fe, Julio 24, 1869.

PARA DELEGADO,
HON. VICENTE ROMERO

DEL CONDADO DE MORA.

El Candidato Nominado.

En este numero publicamos los procedimientos de la convencion tenida en esta ciudad la semana pasada y la cual nombró a Don Vicente Romero, de Mora, como candidato para Delegado al Congreso.

Como ya hemos dicho, la convencion fué la mas grande y los condados estuvieron mas enteramente representados que en cualquiera otro cuerpo de esta clase que jamás se ha reunido en Santa Fe. Este hecho demuestra el interes que el pueblo tomó en el movimiento que había estado en operacion por algun tiempo para poner ante el territorio un candidato de un merito verdadero, y uno en cuya honestidad se puede confiar en el desempeño de sus deberes publicos, y cuyas simpatias están identificadas con el pueblo y su prosperidad material. En esto los miembros de la convencion no ignoraron la voluntad de aquellos que los delegaron como sus representantes.

Don Vicente Romero es precisamente el hombre para el pueblo del Nuevo Méjico. Nacido en el condado del Rio Arriba, careciendo de las ventajas de aquellos que han descendido de un rico parentesco, a una edad muy temprana tubo que depender de sus recursos para ganar su vida. Con esto originó tan humilde el comienzo en las batallas de la vida y ha lidiado con el mundo hasta que consiguió para sí mismo una historia de la cual sus conciudadanos se sienten ahora justamente orgullosos y la que tan eminentemente lo ha señalado en la convencion como el hombre quien puede derrotar a Chavez ante el pueblo, y de este modo redimir a nuestro territorio de la mas perjudicial y miserable confusión a que ha estado sujeto durante la incumbencia del coronel Chavez. Jamas han sido los intereses de una comunidad mas vergonzosamente despreciados y mas culpablemente abandonados que lo que han sido los intereses del pueblo del Nuevo Méjico por el señor Chavez. El resultado de todo esto es que se siente ahora mas gravemente en todas partes del territorio, y se manifiesta en la estagnación e inactividad de los negocios en todos sus ramos. Se hace evidente para todos que esta condición de asuntos no puede continuar por mucho mas tiempo sin envolvernos a todos en una ruina común. El día en que el señor Chavez ha de dar cuenta de su deber. Su ambición oculta cubierta con las alas del sentimiento popular que tan claramente esta en su contra y el cual seguramente le censurará por su pasada ineptitud y negligencia.

Que es lo que se debe esperar del señor Romero en la vida publica debe inferirse por su historia como un ciudadano privado y un caballero noble y generoso de corazón. Jamas ninguna mujer ó niño que se encontraban en necesidad se apartaron en vano su ayuda. Al pobre jamás se le negó su ayuda sino que siempre ha sido generoso en aliviar sus necesidades. En tiempo cuando por las disposiciones de la Providencia los condados del Rio Arriba, Taos y San Miguel fueron privados de sus acostumbradas cosechas, y grandes números de sus habitantes reducidos a los mas grandes inconvenientes para obtener los modos de mantener el alma y el cuerpo unidos las puertas de los graneros de Don Vicente Romero, fueron abiertas en par para su ayuda, y según nuestra informacion á ninguno de los que estaban incapacitados de pagarlo después de pasada la calamidad, jamás él les recordó las obligaciones que le debían. Todo este pueblo ahora, se acordará de él y le harán el favor de depositar su voto en la caja de sufragios, é indudablemente serán los determinados amigos de su eleccion á la mas honrosa posición dentro de su órbita. En su generosidad hacia aquellos que han vivido en su mas inmediata vecindad y han directamente dentro la esfera de sus operaciones tenemos evidencias del generoso espíritu de filantropía con que la naturaleza le ha dotado y la cual bajo cualesquiera circunstancia le impulsará á obrar liberalmente con sus conciudadanos quienes son menos afortunados en los asuntos de este mundo, cualquiera que sea su origen ó donde quiera que se encuentren residiendo entre nosotros.

Mientras que la clase de nuestro pueblo, de la cual acabamos de hablar, ha encontrado en el señor Romero el caballero benéfico y bondadoso de corazón que hemos descrito, los hombres de negocios han encontrado en él un digno competidor; uno, cuya sagacidad, inteligencia y honestidad, lo han hecho un digno competidor con los mejores de ellos en conducir afortunadamente las transacciones en conexiones con sus negocios y operaciones en el territorio.

Esta combinación de carácter, es precisamente lo que el Nuevo Méjico necesita en su Delegado. Es lo que todo el pueblo desea en la persona de aquel que representa sus intereses. Un conocimiento del pueblo y sus necesidades; una simpatía genuina con

el pueblo, capacidad en sus negocios, y energía para conseguir su objeto. En ambas de estas calificaciones, el señor Chavez ha probado ser deficiente. Nacido y criado en la opulencia, él no tiene simpatías con la masa del pueblo, y no obstante, las ventajas de su nacimiento, él ha mostrado en su carrera pública, ser totalmente incompetente para desempeñar los deberes de un Delegado en el Congreso.

Por lo tanto, no debe haber ninguna vacilación por parte de los votantes del territorio, cuando tengan que hacer un escogimiento entre los dos hombres que están delante de ellos para sus sufragios. Romero, el pueblo y sus intereses. Chavez, y—nada.

LLEGADO.—El Hon. Miguel Antonio Otero arribó á esta ciudad del Rio Abajo el jueves pasado en la mañana.

El señor Otero, informa que la nominación del señor Romero da satisfacción al pueblo de los condados de abajo, y que con un esfuerzo propio puede ganar los condados de Valencia y Socorro.

Estas son noticias reconfortantes para nuestros amigos en todo el territorio y á mas contradecirían los informes que han estado en circulación por los enemigos de nuestra causa con respecto á los prospectos en relación á los rivales candidatos en el Rio Abajo. El señor Chavez y sus amigos muy pronto hallarán que su derrota ha sido resuelta por el pueblo y que esa derrota seguramente será conseguida el primer lunes de Setiembre.

Convencion Territorial.

Procedimientos de una Convencion del pueblo del Territorio del N. M., la cual fué tenida en Santa Fe el día 15 de Julio A. D. 1869, en conformidad con la siguiente llamada.

CONVENCION TERRITORIAL.

Será tenida en Santa Fe N. M., el jueves día 15 de Julio de 1869, una convencion territorial para nominar un candidato para Delegado al Congreso, en oposicion al Coronel J. Francisco Chavez.

Los condados respectivos del territorio son respectivamente solicitados de mandar sus delegados á dicha convencion.

