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## Santa Fe Weekly Gazette, 03-11-1854

William E. Jones

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# Santa Fe Weekly Gazette.

VOLUME III.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, MARCH 11, 1854.

NUMBER 39

## Santa Fe Weekly Gazette

**TERMS.**  
WEEKLY—\$2 50 a year, payable invariably in advance; single copies 12 1/2 cents. Advertisements, \$1 00 per square of ten lines for the first insertion, and 50 cts. for every subsequent insertion.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Public will please take notice that I have appointed Mr. Rudolph Loeb my Agent during my absence in the States.

JACOB AMBERG,  
Agent for  
ABRAHAM & ROFENTHAL.

### NOTICE.

THE GOVERNMENT MILL, as it stands, together with two pieces of land, and a good DWELLING HOUSE, all situated within a mile of the plaza of Santa Fe. The mill is composed of one pair of stones for a grist mill, and a circular saw-mill, all of stone of repair.

Terms—cash. Sale subject to the approval of the commanding general of the Department.

N.B. If not previously sold, the mill will be put up at auction to the highest bidder, at 11 o'clock on Monday the 1st of May.

Enquire of the  
ACT. ASSISTANT QUARTER MASTER,  
Santa Fe, Feb. 7, 1854.—12.

### MORTGAGE SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of foreclosure of Mortgage of the United States district court within and for the county of Santa Fe, Territory of New Mexico, at the June term, 1853, in the case of Francis A. Cunningham vs Charles S. Rumley, William O. Ardinger, and Rachel S. Green, commanding me of the goods and chattels and tenements of the said defendants, to cause to be made the sum of three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars and eighty-four cents and fifty cents of interest, and the costs that may accrue, and in default of the payment thereof, I will expose to public sale hereinafter described, I will expose to public sale and sell to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, in front of the court house in the city of Santa Fe, on Wednesday, the 23d day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

of said day, the following real estate, to wit: A certain piece of land, with the houses and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the city of Santa Fe, and bounded as follows: On the north by the street which runs from the south-east corner of the public plaza to the parish church, and known as the real San Francisco, and running on said street from the plaza to the house and lots of Francisco Baca y Terraz; on the east by the house and lots of Francisco Baca y Terraz, and running one hundred and seventy-five feet with said house and lots from the street first mentioned; thence on the south by a line leaving on the first old court wall to the lands of Don Pinedo, on the west by the lot of Don Pinedo, formerly known as the United States Hotel, one hundred and seventy-five feet to the said first mentioned corner of the public plaza, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

And also, a certain piece or parcel of land with the houses thereon, situate in the city of Santa Fe, bounded on the east by the street leading from the parish church to the Rio; on the south by the principal street leading from the city of Santa Fe to San Miguel, being the same piece of land and buildings now known as the New Exchange, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

And also, a certain piece or parcel of land with the houses thereon, situate in the city of Santa Fe, bounded on the east by the street leading from the parish church to the Rio; on the south by the principal street leading from the city of Santa Fe to San Miguel, being the same piece of land and buildings now known as the New Exchange, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

CHARLES BLUMNER,  
U. S. Marshal.  
Santa Fe, Feb. 2, 1854.—6w31.

### MONTEZUMA HALL.

THE undersigned desires to inform her friends and the public, that she has now moved her establishment to the building on the plaza known as the Montezuma Hall, where she will always keep on hand the best kind of liquors and beer. Attached to the Hall is a fine stable always well supplied with forage.

CAROLINE STEIN.  
Santa Fe, Jan. 7, 1854.—3m

### SOUTHERN MAIL.

#### WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THE southern mail via El Paso to San Antonio, Texas, leaves Santa Fe on the 15th of each month, arrives at El Paso in from six to eight days, and reaches San Antonio on the 11th of the next month. Returning, leaves San Antonio on the 15th of the same, arrives at El Paso in from 14 to 18 days, and reaches Santa Fe on the 14th of the next month, making the trip through in from 23 to 24 days, winter and summer. The Contractor has spared no expense in placing upon this route spring carriages the best adapted for the convenience as well as comfort of passengers. Persons going to, or coming from the States will find this a very pleasant route, particularly during the winter months, as it is entirely free from the intense cold and heavy snows that so frequently obstruct the eastern mail routes to Independence.

#### RATES OF FARE.

\$125 00 through from Santa Fe to San Antonio.  
\$30 00 from Santa Fe to El Paso.  
Passengers allowed 40lbs baggage.

HENRY SKILLMAN.  
N.B. Passengers not required to stand guard.  
Santa Fe, Oct. 7, 1853.—14

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared to do all kinds of cabinet and carpenter's work on the most reasonable terms. Shop, two doors above the store of James Loya.  
Santa Fe, May 7, 1853.—y JAMES H. CLIFT.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, John W. Gurn, of the county of Montgomery and State of Missouri; will apply for a duplicate of bounty land warrant No. 59,793, for 160 acres in lieu of original in my name, which has been lost or misappropriated, so that I have not received it. Said warrant issued under the act of February 11th, 1847, and directed to me at Santa Fe, New Mexico.  
JOHN W. GURN.  
Jan. 28 1854.—6133

### LEGAL NOTICE.

W. W. H. DAVIS,

(DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR NEW MEXICO.)

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

WILL practice in all the courts of the Territory.

Office in the same room occupied by the Secretary of the Territory.

#### REFERENCES.

Hon. C. Cushing, Att. Gen. U. S.  
Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, Philada.  
Hon. R. Brodhead, U. S. Senate.  
Hon. Simon Cameron, Penna.  
Col. Thomas J. Whipple, New York.  
Haddock, Reed & Co., Philada.  
James, Kent & Santos, "  
Wood, Bacon & Co., "

#### OFFICE OF COM. OF TRO.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

JAN. 14, 1854.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office till 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, the 15th day of March, 1854, for furnishing flour and salt to the United States Troops at the points and in the quantities mentioned as follows:

Near El Paso	150,000 pounds of flour	175 bushels of salt
At Fort Fillmore	150,000 pounds of flour	175 bushels of salt
Fort Thorn, Santa Barbara	80,000 pounds of flour	100 bushels of salt
Peralta	130,000 pounds of flour	
Albuquerque	250,000 pounds of flour	600 bushels of salt
Fort Union	50,000 pounds of flour	

The flour and salt must be of superior quality, and delivered in strong cotton "drilling" double sacks of 100 pounds each.

Proposals are invited for the whole amount, for that required at several points, or for each required at any particular point.

The contract or contracts to be made for one year, and the faithful fulfillment thereof to be guaranteed by two responsible securities, whose names must be entered in the proposals. One fourth of the amount required at each point must be delivered quarterly, commencing on the 1st day of August, 1854.