La convencion se reunió el día ante dicho estando presentes las delegaciones de los diferentes condados de este Territorio; el Hon. José M. Gallegos presidente de la comision central, fué el secretario y el señor N. Quintana secretario.

La convencion fué llamada al orden cuando: Por mocion de D. Pedro Valdez el Hon. Diego Archuleta fué nombrado presidente nato de dicha convencion, y

Por mocion del Hon. Jesus Ma. Pacheco, fueron nombrados vice-presidentes—cuando Por mocion del señor Roibal de Santa Fe los señores J. M. Alarid y Florencio Baca fueron nombrados secretarios.

El Hon. Pedro Valdez hizo mocion para que fuese nombrada una comision de un miembro de cada condado, para examinar los credenciales la cual fué adoptada. El Presidente nombró, á las siguientes personas:

Hon. Pedro Valdez, del condado de San Miguel, Gaspar Ortiz y Alarid, del condado de Santa Fe, Francisco Pera, por el condado de Bernalillo, José Ma. Abad, por el condado de Valencia, Epifanio Vigil, por el condado del Socorro, Antonio Roibal, por el condado del Rio Arriba, Cristoval Medina, por el condado de Mora, Fernando Salazar, por el condado de Taos, Roman Baca, por el condado de Santa Ana.

La comision procedió á examinar los credenciales, la cual presentó el siguiente informe:—Señor Presidente.

La comision nombrada con el fin de examinar los credenciales de los delegados nombrados por los diferentes condados tiene el honor de informar á V. que ha cumplido con su deber y somete los nombres de las siguientes personas las cuales han sido debidamente nombrados como delegados por sus respectivos condados á esta convencion.

—Gabiél Lucero, Julian Espinosa, Merced Trujillo, José D. Medina, Juan A. Martinez, M. A. Gold, Cristoval Maros, José R. Gonzales y Florentino Zúas.

Rio Arriba—Diego Archuleta, Juan Gallegos, Vicente Aragon, Agustin Melas, Juan de Jesus Bustos, Candelario Trujillo, Filogonio Sanchez, Felipe Madrid, José D. Garcia, Florencio Borrego, Luciano Herrera, Juan A. Roibal y Claudio Gonzales.

Mora—Jesus Ma. Pacheco, Fernando Nolan, Ceferino Martinez, José Melas, José F. Lucero y José M. Sadoral.

Santa Fe—Pedro Valdez, Florencio Baca, Luis Leroux, Juan D. Dominguez.

Santa Fe—Dionicio Dominguez, Juan C. Romero, Anastasio Borrego, José D. Jimenez, José E. Trujillo, José Miguel Equibiel, Pablo Trujillo, Gaspar Ortiz, Benito Melas, W. Breutlinger y John T. Russell.

Santa Ana—Roman Baca. Bernalillo—Ramon Ortega, Francisco Pera, Dr. DeLeon.

Valencia—Gaspar Ortiz y Alarid Jesus Ma. Sena y Baca, José Ma. Abad, Perfecto C. Hidalgo, Lehman Spiegelberg, Adolfo Staab, S. Seligman, y James L. Johnson.

Socorro—José M. Gallegos, Jesus Ma. Sena y Baca, Nicolas Quintana, Albino Roibal, Epifanio Vigil, M. A. Upton.

Los condados de Doña Ana, Colfax, Grant y Lincoln no han sido representados por cuya razon no presentamos ningun credencial á esta convencion.

Respectuosamente sometido,
Pedro Valdez,
Presidente.

Por mocion del Sr. Pacheco, el informe fué adoptado.

El Hon. J. M. Pacheco hizo mocion para que la convencion adoptara las mismas reglas que han sido adoptadas en las Asambleas Legislativas, para el gobierno de dicha convencion, la cual fué adoptada.

uno de los delegados por el condado de Valencia.

Por mocion de D. Pedro Valdez la lista de los miembros de dicha convencion fué hecha en forma alfabética.

La comision nombrada de invitar al Hon. Carlos P. Clever, presentó el informe siguiente: Señor Presidente, tenemos el honor de presentar al Hon. C. P. Clever ante esta convencion en cumplimiento de nuestro deber.

Muy respetuosamente,
J. Ma. Pacheco,
Presidente.

El Hon. C. P. Clever después de haber tomado su asiento, fué llamado con entusiasmo por la convencion.

En un sublime y elocuente discurso el científico los deseos del pueblo, habiendo sido recibido, con estrepitosos aplausos.

Por mocion del señor Quintana, un voto de gracias fué dado por el pueblo y los miembros de la convencion al Hon. C. P. Clever, por los sensatos y grandes sentimientos de amor y gratitud que expresó al pueblo de Nuevo Méjico, cuando:

Por mocion del señor Valdez la convencion se prorrogó hasta el día siguiente á las 7 de la mañana.

VIERNES JULIO, 16 DE 1869.

La convencion se reunió en conformidad con su prorroga.

El diario del día anterior fué leído y aprobado después de haber sido llamada la lista. Estando todos los delegados presentes.

Por mocion del señor Valdez la convencion se prorrogó hasta la tarde de dicho día á las 5 de la misma.

SESION DE LA TARDE.

La convencion se reunió en conformidad con la prorroga.

La lista fué llamada, y Estando los delegados presentes procedió al despacho de negocios.

El presidente anunció que informes de comisiones estaban en orden cuando:

El señor Russell presentó el siguiente: Señor Presidente.—La comision nombrada con el fin de redactar un preámbulo y resoluciones, tiene el honor de presentar las siguientes, las que somete para la consideración de esta respetable convencion.

Respectuosamente,
John T. Russell,
Presidente.

Las Resoluciones fueron leídas, en Inglés por el Sr. Russell y en Castellano por el Sr. Valdez, en la forma siguiente:—

PREÁMBULO Y RESOLUCIONES

Adoptadas por la convencion del pueblo del territorio del Nuevo Méjico, reunido en Santa Fe el día 15 de Julio de 1869, con el fin de nominar un candidato para Delegado al Congreso cuatragesimo primero de los Estados Unidos.

Por causa, La prosperidad de nuestro territorio, en todos los ramos de industria en que nuestro pueblo está empadado depende en alto grado sobre la competencia de nuestros representantes en los varios empleos, tanto federales como territoriales los cuales son establecidos por la ley para nuestra protección y el justo cumplimiento de las leyes decretadas por el departamento legislativo del gobierno para el adelantamiento del bienestar general, y por causa, un pueblo zeloso de los derechos que le son asegurados por un gobierno republicano bajo el cual la igualdad de todas las clases es reconocida, jamás permitiera sufrir ó ser engañado por representantes incompetentes, desonestos y venales quienes sacrificarían las mas brillantes esperanzas del país y los intereses vitales del pueblo en el altar en que todo se consume por ambición privada y engrandecimiento personal, y por causa, el pueblo del Nuevo Méjico ha sufrido pensadamente en todos aquellos intereses que consideramos como mas caros á nuestros corazones durante los terminos que el coronel José Francisco Chavez nos ha representado en el congreso de los Estados Unidos, por lo tanto,

Que nosotros como ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos orgullosos en reconocer nuestra lealtad á su benigno gobierno, prestado toda la ayuda posible en favor de su sosten y mantenimiento en tiempos de peligro público, contribuyendo con nuestra porción de los recursos necesarios para conducir su administracion y el pago de todas las deudas contratadas para cualquier cosa que por sus autoridades propiamente constituidas.

Resuelto, que nosotros permanecemos en una emulacion territorial como iniciados á la proteccion y cuidado protector del gobierno general la cual disimulará nuestro periodo de probacion y nos preparará mas rápidamente para asumir las responsabilidades de uno de los Estados de la Union.

Resuelto, que la verdadera política de nuestro pueblo es dar estímulo al progreso en todas sus formas, la construcción de vias férreas y telegrafos, la composición de los caminos públicos, el nutrimiento de escuelas publicas, la diseminación de miras ilustradas sobre las cuestiones de importancia pública y la cultivación de ideas patrióticas en los corazones de todos. En esto hallaremos la llave principal la cual nos abre un gran futuro y nos dará un camino real sobre el cual caminaremos magníficamente para conseguir el gran destino que nos está asignado.

Resuelto, que la política proseguida hacia las tribus de Indios hostiles y salvajes que infestan nuestras fronteras es imprudente y perjudicial á nuestros intereses patrióticos y mineros. La experiencia nos ha enseñado por mucho tiempo que los salvajes no respetan ninguna ley sino la de la fuerza, y que ninguno otro medio son efectivos para restringir los instintos naturales que les impulsan á robarnos nuestra subsistencia asesinaros, desahuyarnos y matar á nuestros ciudadanos llevados á nuestras mujeres y niños á una cautividad barbara. Por lo tanto, es el deber del gobierno mandarnos mas tropas y reforzar las defensas contra nuestros enemigos salvajes, en lugar de retirar las fuerzas como se está haciendo ahora dejándonos mas y mas expuestos á las consecuencias de la guerra brutal llevada contra nosotros por estos, los enemigos naturales de la cristiandad y civilizacion.

Instruímos al candidato nominado en esta convencion de dar su atencion y consideracion á cuestiones locales de esta magnitud mientras nos represente en la capital de la Union y en el congreso de los Estados Unidos, con el fin de que procure para nosotros seguridad en nuestras posesiones, y reposo para nuestro pueblo donde quiera que se encuentren dentro de nuestros límites produciendo en sus vocaciones diarias.

Resuelto, que reconocemos la medida legislativa abolición del peonaje y la esclavitud humana en el territorio como una medida sabia y humana; y una que alivia al peon y al esclavo de las degradadas influencias á las cuales el sistema abolido los sujetaba y los pone en la posición de ser independientes y dignificados trabajadores; una clase de ciudadanos que contribuye grandemente á la riqueza de todos los países.

Resuelto, que el curso seguido por el coronel José Francisco Chavez durante el tiempo que nos representó en el congreso en lugar de haber procurado algun beneficio para el territorio fué altamente perjudicial para nuestros intereses, y esta es una de las mejores pruebas que se puede aducir para probar su incapacidad de ocupar la alta posición á la cual sus constituyentes con mucha confianza lo eligieron.

Resuelto, que todos los amantes de su país sin distinción de partido son cordialmente invitados para unirse en soportar al nominado por esta convencion, y por medio de su eleccion conseguir el alivio del pueblo y del territorio para que cesen los males que ahora están sufriendo y los cuales serán agravados

y prolongados por la eleccion de su oponente.

Después de haber sido discutidas por los señores J. Ma. Sena y Baca Pedro Valdez y Francisco Pera, fueron unánimemente adoptadas.

El Hon. Francisco Pera presentó unas resoluciones en adición á las antecedentes.

Después de haber sido leídas, Por mocion del Hon. Francisco Pera los señores y no fueron llamados y el resultado de la votación fué que las resoluciones introducidas por el Hon. Francisco Pera fueran dispensadas.

El Presidente anunció, que estaba en orden el proponer el candidato para Delegado, para que nos represente en el Congreso el de la Union en los condados de José Francisco Chavez.

El Hon. J. M. Pacheco propuso al Hon. Vicente Romero.

El Hon. Francisco Pera propuso al Hon. Antonio José Otero.

Por mocion del señor Roibal de Santa Fe, los señores y no fueron llamados y el resultado de la votación fué como sigue.

Los que votaron en favor del Hon. Vicente Romero fueron veinte y nueve.

Los que votaron en favor del Hon. Antonio José Otero fueron diez y nueve—por consiguiente el Hon. Vicente Romero, salió debidamente electo como candidato para delegado, habiendo sido recibido su nombre con aplausos y vivas por toda la convencion.

Sobre mocion una comision de tres fue nombrada por el presidente para informar al Hon. Vicente Romero del resultado de las deliberaciones de la convencion y suplicar su aceptación de la nominación. La comision fué compuesta de los siguientes caballeros, á saber: los señores Pedro Valdez, Nicolas Quintana y Fernando Nolan.

Por mocion del señor Valdez, los Secretarios de dichas convenciones fueron suplidos de mandar los procedimientos á la Gazeta Semanaria de Santa Fe para su publicacion; Cuando:

Por mocion del señor Pacheco la convencion se prorrogó sine-die.

DIEGO ARCHULETA,
Presidente.

JOHN T. RUSSELL,
PEDRO VALDEZ,
Vice-Presidentes.

JESUS MA. H. ALARID,
FLORENCIO BACA,
Secretarios.

ANUNCIOS.

Traducciones del Inglés al Español y Vice-Versa

El abajo firmado traduce del Inglés al Español y Vice-Versa, cualquier Documento, Escrituras transcritas &c., todo lo que desmenua con prontitud y en un estilo inteligible y propio. Su oficina en la casa de su morada á donde estará siempre lista para aguardar las órdenes de los amigos y convecionales.

JESUS M. SENA Y BACA,
Santa Fe, N. M., Julio 7 de 1869.
No. 5, 4-1.

ESTABLECIDO OTRA VEZ!