The principal commissary stationed in New Mexico, will reserve the right of "increasing" or "diminishing" the amount to be delivered at each and every point, "by one third," by giving six months' notice to that effect.

The undersigned reserves the right of rejecting all bids that he considers unreasonable.

ISAAC BOWEN,  
Capt. A. C. S.

Jan. 28, 1854.—7133

### PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING THE

#### MAILS.

PROPOSALS for carrying the Mails of the United States, from the 1st day of July, 1854, to the 1st day of July, 1855, in the State of California, and in the Territories of Oregon, Utah, and New Mexico, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the City of Washington, until 9 A. M. of the 3d April, 1854, (to be decided by the 22d of April, 1854,) on the routes and in the times herein specified, viz:

#### IN NEW MEXICO.

12000 From Santa Fe, by Albuquerque, Socorro, Doña Ana, Fort Fillmore, Fontana (Chaco), El Paso, San Elizario, Mesquillita, and Leona, to San Antonio, 910 miles; and back, once a month.

Leave Santa Fe on the 1st of each month; arrive in San Antonio in 25 days.

Leave San Antonio on the 1st of each month; arrive at Santa Fe in 25 days.

Bids to carry twice a month are invited; also bids to make the trip in 20 days.

12001 From Santa Fe, by La Cabaña, to Fernando de Tava, 70 miles and back, twice a month; leave Santa Fe on the 1st and 15th of each month, at 8 A. M.

Arrive at Fernando de Tava by the 3d and 17th at 12 M.

Leave Fernando de Tava on the 12th and 26th of each month at 8 A. M.

Arrive at Santa Fe by the 14th and 30th at 12 M.

Bids for weekly trips are invited.

12002 From Donna, by Fort Belknap, to Gainesville in Texas, and back, once in two weeks.

Bidders to state distance and schedule of arrivals and departures.

Bids for weekly trips are invited.

#### FORM FOR A BID.

Where a change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

"(I or we, as the case may be) [here write the name or names in full] of [here state the residence or residences] hereby propose to carry the mail on route No. —, from — to —, as often as the Postmaster General's advertisement for proposals for the same, dated October 13, 1853, requires, in the time stated in the schedule contained in said advertisement, and by the following mode of conveyance, to wit: [here state how it is to be conveyed, for the annual sum of [here write out the sum in words at full length.]

Dated, [ ] [Signed.]

Form of a Guarantee.

The undersigned undertakes that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. —, be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July next, enter into the required obligation to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient securities.

Dated, [ ] [Signed by two guarantors.]

Form of Certificate.

The undersigned (postmaster, judge, or a clerk of a court of record, as the case may be) certifies that he is well acquainted with the above guarantors and their property, and that they are men of property and able to make good their guaranty.

Dated, [ ] [Signed.]

#### INSTRUCTIONS.

Entrusting conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the central Department may deem proper.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails.

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance is specified, the special agents of the Department, also post office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to be in breach of contract with respect to mail, and not satisfactorily excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deductions may also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified enhanced penalties, proportional to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

4. For leaving behind or delaying the mails or any portion of them for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in stopping or running an express conveying commercial intelligence ahead of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

5. Fines will be imposed unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive on contract time; for neglecting to take his mail from, or deliver it into a post office; for neglecting to deliver to the mail carriers of the place or office (either owing to the unavailability of the place or office, or owing to the mail being injured, destroyed, robbed or lost); and for refusing, after demand, to carry the mail as frequently as the contractor and/or is concerned in running a coach or stage on a route.

6. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run regularly on contract; for disobeying the post office laws, or the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department to do so; for assigning the contract, without the consent of the Postmaster General, to running an express as a cover for conveying prohibited matter out of the service.

7. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may also order an increase of pay for the additional coach or carriers if any. The contractor may, however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract by giving prompt notice to the Department that he prefers doing so (accompanying the order in effect). The Postmaster General may also annul or discontinue the service at pro rata decrease of pay, if he shall deem it expedient to do so. Particular attention is called to the 28th section of the act of 1850, prohibiting combinations to retard bidding.

8. Payment will be made for the service through drafts on postmasters, or otherwise after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August and November.

9. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated.

10. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mails with any person who shall have entered into, or proposed to enter into any combination to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform any consideration whatever, or to give or not to do any thing whatever, in order to induce any other person, or persons not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 28th section of the act of 1850, prohibiting combinations to retard bidding.

11. A bid received after time, viz. 9 A. M. of the 3d April 1854, or without the guaranty required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

12. A bidder may offer, where the transportation called for by the advertisement is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute an intermediate number of days, weeks or months, as a partial number of days, weeks or months. He may propose to omit an intermediate office, or one not on the stage or railroad, or at a seasonable landing, at the case may be; or he may offer to substitute an inferior mode of supply in such and such places, or inferior times of arrival and departure, provided no more running time is added, and no great expense is required. He may not substitute a longer time for the trip, during a specified number of days in any season; nor shall he be allowed to vary the character of a proposal for service after it has been called for by the advertisement and will not be considered in competition with a regular bid reasonable in amount. Where a bid contains any such alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

13. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

14. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder; and those of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated, also the mode of conveyance if a higher mode than horseback be intended.

15. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the second assistant Postmaster General, superintending Mail proposals in the State of —. It should be guaranteed and the sufficiency of the guarantors certified (see forms) and should be dispatched in time to be received by or before 9 A. M. of the 3d April 1854.

16. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the Department by or before the 1st of July 1854.

17. Under the act of March 3, 1845, the routes are to be let to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guaranties, without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary for the due delivery, certainty and security of such transportation. When the lowest bid proposes a mode of conveyance inadequate to the due delivery, certainty and security of the mails, it will not be accepted.

18. When the bid does not specify a mode of conveyance, also when it proposes to carry according to the advertisement; but without such specification, it will be considered as a proposal for horseback service.

19. Since the passage of the act of March 3, 1845, a new description of bid has been received. It does not specify a mode of conveyance, but engages to take the entire mail each trip with certainty, certainty and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are styled, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the Department, "star bids." The experience of the Department enables it to lay down the following rules, viz:

When the mail on the route is not so large as to require two horses coach conveyance, a star bid, if the lowest, will always be preferred to the opening bid.

When the mails are of such size and weight as to render it necessary, in reference to them

alone, to provide two horse coach conveyance, the specific bid, though the highest, for coach service, if adjudged to be entirely sufficient for the route, will be preferred to the star bid, in case the difference is not such as to interfere with the policy of the law of 1845, which looks to a reduction in the cost of transportation. Exceptions, however, may be allowed where the star bid is made by the owner of the stock now used on the route in the performance of coach service.

On routes of the highest class, where four-horse coach or steamboat transportation is required by the size and importance of the mails, and the specific bid is adjudged sufficient for the route, the preference for the specific bid will be if necessary, carried to a greater extent of difference than on the inferior coach routes.

20. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

21. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or securities without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors and securities are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or to perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

22. The contractors will be substantially in the forms heretofore used in this Department, except in the respects particularly mentioned in these instructions; and on steamboat routes the contractors will be required to deliver the mails into the post offices at the ends of the routes and into all the immediate post offices.

23. Present contractors and persons known at the Department must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a post master, or a judge, or clerk of a court of record.

JAMES CAMPBELL,

Post Master General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 13, 1853.

oct13—w12c

(From the Louisville Journal.)

#### EVILS ARE BLESSINGS IN DISGUISE.

There is more truth than many are willing to acknowledge in this respectable saying. Calamities, individual and national, are frequently but stepping-stones to happiness and renown. The evils we apprehend are oftentimes more beneficial than the blessings we desire—so shortsighted is poor human nature. Indeed, if some potent angel should present himself to the imagination of the instant possession of his first desire, the chances are a hundred to one that he would ask for some visionary condition of happiness that would first supplant his actual joys, and then dissolve itself into "thin air."

Even Heaven—which so large a part of man and womankind are eager to secure—if it could fall about them in this life, exactly as they picture it to themselves, would soon become intolerable to the best of us—golden streets, golden trees and edifices, angels and men made perfect—no marrying or giving in marriage, no labor, no pain, no disappointment, no sadness, nothing but unmitigated pleasure and unbroken splendor—ah! we write it reverently, earth is no place for Heaven. Humanity would thirst for mischief, as the lip of the weary traveler thirsts for the fountain in the desert. The necessity of exertion, the excitement of peril and uncertainty, the glorious reactions of spirit which follow discomfiture, the splendid outbursts of energies that are aroused by the smittings of fortune, these are the fountains that have watered the desert of ages—that have embellished the waste of history with heroism, poetry, literature, philosophy, and art—that have agitated the vast ocean of the popular mind, and wrested it from the corruption and death of stagnation—that have impelled the progress of man, and crowned him with every woe that graces his brow. In truth, man is an inert being by nature, and requires a decided stimulus to set his powers in full operation—but when his latent forces are once relieved, and he is fairly under way, he can "pluck bright honors from the pale-faced moon," or the vivid lightning, or any thing that happens to pique his untamed energies. The only difficulty is to get him started—and the essential prerequisite is admirably secured by that class of experiences which are called "misfortunes."

Alas, how easily at fault is our popular nomenclature. In these so-called evils or misfortunes, we admit there is seldom anything intrinsically good, as there is not in impetuosity or lobelia; it is the desirable action they engender, the happy relations they originate, the grand incidents which attend or follow them, that vindicate their necessity, and pronounce their ample eulogy. In the height of wars, the arts and sciences flourished in Athens and Rome; the Corsicans founded a university for liberal pursuits, a public library and a public bank, while engaged in a perilous defense of their liberties; literature and the arts revived after the "dark ages" among the turbulent States

of Italy; and the Royal Society in London and the Academy of Sciences in Paris were both instituted after the people were kindled into activity and enterprise by civil war. Who knows, indeed, what might have been the destiny of Demosthenes, if his guardians had not robbed him—of Wallace, if the judiciary had not wronged him—of Mohammed, if the exigencies of the Islam had not forced him to grasp the sword—of a thousand others, if they had begun at the top of the pile, instead of the bottom? Verily there is no use in moralizing—the turtle must have a coal put on his back, or he won't come out and move off.

#### Special and Private Legislation.

General laws, like the constitution, apply to all persons and at all times alike. They are supposed to be based upon principles of justice and equality, and tend to promote the common good. "Like the deus of heaven, they fall upon all alike." In their preparation and enactment the wisdom of the legislature is employed, and in their approval the President gives them the sanction of his deliberate judgment. The law-making power is fully exercised in placing them upon the statute-book, and the electors, sooner or later, pass judgment upon their propriety and fitness. Special legislation provides only for particular cases, and is usually limited in its operation to particular individuals, and principally to those having claims upon the government. Special laws for the relief of individuals are founded upon the *casu* statements and evidence, considered by one or more members of a committee; and general the action upon them is regulated far more by the confidence reposed in that examination than by any knowledge members possess of the facts or principles involved.

The physical ability of the President is unequal to the labor of examining the facts in each case. From the manner of framing such laws, they never disclose the principle upon which they are based. With few exceptions, he takes them upon his faith in the two houses, and approves as a matter of course. From necessity, his duty of examining them has become a mere matter of form, instead of one of judgment. Consequently, it may be affirmed that the President, as well as the two houses of Congress, may be said to act upon the confidence that is reposed in the committeeman who reports the bill. They must do this or defeat most of the private bills, as neither can possibly examine them fully. There are about twelve hundred large closely-printed pages of private acts passed by Congress, providing for some five or six thousand cases, causing a draught upon the treasury for an enormous amount. How many of these received full consideration on the whole law-making power, and how many passed as a matter of faith, no one can tell. The principles involved are not disclosed in the acts, and often not in the reports of committees, when made in writing. Neither the President nor the people can possibly learn the principles which governed the action of Congress or the committee. The grounds of action are never searched out, even by those who have access to the means of information, except to serve as precedents of other private applications. The principle of action by Congress in such cases is wholly unknown to the country at large, and can only be learned in this city at a heavy expense. In our judgment, this kind of legislation is as wrong in principle as it is known to be objectionable and unsafe in practice. Every wise and valid law must be based upon some principle sanctioned and approved by the law-making power. If the principle presented for consideration is wrong, the bill should be rejected; but if right, it should appear in the act itself, and apply to all cases coming within it. This is the foundation of our pension, land, (including pre-emption,) and custom-house, patent, naturalization, and many other laws. They apply to all cases where certain circumstances exist. If it is right in principle to dispose with any condition which either imposes, it is equally right to dispense with it in all, as all have, under the same circumstances, the same right. Equal justice is due to all. If it is right to grant a pension to A, whose service is one day less than prescribed by the general law, it is equally just that all others similarly situated should have one. If it was right to grant the widow of a revolutionary soldier, not provided for by the existing acts, a pension for life, because she had numerous children, grandchildren, and grand-grandchildren, as recently occurred, it is equally right to provide for all others whose claims have the same foundation. If it is just to relieve a pre-