INSTITUTO DEL Dr. J. P. COURTIER

PARA LA CURACION

DE

ENFERMEDADES DEL

CUERPO HUMANO

El abajo firmado tiene el placer de anunciar á los ciudadanos de Santa Fe á sus amigos y á todo el territorio, que ha alquilado, y amueblado en un estilo cómodo, una grande y cómoda casa en la calle principal de Santa Fe, conocida como la casa de Don G. ASPAR GUTIER, dos puertas abajo de la Tienda de Don FELIPE DELGADO, directamente al frente de los Sres. GUTTMANN y Co., para la acomodación de aquellos que deseen favorecerlo con su patronage.

Un número limitado de enfermos podrá ser curado con curatos y asistencia mientras bajo el tratamiento del doctor, y serán cuidadosamente alimentados y asistidos durante el tiempo que estén en el Instituto.—No se omitirán ningunos trabajos para ayudar á todas las personas que se pongan bajo su tratamiento conforablemente según las circunstancias lo permitan.

Los baños de vapor son un específico, para el reumatismo ya sea crónico ó inflamatorio.

ENFERMEDADES DE LAS MUGERES.

Retención de la menstruacion, supresión de la misma, dolores é imperfecta, flujo inmoderado de la misma y declinacion. Estas enfermedades son causadas principalmente por un estado enfermizo del vientre, y en muchos casos de 6 á 12 baños de vapor efectúan la curacion.

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

PARALISIS.

Esta enfermedad es muy frecuentemente curada con los baños Electricos y Químicos. Si deseará gozar de una vida prolongada y buena salud, fomada los baños de vapor electricos y Químicos de COURTIER.

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

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

Dr. J. P. COURTIER,
Proprietario.

Santa Fe, N. M. Junio 26 de 1869.
No. 4, 1-1.

EFFECTOS NUEVOS

Y

BARATOS

POR MAYOR Y AL MENUDEO.

Para el día 10 de Mayo recibimos un gran tren de mercaderías, consistiendo de un surtido extremo y selecto de artículos generales de fantasía y abarrotes de toda descripción.

En nuestra intención abrir el comercio por mayor á los precios mas reducidos, y esto inducirá á los marchantes de todo el territorio á hacer sus compras en nuestra casa.

SPIEGELBERG & BROS.
Santa Fe, N. M., Abril, 15, de 1869.
No. 45 ft.

HOTEL AMERICANO.

SHERIDAN, KANSAS.

Este hotel ha sido nuevamente construido y amueblado en el mejor y mas aprobado estilo. Adyacente al HOTEL hay un Restaurante y un

ANUNCIOS.

GUARNICIONES DE VENTA:

Seosenta pares completos, (con tirantes de cadena) poco usadas para trenes de seis mulas pero en buen estado, se venderán en partica, que acomoden por el abajo firmado en el Fuerte Craig N. M. Wm. V. B. WARDWELL,
No. 9, 1-1.

PROPUESTAS.

Propuestas selladas en duplicado serán recibidas en esta oficina hasta las 11 de la mañana del Martes día 3 de Agosto de 1869, para suministrar á las tropas y empleados de los siguientes Puestos Militares con

CARNE FRESCA EN EL MATADERO,

por un año comenzando el día 3 de Setiembre de 1869, á saber:

Fuerte Barron, N. M. Fuerte McRae N. M.
" Bayard, " " " Marcy, " "
" Craig, " " " Summer " "
" Cummings, " " " Stanton " "
" Lowell, " " " Selden, " "
" Wingate, " " " Union, " "

La carne fresca deberá ser de buena y comerciable calidad, entregada en igual proporción de estacas de piebras y espaldas, (Pecanetas, Zancaronos y grounder de los rinosos serán excluidos) y serán cortadas y distribuidas por el contratista, en tales cantidades como se requiera de tiempo en tiempo, y en tales días que sean designados por el oficial comandante de cada puesto.

El comandante del puesto, designará donde se hará la matanza, y suplicará la transportation de la carne desde la matanza hasta el lugar donde será distribuida. Un lugar propio será dado al contratista en cada puesto en el cual mantendrá la carne para ser de allí distribuida, y donde pueda tener un mercado de carne para vender carne, tocino fresco, ternera chorizos &c., á los oficiales, mensajeros de compañías y de empleados, el oficial comandante regulará los precios de tales ventas.

Los ofertantes deberán tener presente, que se requiera de ellos carne buena y fresca (generalmente durante los meses de Febrero, Marzo, Abril y Mayo) cuando el pasto es insuficiente para mantener las reses en buena condición, el contratista será requerido de dar sacos á las reses que se han de matar, y para ese fin el será requerido de apilar zacate.

Como se han requerido reses también para partidas exploratorias ó remociones de tropas, cada ofertante deberá decir en su propuesta, á que precio por libra neto podrá entregar las reses en pie.

Formas en blanco para propuestas y cualquier otra informacion con respecto á las mismas serán suministradas sobre aplicación á esta oficina. Dos á mas personas responsables deberán firmar cada oferta garantizando su seguridad en caso que el contrato sea concedido al ofertante que ellos ensenden. Una copia de este anuncio deberá acompañar á cada propuesta.

Se recibirán propuestas para todos los puestos mencionados á un precio, pero cuando se ofrece solamente para una parte del número, á donde haga diferencia en los precios se harán propuestas separadas para cada puesto. Ningun ofertante para todos los puestos juntos, será requerido de entrar en un contrato para ninguno de los puestos al precio mencionado, á menos que el contrato le sea concedido para todos.

Se reserva el derecho de desear todas ó cualquiera oferta que se consideren irrazonables. Los ofertantes son invitados de estar presentes al abrirse las propuestas.

Por autoridad del Graduado Mayor General G. W. GETTY.

CHARLES McCLURE,
Graduado Mayor y Comisario Principal de Subsistencia.

Oficina del Comisario Principal de Subsistencia, Santa Fe, Junio 14 de 1869.
No. 2, 3-1.

EFFECTOS NUEVOS.

JOHNSON & KOCH.

SANTA FE, NUEVO MEXICO.

Ya hemos recibido nuestro

PRIMER TREN DE LA PRIMAVERA.

Con un completo surtido de mercaderías de toda descripción á propósito 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 indumentos.

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

Durante cada mes en el año estaremos recibiendo efectos nuevos.

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Santa Fe N. M., Mayo 10, de 1869.
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Z. STAAB Y HERMANO.

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Adaptados á los mercados de aquí y de Chihuahua, consistiendo de grandes surtidos de

Efectos de Algodon,

Efectos Secos,

Ropa hecha,

Botas y Zapatos,

Sombreros,

Quinquillería,

Loza de China,

Implementos de,

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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 desafiarnos competición. Lo haremos un indumento extra para los comerciantes en todo el territorio de comprar en nuestra casa, y solicitamos solamente una llamada para un continuo patronage.