emphioner from the consequences of a mistake in his action, it is equally just to relieve all others who have committed the same mistake. If it is just and proper to extend, by law, a patent for a term of years, it is equally just and proper that all others, under the same circumstances, should have a like extension. If it is the duty of Congress to compensate him whose house was destroyed in time of war, because it was made a deposite for arms or military stores, the same duty requires that it should provide for all like cases. There is no case, where Congress has properly passed a law to relieve an individual but what it was equally proper to declare and enact the principle upon which it was based, and allow all, under the same circumstances, to participate in its advantages. No one will pretend that the five or six thousand private laws are based upon as many different principles. They all stand upon a few principles, and justice requires that these should be embodied in general public laws, to which all may resort, as cases may arise in all future time. If a case should be presented to Congress where it would be unsafe to make a general law to cover it, that fact would be conclusive evidence that it ought to be rejected. Nothing can be more unsafe than to legislate with reference to persons instead of principles. Congress is not an appropriate tribunal to pass upon the qualities of men, even if it could divest itself of the influence of party affinities and social relations; but it is a suitable body for acting upon, and ingrafting upon our national code, great principles which are applicable to all men irrespective of their political, or social, or other relations. Let Congress provide, by general laws, for all cases that may arise under the same circumstances, and their committees, will be relieved from a needless drudgery, and the members from importunities little short of persecution. Thus the two houses will be enabled to devote their whole time to matters strictly public, and may well shorten their sessions and diminish our legislative expenses. Then members will cease to be assailed by the breath of suspicion, and the "third house," for want of business, will adjourn *sine die*. It may be said they will return to press railroad land speculations. Not so, if proper general laws are passed on the subject. If it is right to grant land for such a purpose to one person or company, it is equally right to grant to all other persons or companies, standing upon the same ground, the same privileges. If it is proper that Congress should patronize and aid any who are building railroads, it is equally proper that it should do so to all under like circumstances. Let the provisions of the laws be general, so as to cover the little and the great, and put all upon an equal footing, and then there will be no just cause of complaint, as the same principle will apply to all. When this becomes the sole rule of action, the constituent will rely upon the member to represent him, and outsiders will cease to attempt to play the school-master for the contingencies that private claims and speculating projects may afford them. The great principles of equality of rights, as well as demands of economy, imperatively require that Congress abandon private and special legislation, and confine their attention to public and general laws. Then create suitable offices and public tribunals for the execution of the laws, and the people will applaud them for their progress in the great work of economy and reform.

#### RANK IN THE NAVY.

On the 16th of January, 1854, a bill to authorize the appointment of one Admiral and two Vice Admirals was passed by the Senate of the United States, but was not acted upon by the House of Representatives.

The subject has been frequently agitated since that period, but, although the reasons urged in favor of introducing the grade into our service were very strong, prejudice has proved stronger, and the service has continued to be embarrassed by the want of equivalent designations of naval command which common sense never for a moment permitted to be withheld from the army.

#### MEXICO AND LOWER CALIFORNIA.

The Morning papers of to-day contain extracts from city of Mexico papers to the 17th of December.

The most important item of intelligence is said to be "the acceptance of the act of Guadalupe by Santa Anna"—the meaning of which is represented to be, "that he will continue invested with his present powers as long as he shall judge necessary; that he shall have power to elect his successor, and that the President shall in future bear the title of Most Serene Highness."

We, however, can see nothing either novel or important in this. Our limited acquaintance with the dignity has always been sufficient to convince us that he would not refuse such conditions as these; and that, should he demand them in a sufficiently imperious manner, we have never doubted the assent of the Mexican people to the demand.

The *Diario Oficial* contains the announcement that the President, desiring of putting an end to the public curiosity on the subject of the boundary with the United States, has appointed a special commission, composed of Sr. Diaz de Bonilla, Salazar Harreguy, and Gen. Palacio, to treat with our Minister, Mr. Gadsden, and settle this delicate question. Sr. Bonilla is invested for this purpose with full and plenipotentiary powers, and the conferences have already commenced. *National Intelligence.*

The way to be rich is to be industrious; the way to be happy is to be honest.

## Santa Fe Weekly Gazette.

Independent in all things—Neutral in nothing.

W. W. H. DAVIS, EDITOR

SATURDAY, MARCH, 11 1854.

### Rail-road to the Pacific.

The necessity of a rail road, from the United States to the Pacific Ocean, is becoming more evident every day: and we believe the whole country is wakening up to the importance of such a measure. The rapidly increasing interests of the Union upon the shores of the Pacific, call for some more speedy and direct mode of communication, between the Federal Capital and those distant possessions, than that by the way of the Isthmus. The great interests of the country, agricultural, commercial and manufacturing, all demand a completion of this great work.

While there appears great unanimity of sentiment, in relation to the importance, and we may add, the positive necessity of such a work, there exists a wide difference of opinion by whom it should be constructed: some contending private enterprise should carry it forward, while others are in favor of its being built by the General government. For ourselves, we have no doubts on the subject, and the propriety of it being a government measure, has never seriously entered our mind. There are so many reasons why the road should be built by private enterprise, that we cannot conceive how any one should take a different view. The constitutional objection to its being constructed by the national government, is, of itself sufficient, in our opinion, to put at rest all hopes in this direction. We believed the question had been settled years ago, that the Constitution of the United States, conferred no power upon Congress, to grant charters of incorporation; and under no other circumstances could such a work be constructed by the Federal government. But setting aside the constitutional objections, which naturally arise, when the measure is looked to as a national one, there are others equally patent. As a government road, with at least a capital of an hundred millions of dollars, the foundation of the grandest swindling operations, the world has ever seen, would be established. The government would be defrauded out of millions of money in the construction; and after it shall have been completed the patronage that would naturally belong to it, united with the government influence that would, naturally, lean towards it would yield a power sufficient to control all the legislation of the country. As a private, individual enterprise, the road could be built for much less money, would be much better managed when finished, and yield a much larger revenue. Whoever heard of a government work being constructed with the same economy as one controlled by private enterprise, and we have the utmost confidence in the entire capability of individual efforts to carry forward and finish this noble work. We see no objection to the national government lending all the aid possible in land and money to this great enterprise, within constitutional limits, and such assistance the whole country would sanction. Leaving out of the question, entirely, the great benefit that would naturally result to the business relations of the country, by such a connection with the Pacific coast, the government is directly interested in a pecuniary point of view. During the past year, nearly a half million of dollars have been expended in transporting supplies to the troops stationed in the country, the road would pass through, after leaving the frontiers of the United States. This is a large item of expense, and would, in a great measure be obviated by the road; and in case of war with a foreign power the government would be enabled to transport supplies for the defense of the Pacific coast, without the danger of being captured by the enemy on the way. In this view of the case the government is deeply interested, and should give every possible assistance to the individual enterprise, that may undertake the road. It would give the United States the control of the commerce of the Pacific: and last, though not least, would be the means of setting, with an industrious population the wide expanse of country that lies between the starting point and terminus.

### THE RE-ESTABLISHING OF FORT ATKINSON, ON THE RIVER ARKANSAS.

The Legislative Assembly of New Mexico, at the session just closed, passed a memorial, addressed to the Honorable Secretary of War of the United States, asking for the re-establishing of the military post on the Arkansas, known as Fort Atkinson. We heartily concur in this measure, and are well convinced the wishes of the memorialists should be complied with. This post was on the mail route between Independence, Missouri and Santa Fé, and about midway of the plains. While kept up, it was of essential service, not only in the transportation of the mail, but also to the numerous trains that annually cross these vast prairies that lie between the United States and New Mexico. It was a safe rallying point in case of attack or accident; and also a convenient stopping place to rest and recruit the animals. These plains are roamed over, by thousands of hostile Indians, whoed only the opportunity to murder and rob of whom they meet; and the presence of a small force there, had a tendency to keep them in subjection. Since the removal of Fort Atkinson to a distance of six hundred miles, from Council Grove, Nebraska Territory, to Fort Union, New Mexico, the road lies through a hostile Indian country, without a single point of refuge in case of attack, which leaves the emigrants and all others who travel this route, at the mercy of the savages. We would respectfully call the attention of the War Department at Washington to this subject, and urge upon them the re-establishment of the post that has been removed, or the building of another, somewhere in the same region of the plains. The insecurity of the communication between the States and this Territory, prevent many persons from coming to New Mexico, who would otherwise do so, and hence retards the growth, and is prejudicial to the interest of the country. A small force stationed anywhere in that quarter, and commanded by a judicious officer, would answer the purpose, and prove of every essential benefit. Since the removal of the post, the Indians, on the route, have become more independent than heretofore; and when the mail came across in December, they made an attack upon it, and stole some articles belonging to the carriers: and nothing but the great firmness of the conductor prevented serious consequences.

The past week has been dull, in point of news; from no section of the country have we received anything of importance. In Albuquerque there are a few cases of small-pox, but no fear is apprehended. Further below, things, at last accounts, were quiet; everybody apparently attending to the ploughing up of his land, and preparing for seed-time.

Above, we presume, they are busy holding court, but nothing has reached us of their proceedings.

The weather, so far, in our region has been extremely pleasant; spring is apparently upon us, and we have hardly experienced a winter's day during the season; we have fears, however, that our farmers will suffer by it, as the land will not be near so productive, owing to the drought that will necessarily be occasioned by the absence of snow in the winter months.

In the absence of a more serious subject, we wish to call the attention of the city authorities, or those who take any interest in the appearance of our city, to the condition of our public plaza. As it is now, it is neither one thing nor the other. On two sides of it there are a few trees, (and only one of these few can be called a shade tree,) whose greenness in summer but serves to render the mud-like color of every other object more distinct and disagreeable. We think the idea of planting shade trees on the plaza a good one, and can find no reason why it should not be carried out. The appearance of our city would be enhanced a hundred per cent., if there were trees at regular distances round the plaza, and the centre covered with short grass. And how refreshing would it be to the eye in the hot summer months of July and August.

We learn from the papers that a chemist, a citizen of the United States, has discovered a process by which good paper can be manufactured out of the common wild cane, and is about to take out a patent for it. Nothing new under the sun, eh?

The old gentleman who wove a blanket from the thread of an argument, has since made a fortune by patenting a pair of scales to weigh evidence in.

Among the laws passed by the last Assembly, is one authorizing the revision and reprinting of the volume of laws printed in this office in 1851, and to our mind is one of greater importance to the people and the courts than any other. The only objection to that law,

in our estimation, is the wording of the reason therein given for passing such a law; it implies that the printer was to blame for all the "errors," while it gives room for the ignorant to suppose that he is also to blame for the incorrect translations. No one, although the printers of the said volume, will more readily admit the truth of the reason given for the reprinting of the volume; we say that the book in question is full of errors, and none can better judge of such a fact than ourself. But while we admit the fact, we are very far from admitting the imputation. On the contrary, we say, although the contrary was stated to be the case by one of our sapient legislators in the House of Representatives, that the printer is not to blame even for the slightest of the typographical errors. The proof reader is the person to blame, who in the instance before us, was a person appointed, we believe, by the Secretary, and one who was as ignorant of the art of clean proof-reading, as a gobbler is of sensitive music. The Spanish part was translated by one man, who was in an extraordinary hurry to leave for the States, and was not corrected (?) by another, who displayed an equally praiseworthy hurry and carelessness, simply because he received no compensation for the job, and because he was not the translator and responsible for the work. Hence the discrepancies complained of.

But, however good a proof-reader the person may be who reads the matter in general reading, it requires the eye of a practical printer and experienced proof-reader to detect the small typographical mistakes, and to turn out a volume of laws as they should be. The evil will not be entirely remedied until this is adopted.

We stop the press to announce a rumor that has this minute reached us, that a party of Jicarilla Apaches, who have been plundering again as usual, were overtaken three or four days ago by Lieut. Beal and a party of dragoons, upon which a fight immediately ensued. The Indians are reported to have left eight men dead on the field, and three dragoons were killed and five or six badly wounded. The above took place in Red river Canon.

[For the Gazette.]

### REMARKS ON BOOKS, N. 2. HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.

This work is written in a very entertaining style by Michael a Frenchman of some eminence in the history of his country. It is the most complete and satisfactory account of the crusades which we have read. The author is pervaded with the belief that the elements of the present European civilization had their origin in the events which he describes, and is therefore, we think, the more likely to give a full and impartial record of those events. If we are sometimes obliged to find fault with his inferences, we still admire the bold and independent manner in which he lays down his promises.

We shall at present merely glance at the history of the crusades, intending hereafter to give our opinion of their results on the society of Europe.

In the 11th century, when these expectations commenced, superstition had already enfolded Europe in a night whose darkness continued to deepen for 400 years afterward. Christianity had been nominally embraced by nearly all the nations of Europe; but it had been vastly corrupted by a heterogeneous mass of rites, ceremonies and creeds, all foreign to its nature and design. Men had lost sight of its spirit and were content with mere forms. A superstitious veneration for the relics and pictures and graves of saints was substituted for the piety which had illustrated the lives of those saints. A lock of hair, or a tooth, or toe nail belonging to the dead bodies of these good people, was a prize more highly esteemed than honesty, chastity or a good life. Priests instead of watching over the morals of their flocks, and men instead of staying at home to provide for their families were seen wandering over mountains and valleys in toilsome search for some sanctified bone or piece of garment which, when found proved to be the relic of some heathen as often as that of a christian saint.