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SPIEGELBERG HERMANOS,

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En venta por mayor y menor

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Tienen en mano constantemente un grande surtido de Efectos, Ginecos y de Moda. Botas, Sombreros, Botas y Zapatos, Abarrotes, Licores, Quinquillería, Loza de China, etc. etc.

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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 Méjico, conteniendo cerca de cuatro mil

The Plains—The Big Horn Mountain and Valley, &c.

Part Russell correspondence (June 20) of the Chicago Tribune.

In the States I believe, you understand "the plains" to be that broad stretch of country between the Missouri river and the Rocky Mountains, which is watered by the shallow treacherous Plains. But on the border, we apply the name to all the uninhabited country between the Smoky Hill and the Yellowstone.

The advance of civilization is bringing the new countries of the West into notice, as the spread of population will soon bring them into use. Among the least known of all the beautiful lands waiting for our people to enter in and possess it is the charming Valley of the Big Horn. But few white men have seen this distant region, and perhaps some of you have wintered and summered there ought to tell you less fortunate ones of the cities what it is like, as well as how we came to see it.

The Big Horn rises about latitude 43, and flows nearly due north to the Yellowstone. It is the largest branch of the grand river, which is now known only to the center and the distant hampshire, but which will some day be known to the markets of the world for the crops and minerals it will bring to them. About midway of the course the Big Horn breaks through the mountains, forming one of the largest canyons in the world. Up to this point it is known on the maps as the Wind River; but from the mountains to the Yellowstone it is the Big Horn proper, and it is of this part of the river we propose to speak.

In the summer of 1866 our hardy troops, veterans of Chickasaw and Atlanta, entered the Powder River country—as all the country from Fort Reno to Fort C. F. Smith was called—to keep in check the hostile Sioux and give protection and aid to overland emigrants to the Montana mines. Here they lived two years, fighting scouting and hunting, until the summer of 1868, when the country was restored to the Indians. At the head of the Big Horn Valley, just where the river debouches from the mountains, Fort C. F. Smith was built. It is near the point where the adventurous Bonhomme emerged from the wilderness in 1838, after two years wandering, built his house of buffalo hides, and fostered back to civilization and friends, by way of the Big Horn, Yellowstone and Missouri.

We had many regrets at leaving this charming valley, and often now, in quarters, and around campfires, the regrets are repeated that we are never to see its clear skies and noble mountains again, never to take bass or trout out of its clear streams, never to chase the elk or black-tail over the hills or through the caverns, or dash into the great herds of buffalo, that blacken its hills and plains. The policy of giving up this country, after having once occupied it, has often been questioned. But as we took possession of it against the wish of the Indians who made their homes there, and as we never acquired a right to it from the aboriginal owners, it was undoubtedly best that this concession should be made to the rights and interests of tribes with whom we wished to be at peace. If the story of this two years' sojourn in the Big Horn country is ever written, with all its incidents of marches, scouts and battles, its record of hunting and fishing, and adventures with trappers, half-breeds and friendly Indians, it will make one of the most readable books of the day. In it there is abundant material to interest the naturalist and geographer, who like to study the face of new countries; the tradesman and politician, who look to the expansion of trade and population; the sportsman, who like to hear stories marvelous to him, of the great herds of the North, where we have shot buffalo out of herds of 20,000, and elk out of bands of 2,000, and to the lover of frontier stories, such as abound in the lives of Old Jim Bridger, the guide of Beckwith, the half Indian, half negro chief of the Crow; of Royer, Baglioni, Richard, and other bold and jolly frontiersmen, who have spent their lives fighting, hunting and trading with the Crow, Sioux, Shoshone and Blackfeet. All these would furnish matter to interest the large class of intelligent readers who are always searching for something new in the field of letters, and who like to know what is going on beyond the reach of railroads and telegraphs.

The Big Horn river flows from the mountains to the Yellowstone, through a beautiful rich valley about a hundred miles long and from five to twenty miles in width. It is bordered by the magnificent Big Horn Mountains, and by high, rolling plateaus covered with rich buffalo grass, stretching back for miles towards the south and east. The Panther Mountains and Pompey's Pillar, on the Yellowstone, are always in sight; and with the snow peaks of the Rocky Mountains, make a grandeur of scenery seldom equalled elsewhere. The sides of the mountains, the plateaus, and the valleys, are covered with fine buffalo and bunch grasses, and the valley has plenty of excellent hay ground, such as is found only on good farming soil. The valley is well watered with clear mountain streams, and tolerably timbered. For a grazing country, the Big Horn Valley and mountains cannot be excelled in the world. The rich grasses, which, on accretions on the ground without losing their nutritious qualities, would furnish ample pasturage all the year round, and the frequent canyons and small valleys would afford shelter in all the storms. All the sheep flocks of the world could graze winter and summer on the slopes and benches of those mountains; and one day they will be famous for sheep-walks and shepherds as the mountains of Scotland and the highlands of Australia.

This country of which we are speaking is destined to fame as the home of low breeds of sheep before many decades shall pass. Everything in nature fits it for the growth of fine wool—climate, soil, grasses—and the nature of the sheep itself, and such as insure most certainly his health and thrift. And when the wool is grown here all the looms in the world engaged on woollen fabrics can be driven by the streams emptying into the Big Horn and Yellowstone.

The climate of this region is something marvelous. If the fountain of youth which Old Ponce de Leon searched for, and didn't find, is not in this valley there is no one looking further for it. In the southern part of the valley, latitude 43.50, we have about the climate of Tennessee, with an atmosphere so clear and pure that it is the real elixir of life to breathe it. Health is the natural condition of life here, not only to the man of good digestion and strong constitution, but to the consumptive and dyspeptic. Out of a force of five or six hundred men we never had a death from disease in two years, and about as little sickness as comports with existence. The prevailing winds are southerly and westerly, bringing to these inland hills and valleys the mild airs of the Pacific, and tempering with winters to that delightful degree that makes outdoor life so pleasant and healthful. The atmosphere is remarkably pure and clear, the stars seem nearer to you here than in the eastern country, and you see distances that would astonish a dweller in the heavier atmosphere of the States. Sam Weller's assertion that "Heaven is not a thing but a wish" was limited to the naked eye. We have covered miles with our field glasses nearly forty miles. All the elements of prosperity and wealth

SCALPED.

The Sensation Described by One Who has Had His Hair Lifted.

[From the Detroit Press, 15th.]