The religion of the times led men to visit with superstitions regard the graves of the martyrs. But the grave of the Saviour was the Mecca of the christians. Thither large numbers of people flocked annually. At length the Turks, who held possession of the Holy Land, became tired of witnessing these pilgrimages. We are told that these followers of Mahomet treated the pilgrims with insolence and barbarity; but perhaps their historians could put another aspect on the alleged grievances of the christians who visited the sepulchre of Jesus. We have reason to believe that the pilgrims were frequently dependent on the charities of the Turks, and were not always scrupulous in re-

pecting the property of others. Be this as it may the Christians in Palestine were subjected to outrages which prepared the nations of Europe for that mighty uprising which for 200 years rolled its angry waves over the plains of western Asia.

Peter the Hermit had visited Palestine and beheld with sorrow the indignities which christians and sacred places received from the infidels.

He came back to Europe with his imagination heated, and by his fervid eloquence succeeded in awakening universal indignation towards the Turks. The religious sensibilities of Europe from the Adriatic to the Baltic, were aroused as they never had been aroused before. One grand overpowering sentiment persuaded the public mind. The people heard or thought they heard the voice of God calling Israel once more to take possession of Canaan. Preachers are sent by the Popes who espoused this enterprise, to proclaim the great duty of wresting the sepulchre of Christ from the hands of the infidels. Forgiveness here and heaven hereafter, are offered to all who embark in this project.

The warlike are stimulated by the hope of military renown. The vicious dream of revelling in the pleasures of Oriental banquet halls. The avaricious see nothing but wedges and ingots of gold. The pious wish to pour their tears on the grave of Jesus and criminals hope to expiate their transgressions by bathing their swords in the blood of the Musselmans. Vast crowds of men are raised and marched towards the Holy Land. Walter the Penryless leads the first detachment, which was nothing more than a miserable mob of men, women and children, who trusting that God would feed them by a miracle, went unprovided for the march and were compelled to plunder in order to get bread. This mob strewed their dead bodies along the banks of the Danube and never reached Palestine.

Other expeditions were more successful. Palestine for a time was wrested from the Turks, but the dissension of the leaders of the crusades weakened the power of the christian armies, until at last the Saracens regained what they lost and drove the crusaders back to Europe.

Prodigies of valor were achieved in the battles which took place between the christians and the Turks. Each party were stimulated by religious feelings. The cross and crescent were joined in mortal combat, and earth and heaven were spectators of the contest. Among the Crusades were some chiefs whose moral and military virtues shine out conspicuously; nor were the Mahomedans destitute of men of acknowledged valor and ability; among whom none were more distinguished than the magnanimous Saladin.

Disaster and ruin followed the Crusaders till at last it became the general opinion that Popes and priests had been mistaken and that it was the will of heaven that the holy sepulchre should remain in the hands of the infidels.

ELLES.

AN ITEM FOR FARMERS.—The United States Commissioner of Patents has addressed a circular to Postmasters, stating that the Bureau will have for distribution, in the course of the current year, many volumes of the Patent Office Record, both agricultural and mechanical as well as a large amount and variety of seeds. The circular accordingly requests postmasters to forward to him the names of twenty or more of the most enterprising and practical residents of each county to whom mechanical or agricultural reports or seeds should be sent. Officers of agricultural societies or mechanical institutes are desired to give like information.—*Occidental Messenger.*

SHEEP AMONG THE CROCKERY.—An amusing incident occurred a few days since in Cincinnati, illustrative of the natural instinct of one sheep to follow another. A small drove was coming up the street, and when they arrived opposite the Gibson House the foremost one made a rush to go into an alley, but a man suddenly coming out somewhat frightened the sheep, and it deviated slightly from the true course, darting into a lamp store, followed by the whole flock. The crowd anxious to witness the sport, instantly blockaded the door, so that there was no mode of egress for the unceremonious visitors, and as said lamp store was too contracted to suit their peculiar notions, and wishing to regain their liberty as speedily as possible, they saw no other means of escape but through the window. One of them made a break and leaped through the show window upon the pavement, demolishing in its progress glass ware, china, &c., with an alacrity truly praiseworthy. The crowd immediately fell back from the door and allowed a free passage, but every sheep jumped through that hole in the window.



FROM CHINA.

Hong-Kong, October 11.—Shanghai is still in the hands of the British troops, who are harrying with the Imperialists for evacuating the place upon the latter paying them a large sum of money. The insurgents or patriots of Nankin have discontinued the proceedings of the Shanghai Triadists. At Ansoy matters were much the same. Several fights had taken place, but the firing from the Imperial junk was so ill-managed that no success appears to be hoped for.

At Canton all was quiet, but expectations were general that this quietness would not long continue, there being general apprehensions that the ill-disposed will seize an early opportunity to plunder and ravage.

From Nanking, the next regular port south of Shanghai, the news is very threatening; the country all around by address to the British, being in a disturbed state and a rising daily expected.

The Island of Formosa is also the theatre of an insurrection. Her Majesty's steamship Harriet, en route from the Mediterranean to Ansoy, called at Tak-wau-fu and found the inhabitants battling with the soldiers.

Between Canton and Hong-Kong there is still continued fighting.

A gentleman, who a few days ago received some reliable intelligence from the disturbed districts, informed us that the rebellious feeling was increasing rapidly, that the people of Tak-shing, a place near the Bogue, with 10,000 inhabitants, has surprised a large village, and had killed and wounded a great many people.

Pacific Railroad.

It will be seen from the following extracts, that one of the proposed routes is virtually condemned:

On the 12th instant, Mr. Gurn, of California, read letters from two officers of the army engaged in one of the Pacific railroad expeditions. The tendency of which was to expunge a point in the proposed Central route. One of the letters was from Lieut. STONEMAN, of the dragons, and contained the following:

"Lieut. Williamson is getting along remarkably well with his survey. He has completed his reconnaissance of all that portion of the Sierra Nevada from the head of Kern river to the coast range, and a most thorough one he has made. Walker's Pass is of no account at all."

The other from Lieut. WILLIAMSON, of the Topographical Engineers, which contains these sentences:

"I consider Walker's Pass to be almost out of the question, and, if it were as good as the others, to be badly situated."

"This last pass is named after an Indian chief called Walker's, and by Americans perverted into Walker's and the Walker's Pass of the coast range, not of the Sierra Nevada. He is from the river Sierra, and the most expert horse thief in all California. He is a Spaniard, speaks Spanish, and has a large band with him and several of the rancheros, amongst whom is Williams, pay him tribute or black mail."

"Young America" Delineated.

The Rev. W. H. Murray, who was last week elected Chaplain of the House of Representatives, delivered a lecture at one of the Methodist Churches in New York on Tuesday evening on "Young America"—a good topic, and which was eloquently treated, if we may judge of the lecture by the following summary of it, copied from a New York paper:

"Young America," he said, is something more than a political doctrine. It is Republicanism in labor, in literature, in life. It is Republicanism with hands and feet, shovel and tongs, axes and ploughs. It is Republicanism in the pulpit, in the press. It is Republicanism getting out of books into every day facts, and stamping its name on things as well as words.

Look at its labor. It honors the law of exertion. Acknowledging its dependence and content with its discipline, it teaches that the labor of every man is nothing less than Republicanism applied to cloth, brick, and mortar, nails and looms, fields and forests. And especially it affirms that labor is God's great earthly instrument for elevating man in the scale of being.

Labor elevates common sense, opens the physical senses to broad perceptions and the hands to wide grasp, enlarges the arena of abilities, and commands the commodities of the universe. Labor is in partnership with electricity, light, and heat. It is in league with the revolving seasons, with the star and the cloud, with the stars and the sun. It is the human side of Providence, and, wherever it is well and faithfully done, Providence is the promise of success.

By labor "Young America" is the foe of aristocracy; for, depend upon it, neither laws nor usages can put down aristocracy. Labor is the great enemy; and, in the second and third generation, it gives law to fashion, taste, and custom. "Young America" begins with liberty and finishes with nobility.

But "Young America" infuses itself into literature. It writes no great poems, it is true, but it writes great things, nevertheless. There is a chivalry in its enterprise in this way that is quite inspiring, and if Orpheus made the trees dance, it quickens printer's types with the very motion of vitality. It prints every thing, even to things sordid and shameful. The new literature grapples with that fashionable monster called Protection; and fierce havoc it makes even to its own heart. Across the water, Dickens, and especially Thackeray, have set up a police system for the street of snobs and pretense, and we to the men and women that fall into their clutches!

"Young America" has taken newspapers under special patronage. It has shown its good sense therein; for nothing moves now without newspapers. Whether right or wrong, the world has entrusted its advocacy to them, has become their client, and the editors and writers are the plunders in this new court of the century. You wonder that no great statesman are appearing; the explanation is easy. Newspapers have come to represent the people; they are the statesmen, legislators, and cabinet.

In the same style he traced "Young America" in the active life of the present day, and made a highly entertaining lecture.

[From the London Times, Dec. 11.]

The collective note signed at Vienna by France, England, Austria and Prussia, and addressed to Turkey, with a view to the restoration of peace, and likewise the protocol in which those Powers have recorded their own complete union of purpose in maintaining the territorial limits of the Ottoman Empire and the Sovereignty of the Porte, are two instruments, which, though still unpublished, have now taken their place in the history of these important transactions. The collective note, if we are correctly informed of its tenor, does not go more than to state the earnest desire of the four Powers to stop the effusion of blood, and avoid the danger of a war which already seriously threatens the security of

Europe—for this purpose, and inasmuch as Russia has already given assurances of her readiness to treat, the allied courts tender their good offices; and, as a preliminary step they request, to be informed on what terms the Turkish Government is prepared to open such a negotiation. The mode in which the negotiation might be opened, would be by the appointment of a Turkish and a Russian plenipotentiary to meet in conference, not alone, but with the representatives of the four Great Powers, and, in the meantime the conclusion of an armistice is recommended. The protocol, signed at the same time, and originally proposed by France, is a document expressing in more precise and detailed language the views and mutual engagements of the four Powers themselves; and, whatever may be the fate of the fresh overture now made to the belligerent States, this declaration places in a solemn form the assurances which Russia herself has heretofore made, and the resolution of the mediating Powers to insist on their fulfillment. Neither of these documents contains anything promising or overbearing either to Russia or Turkey, and while there is no insinuated defection to one empire, there is no attempt to dictate conditions to the other. The resolution which may be taken at Constantinople and at St. Petersburg lies not absolutely within the control of any conference of foreign Powers; nor are Turkish or Russian interests the primary object of their anxiety. The value of the conference and of its measures is, that it has succeeded to an unlooked for extent in giving a common form and united expression to the public interests of Europe which this dispute has touched. It will avert a calamity far greater than that of a Turkish war, if it prevents a division between the most civilized nations on the earth, which might otherwise have been drawn into opposite sides in this quarrel, and it has restored to Austria and Prussia that independence of action which the emergency required, but which many of their friends in other countries almost despaired of seeing them assume.—In this sense these acts of the conference are entirely and importantly, and they serve to define the basis of a negotiation of peace or a scheme of more positive intervention. Should the means of carrying these resolutions into effect not prove at once successful, it seems almost superfluous to remark that the great powers of Europe, having thus declared their intentions, are morally bound not to stop short of the measures requisite to fulfill them. But on this point no distinct public engagements have yet been adopted.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. THE co-partnership heretofore existing between Charles Reardon and Solomon Beuthner, under the style and firm of Reardon & Beuthner, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, to take effect from January 1, 1854; and Solomon Beuthner is hereby empowered to collect all monies due the late co-partnership.

CHARLES REARDEN, SOLOMON BEUTHNER. Don Fernando de Taos, Feb. 25, 1854.

GACETA SEMANARIA DE SANTA FE. Independiente en todo—neutral en nada.

W. W. H. DAVIS, REDACTOR. Santa Fe, 11, de Marzo de 1854.

CASA DE MONTEZUMA. LA infrascripta quiere avisar a sus amigos y al publico, que ha abierto la casa bien conocida con el nombre de la "casa de Montezuma," en la plaza de esta ciudad, y que está preparada a vender los mas buenos liocres y cerezas que hay.

Elle tiene tambien una buena caballeria que estará siempre bien servida con comida para las bestias. CAROLINA STEIN. Santa Fe, N. M. 7 de Enero de 1854.

W. W. H. DAVIS, PROCURADOR DE DISTRITO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS PARA NUEVO MEXICO. PROCURADOR Y ABOGADO DE LA LEY. SANTA FE, NUEVO MEXICO, Practicará en todas las Cortes del Territorio. Oficina en la misma plaza que está ocupada por el Secretario del Territorio.