A victim of Indian vengeance in the present struggle along the borders and in the territories, and one that will forever have cause to remember it arrived in this city Saturday night, departing yesterday for his home in New York, near Buffalo, Monroe county. His name is DeLoe G. Sanderson, and he lost his scalp at the battle of Washita. He has been an inmate of Laramie hospital since that event, and was discharged about ten days ago by reason of a expiration of his term of service. He showed the curious, to examine his scalp, and a foot at the still red and tender, as if from which his scalp was jerked away, was not calculated to prejudice any person in favor of "hair lifting." As but few persons have ever lived to undergo the process, perhaps a few of the experiences of Mr. Sanderson will interest and enlighten. Says he: "I was in the infantry. I was quite a force of cavalry with us, but they were about a mile in the rear when we first discovered the trail. Some of the troops had been sent around so as to attack them from the other side. The reds were encamped in a sort of valley, and we were within eighteen rods of them for a half an hour before daybreak. Just at the gray of the morning, the firing commenced on both sides, and we fired it all out our way for a few minutes, the reds snoring being much confused, and not knowing what was up. At length they rallied and we could hear Black Kettle shouting and ordering. The terms got into holes and behind rocks—anywhere they could find a place and began to fight back with a will. "We felt whenever we could see a top-knot, and shot away—there was lots of them—just as quick as Indians. We just went in for waving out the whole gang. When it was fairly dark, we all gave a big yell and charged right down into the camp. The lodges were all standing up, and lots of Indians in them. As we ran through the alleys, a big red jumped out at me from behind a rock, and I could shorten up enough to run through with my bayonet, a square grained one around the legs and twisted me down. The camp was then full of men fighting, and everybody seemed yelling as loud as he could. When I fell, I went over backward, dropping my gun, and I got part way up again, the square ending me by the hair, when the Indian clubbed my gun and struck me across the neck. He hit just as I was about to get through, but he wasn't used to the bayonet, or didn't think. The blow stunned me; it didn't hurt in the least, but gave me a numb feeling all over. I couldn't have got to my feet then if all alone, while the saw kept screeching and pulling my hair out by the roots.

"I heard some of our boys shouting close by, and the saw started and ran—some of the boys killing her not three rods off. The Indian stepped one foot on my chest, and with his hand gathered up the hair over the crown of my head. He wasn't very tender about it, but jerked me head this way and that, and pulled like Satan. My eyes were partially open, and I could see the line of work and tracing on his leggings. He pulled, I felt the scalp being cut, cutting fairly good round my head, and then it seemed to me that as my scalp had been jerked clean off, I never felt any pain in all my life, why, it was like pulling your hair right out. I didn't know any more for two or three days and then I came to, to find that had the worst kind of a fever, and that I had my hair lifted. The fever, I think, didn't get back my scalp, perhaps it got lost in the snow. I was shipped down to Laramie after a bit, and all the nursing I got didn't make the hair grow out on this spot yet."

THE SULKY ANALYZED.

The sulky being sometimes wears a depressed, spiritless and utterly dejected appearance, as though crushed and heart-broken by long confinement, oppression, sometimes a heavy, displaced, dragging step, and a black and lowering brow are the chief signs which indicate the disturbance within, and the form of the vengeance which is to be taken in respect of it. The latter is the masculine type; the former is, properly speaking, feminine. Mr. N. P. Willis, in one of his earlier volumes, has a clever little tale describing the power of an "injurious look." By virtue of a young American lady's coquetry to persuade a whole house full of boarders to regard her as a martyr, and to seek the worst and think the worst they could of her husband; and all this without uttering one word herself, was produced solely by the "injurious look," there is also such thing as a "sulk devil," if the power of the eye is great, the provocation induced by the latter is not to be despised. It is a curious, and to some will appear an unaccountable circumstance, that in sickness a woman is more often possessed with a dumb devil than a man. Sulkiness is visible even in the nursery, where it exists, so to speak of bad temper, for that age a child has not learned the method of using it as an instrument with which to leave it entirely unnoticed, efface the offender, as the French say, until there is an obvious return to a more amiable disposition. But boys and girls soon learn to estimate the power of sulkiness, either by practice or endurance, and a large school is the best check on a disposition of this kind. Sulkiness is not a nervous quality, which can be safely excluded in company at large, and is commonly reserved for private or home exhibitions. The smaller the circle the more concentrated its force in a family, in a house, in a room, the powerful sulkiness oppresses, searches, and persecutes every corner of it. In looking at sulkiness in a deplorable blunder. Smiles or strikes or smiles and strikes, too, if that seems mutually advisable, but no good ever follows a mutual enemy, which child's quarrels, and actually destroys love. Even that stimulant sulkiness, that too ill-ventured, which consists in putting coldness in an experiment, full of danger, and in the worst possible taste. But if between lovers it is a blunder, in married life it is simply the greatest misadventure of which a human being can be guilty. There they are, man and woman joined together like goats, and as the counterman justly observed, "that's been a trouble to more than goats," and if either of them is endowed with the faculty of persistent sulkiness, one shoulder to think of the life the other one may be made to lead. It might be reasonably urged as a cause for judicial separation, possibly even for divorce, since the practice of quietly pressing the spirit and life out of a human being, no matter how many years the operation persists over, is not one that ought to be permitted in a Christian country. "The sulk devil" the weak go to the wall, and the often the weak see the pleasant and the terrible of earth's creatures.—*Full Mts Gazette.*

THE SOIL.

To the sapient of men the soil is nothing but dirt; but to the chemist who knows its origin, its nature and its possibilities, it is a wonderful mixture of those beautiful elements which in their various forms become the soil—the solid, the liquid, the gaseous, the plastic, the elastic, and the still more precious elements of the blue-bell and violet, the rose, the lily, and the rose bud; the spray of blue grass and the center of Lebanon, the eagle's talon, the heart, and more wonderful things. These are the jewels of which the soil is composed, and out of which the husbandman strives to force the food of his creatures. How far he has come in the progress of the soil, the fact that the soil that the earth thus, (read, and you will find there is doubtless abundant in the soil of the ancestors of the present, and also in the history of the past, and also in the remains are the stable material out of which we are building the bodies of men to day.

A SENTIMENTAL CHAS. HOWDS TO CELEBRATE CONGRESS FOR A GRANT—IMPROVE THE CHANNELS OF AFFECTION, SO THAT HENCEFORTH THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE MAY RUN SMOOTH.

The Scarcity of Money.

There is and must be a general scarcity of currency throughout the country, because that article is so superabundant. This statement is doubtless a paradox to the unreflecting; nevertheless nothing is more certain. The history of this country for the last fifty years shows that money has always been most scarce, and the rates of interest most advanced, where there was the largest amount of money in circulation. The reason for this is obvious. As a currency is required to create a process, so that, practically, it has always been true, as it is now true, that an expanded currency will be most unsatisfactory when the circulation is largest; and that the rates of interest will be highest when the loans of the banks are most extended.

Money, we must recollect, is scarce not in proportion to its actual quantity, but to the relative demand for it. When, therefore, in addition to the natural wants of trade, the speculative interest comes into the market, the extraordinary demand is certain to create a process, so that, practically, it has always been true, as it is now true, that an expanded currency will be most unsatisfactory when the circulation is largest; and that the rates of interest will be highest when the loans of the banks are most extended.

This important lesson the people must learn; and if they would have money plenty and cheap, they must insist that the amount shall be reduced to its natural limit—to the point where it is at par with specie. They cannot have an easy and reliable market until that which is called money is truly so; and we incur no risk in predicting that a satisfactory state of trade will not arrive until the currency of the nation is equivalent in value to the currency of commerce.

Cinnabar.

Word has been received of a rich discovery of mineral near the city of San Francisco. The mine is not yet opened, but a search has been made for cinnabar. It is scientifically described as a red sulphuret of mercury or quicksilver, occurring native in brilliant red crystals, and also in amorphous masses of different shades of red and brown.

No deposits of the metal are known east of the Mississippi river, nor does it exist in any quantities east of the Rocky Mountains. In accordance with the harmonies of nature, it seems to have been deposited along with the precious metals.

In California cinnabar was first discovered on the south side of the valley of San Joaquin, about sixty miles southeast of San Francisco. A knowledge of this deposit was acquired from the Indians, who, from time immemorial, have used it, as a pigment of black vermilion colors, and to ornament their persons. It was the rouge of the warrior, but not of the squaw. In civilized society the sexes have reversed this application.

The Mexicans first opened and worked the mine, but in 1850 it was taken possession of by a regularly organized company of Mexicans and English, who engaged vigorously in the extraction and metallurgical treatment of the ore, giving to the mine the name of New Almaden. In eight years they had mined 20,000,000 pounds of the metal, and realized a profit of more than \$1,000,000 annually. In 1858 their operations were arrested by an injunction from the United States Court, on the ground of invalid title.

The American parties who succeeded to the ownership extended their discoveries along the coast, and in December, 1858, opened a new mine called Esmeralda, the production of which has increased to the utmost limit of their producing apparatus. It will be seen, then, that the new discovery adds considerably to the mining importance of California. It will prove a new source of wealth and stimulate a sure enterprise. Verily, our Western land has been wonderfully favored by Providence, who hath made the soil to yield endless treasures.

Brief Biographical Sketches.

Julius Caesar—Son of old man Caesar. He was born at Rome in his infancy, and upon arriving at the estate of his grandfather, became a Roman. He was a fighter and a warrior of some note. His friend Brutus one morning asked him how many eggs he had eaten for breakfast, and he replied, "Etu tu Brutus!" His friend Brutus, enraged at being called a brute and stabbed Caesar quite dead.

Alphonse—Author of the Koran, an exciting romance which he wrote in the Mammoth Cave at Mecca. He was the author of a religious creed with which he stuffed Turkey, and tried to get up a broil in Greece, but failed. Many of his early followers suffered great persecutions. Some of them were burnt at the stake. He had three temples—one at Mecca and one on each side of his head.

General Duke, of Wellington—An officer of the British army. Mr. Longfellow makes honorable mention of him as the "Warrior of the Claque Ports." Duke means five, and he was the protector of five principal lords to a ripe old age and died.

General Duke—A war-boasted, impulsive Englishman, who believed the Parliament too good for this earth, and devised an expedition method of elevating the members to a better sphere. He was interrupted in his good intentions, but for which circumstances he doubtless would have made a great noise in the world. He was executed for his disinterested benevolence, and was subsequently buried in a place called Efigy.

Boaspeto—A harum-scarum sort of a fellow, who occupied a position of considerable responsibility to the French nation. The impression went abroad that he was ambitious which through his reputation, miserably. He gained the respect and admiration of the French nation, because, happily, it was not a Frenchman. When asked if he thought he could govern France, he replied, "Of course." The close of his life was not as bright as its beginning, but there was more of it in a narrow compass.

Peter the Hermit—Peter was principally notorious for stirring up a little difficulty between the Christians and Mahomedans, which extended over a period of thirty years, resulting in numerous excursions by land and water, under the fascinating title of the Crusades. The Hermit was an itinerant lecturer, and had his field in our day would have turned out like the author of the creed they were intended to annihilate—a false prophet.

Plutarch—I only knew this gentleman by reputation. He is always a notion in the plural number. "Plutarch's Lives" is a common expression, but how many there were of him I am not prepared to say.

Boaspeto—Vulgarily termed "Old Bill." A modern hero, but very illiterate. He formerly signed his name with a capital B, above and beneath which were written the words, "this mark." In consequence of this the signature of his Mark was bestowed upon him, but he afterwards corrupted to Bismark. He played for Prussia and made a Count.

THE PROPOSED TUNNEL BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The London News of the 20th says: The Right Hon. John Bright gave an interview, at the Board of Trade Office, Whitehall Gardens, to a deputation from the promoters of the project for establishing communication between England and France by a submarine tunnel from Dover to a point near Cape Blanc Nez on the French coast. Lord R. Grosvenor explained to Mr. Bright the steps that had already been taken in promotion of the object. It had been brought under the consideration of the Emperor Napoleon and his government, by whom a commission of scientific men had been appointed to examine and report. The commission had reported in favor of the scheme and its practicability. The promoters ventured to think that in an international work of such importance, involving large outlay, it would not be unreasonable in them to look to the two governments for a certain degree of material encouragement and support. They accordingly ventured to ask that the governments of England and France would each guarantee 2 1/2 per cent. upon two millions sterling to be applied to the driving of two parallel mining headings, or driftways from Dover to Calais. The French government waited to see what action the English government would take in the matter, and the object of the deputation is waiting upon Mr. Bright to ask the government, through him, to take the subject into consideration. Mr. Bright put a number of questions, chiefly upon engineering points, and touching the practicability of the scheme, and promised to take an early opportunity of laying the matter before the Cabinet.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR KISSING IN THE CARS.

The Charivari gives the following advice to young gentlemen under the heading, "The art of loving on the cars." Permit me to suggest a very easy way of kissing a number of pretty women in the railroad car, and two or three ladies and one or two gentlemen enter the same coupe. At the first tunnel through which the train passes, as soon as nobody can see you, put a very loud kiss on the back of your hand. Nothing is more curious than to see the faces of your fellow travelers as soon as the train emerges from the tunnel. The gentlemen cast furious glances about them the ladies blush, each of them believing that her fate might have been to kiss, and ignorant of the uses you gave it to her. Every thing goes well. Your prospects are excellent. At the second tunnel you boldly kiss the first lady; she darts out very odd, bearing in mind as she does that her fair companion, to whom happened the same misfortune, did not say anything. Can she behave more indignantly? Would she not thereby betray the other lady to her husband? For the rest, the second kiss was not so loud as the first. At the third tunnel the same course is pursued toward the other lady who, for the same reason, does not say anything. Thus you get a kiss at every tunnel except the first one.

RESTON COUNTY, IOWA, HAS A TOM THUMB OF ITS OWN.

Reston county, Iowa, has a Tom Thumb of its own, by the name of William Dwigton, who is 15 years old, weighs 25 pounds and is 35 inches high. He is healthy and handsome, and has no drawback except that the girls hold him in their laps instead of holding them.

The Marquesas Islands.

The Honolulu Commercial Advertiser gives a description of the Marquesas Islands: The present population of the group is estimated at seven to eight thousand, more than one-half of whom live on the island of Hivaoa. This island is divided by very abrupt ridges into numerous valleys, each occupied by a distinct clan or tribe, which is ruled by a chief. These various tribes are frequently at war with each other, and the causes of their wars are often the merest pretenses.

Like the Hawaiians, the Marquesans are decreasing in numbers every year—the effect of disease and war. On one island, Tahutu, nearly all the inhabitants are now more or less affected with the Asiatic leprosy. The population, which formerly numbered thousands, has dwindled down to about two hundred. As no pains have ever been taken by the authorities to check its spread in the Marquesas, it is not unlikely that it will, sooner or later break out on all the islands of that group, and even extend to the Society and other contiguous groups.

The strictness produced by the unrelenting use of intoxicating spirits was sickening. The natives formerly labored the use of spirits, not so much by laws of the French as by the power exercised by a priest who lived on Hivaoa, whose authority was supreme among all the various tribes of Hivaoa. She died in 1868, and immediately on her death it was proclaimed: "The goddess is dead! The tabu is null!" Chiefs and people all joined in manufacturing rum from the coconut, and gave themselves up to the wildest debauchery. Two or three high chiefs have already died from intoxication, and among the common people generally it is producing the same results that follow excessive indulgence everywhere. All efforts made by the Catholic and Hawaiian missionaries to check rum drinking have proved almost futile.

The Farm.

Farming is a profession, not to say a science. If any doubts this statement let him leave his city home (for no one bred in the country will doubt it) and undertake to cultivate even a garden of half an acre for the summer. He will then find that knowledge is as essential to the right use of the spade as of the pen, and that there is as great a difference between the scientific farming of Flanders, where literally not a weed is to be seen, and that of many of our farmers, the wealth of whose soil is about equal to the wealth of the trade of a modern commercial city and the barter of a back woods settlement. It is true that agriculture has been the last to receive the impetus of modern science. It is true that many agriculturalists are content to go on in the ways of their fathers because experiments are costly. But it is also true that they are unable to compete with those who understand the use of new instruments, methods, and fertilizers. Agriculture is also becoming in this country a popular recreation. Many a gentleman is content to spend on his country seat money which he makes in the counting room. The practical farmer is thus able to get the benefit of experiments without paying for them. This change in agriculture, which has converted it from drudgery to an art, has created a demand for a corresponding literature. Fifty years ago a stable agricultural periodical did not exist on the American continent. Now every considerable district has one, while almost every weekly paper, secular or religious, has its agricultural department; and it will not be long before something of a library will be a part of the furniture of every well-ordered farm.

COOKING A LOBSTER.

"Bridget, what did mistress say she would have for dinner?" "Roil the lobster." "Roil the lobster? Are you sure, Bridget?" "Rotirely; got the gridiron." "Mary got the gridiron and placed it on the fire. She then placed the live lobster on the gridiron." "Intermission of five minutes, after which the lobster was resumed as follows: "Did you broil the lobster, Mary?" "Dreil the lobster. The more I poked the fire the more he walked off. The hanta's hanted. I'll be, no more. No good will come from cooking a straddle bug like that." "And where is the lobster?" "Dreil a know I know. The last I saw of him he was going out of the back door with his tail at half past, like a wild man, as he was."

BUILDING CHARACTER.

There is a structure which every body is building, young and old, each for himself. It is called character, and in it every act of life is a stone. If day by day we are careful to build our lives with pure, noble, upright deeds, at the end will stand a fair temple, honed by God and man. But, as one leaf will sink a ship, and one law break a chain, so one misanthropic act or word will forever leave its impress and work its influence on our character. Then, let the several deeds you do to form a day, and one by one the days grow into noble years, and the years, as they slowly pass, will raise at last a beautiful edifice, enduring forever to our praise. [Agriculturist.]

THE CHARM OF DANGER.

There is a fascination in hair-breadth escapes. The pedestrian likes to see how near he can come to the wheel of a passing vehicle without getting hurt. An omnibus driver takes a prying delight in the eyes of others, and showing his dexterity with his pole, by seeing how near he can come to the lady crossing the street, and how much he can frighten her without hurting her; how near he can graze the legs of small boys riding on backs of carts; how close he can pull up behind a load of furniture and not break the looking-glass. He likes to vent his devious way through a score of cars, and has no particular objections now and then to rubbing his hubs, in a friendly manner, against the hubs of another vehicle, or to run the end of his pole into a trunk on some express wagon. These things are the delight and excitement of what would otherwise be a rather monotonous life.

QUARRELING.

If anything in the world will make a man feel badly, except pinching his fingers in the crack of a door, it is unquestionably a quarrel. No man ever fails to think less of himself after it than before. It degrades him in the eyes of others, and what is worse, blunts his sensibilities on the one hand, and increases the power of passionate irritability on the other. The truth is, the more peaceably and quietly we get on the better for our friends. In some cases out of ten the better course is, if a man chents you, cease to deal with him; if he is abusive, quit him to live so that nobody will believe him. No matter who he is or how he mistreats you, the wisest way is to let him alone; for there is nothing better than his cool, calm, quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with.

THE LATEST INVENTION IS "GARBAGE WHISKEY."

The Cincinnati Commercial says that the first of railroads, onions, boots, lettuce, and the bundles of other vegetables, a portion of which always go to the slop barrel or garbage boat, are said to make excellent whiskey.