REFERENCIAS. Al Hon. C. Cushing Promotor general de los Estados Unidos. Al Hon. George M. Dallas, Filadelfia. " R. Brothhead, Senador de los E. U. " Simon Cameron, Pensilvania. El General R. Patterson, Filadelfia. El Coronel Tomas J. Whipple Nueva York. Los Sres. Haddock Reed & Comp. Filadelfia. " Santiago Kent y Santos " " Wood Bacon y Comp. "

Oficina de la Comisaria, Albuquerque, Nuevo Mexico, Enero 14 de 1854.

PROPUESAS selladas serán recibidas en esta oficina hasta las doce de Mercedés día 15 de Marzo de 1854, para proveer harina y sal para las tropas de los Estados Unidos, en los puntos y las cantidades mencionadas como sigue:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Quantity. Includes entries for Cerro del Paso, Fuerte Fillmore, Fuerte Thore, Santa Barbara, En Perilla, Albuquerque, En el Fuerte Union.

Propuestas serán recibidas por toda la cantidad, por aquella requerida en los varios puntos, o por aquella requerida en cualquier punto particular.

El contrato se celebrará en ser hecho por el término de un año y el del cumplimiento del mismo se será garantizado por dos fiadores abonados, cuyos nombres serán puestos en la propuesta.

La cuarta parte de la cantidad requerida en cada punto ha de ser anticipada cada trimestre, comenzando el día 1 de Agosto de 1854.

El cambio principal que reside en Nuevo Mexico, reservará el derecho de aumentar o disminuir una tercera parte la cantidad de ser entregada en cada y en todos los puntos, dando aviso seis meses antes de hacerlo.

El abajo firmado reserva el derecho de rebajar toda propuesta que él considere de ser exorbitante.

ISAAC BOWEN, Cap. C. A. Santa Fe, Feb. 24 de 1854.

POR VENTA.

DESE vendiendo el MOLINO DEL GOBIERNO, como está, juntamente con dos peñales de tierras, y una buena CASA, todo es situado dentro de una milla de la plaza de Santa Fe. El molino es compuesto de un par de piedras para moler grano, y un molino volante de acerar, y todo puede facilmente ser recorrido.

Los términos—el dinero contante. La venta se sujeta a la aprobación del general comandante de este departamento.

Si no está vendido proximo, el molino será vendido en venta publica al mayor postor, el día 1 de Mayo de 1854, a las once de la mañana. Inquirir del CAPELLAN MAESTRO ABENTESTE, Santa Fe, Febrero 7 de 1854.

VENTA DE HIPOTECA.

EN virtud de un decreto de venta sobre hipoteca, de la corte de distrito de los Estados Unidos, en y por el condado de Santa Fe, Territorio de Nuevo Mexico, en el término de Junio de 1853, en la causa de Francis A. Cunningham contra Carlos S. Rumley, Guillermo O. Ardinger, y Benben F. Gery, mandandose hacer de los bienes personales y raíces de dichos demandados, la suma de tres mil setecientos y cincuenta pesos y ochenta y cuatro centavos de dólares; treinta y cinco pesos y noventa y ocho centavos de pesos del plata, y doscientos y setenta y ocho pesos y cincuenta centavos de pesos de moneda, y en falta del pago de dichos bienes, poner en venta dichos bienes abajo descritos.—Yo puse en venta publica y remate al mayor postor, por dinero contante, en frente de la casa de la corte, en la ciudad de Santa Fe, el Mercedés día 22 de Marzo proximo, entre las horas de las 9 a. m. y de las 4 p. m. de dicho día, los siguientes bienes raíces, a saber: un cierto pedazo de tierra, con las casas y mejoras que tiene, situada y ubicada en la ciudad de Santa Fe, y lindada como sigue: por el norte por la calle que sale de la esquina del suelto de la plaza publica, a la Iglesia parroquial, conocida con la calle real de San Francisco, y saliendo en dicha calle de la plaza hasta la casa y propiedad de Francisco Baca y Terraz; por el oriente por la casa y propiedad de Francisco Baca y Terraz, y saliendo ciento setenta y cinco pies con dicha casa y propiedad, de la calle primero mencionada; por el sud por una línea de la primera pared vieja hasta las tierras de Julio Pino; por el poniente por las tierras de los Sres. anteriormente conocidas por el Hotel de los Baños, ciento y setenta y cinco pies hasta la esquina de la plaza publica primeramente mencionada. Los lotes los privilegios y pertenencias a dichos bienes.

Y tambien un cierto pedazo o porción de tierra con las casas que tiene, ubicada en la ciudad de Santa Fe, lindada por el oriente por la calle que sale de la Iglesia parroquial el Rio Chiquito; por el sur por el Rio; por el poniente por la calle principal que sale de la ciudad de Santa Fe a San Miguel, siendo el mismo pedazo de tierra y los mismos privilegios, concesiones por el Nuevo Exchange, con todos los privilegios y pertenencias a ello pertenecientes.

CARLOS BLUMNER, Mariscal de los E. U. Santa Fe, N. M. Febrero 2 de 1854.

AMOR.

Quand tout le monde est bossu, la belle taille devient la monstruosité. (Balzac.)

¿What are you? I am a man.—(Shakespeare.)

La civilizacion ha cubado una tumba mas. A su contacto, el amor ha muerto. Ya no es sino un ilustre difunto. Los sentidos quedan, el galanteo subsiste, la esputeria vive, el amor propio reina y reina como siempre, sumo imperante pero el amor ha fallecido y sus apariciones no son mas que apariciones.

Su tránsito por el mundo es la mas maravillosa de todas las historias maravillosas a su imperio nadie ha resistido: nuevo caballo de Atila, donde ponía su planta no tornaba a hollar yerba; y semejante a la muerte, tambien del amor podía decirse: "Equis pulvis pede pauperum tabernae, regnumque turres."

Como acontece con todas las cosas grandes sublimes, ignorase su procedencia y el día de un nacimiento nadie sabe a ciencia cierta si lo habian nacido en unas de marfil o en cuernos de elefante: si lo arrullaron los Angeles o lo destetaron los demonios; si fue obra querida de Dios o engendro malaventurado de Satanás.

Ni por aquella máxima de Soulo, que encuentra en los efectos el criterio de la bondad de las causas, y de la pureza de los orígenes, podianse tampoco saltar estas dudas ni despegar estas dificultades.

Los tonados de amor, como los tonados de dolor, recorren toda la escala de las ideas, de los sentimientos y de los afectos. Nadie pudo marcar las fronteras entre el genio y la locura; ninguno supo tampoco fijar las linitas entre el amor y el odio.

Laburando la felicidad abria las puertas del alma a la dicha; ensanchando el corazón, debilitaba sus resortes agitando el entendimiento, volviendo irritables y descubria nuevos horribles al espíritu, en los anchos cielos que se pluegan a su mirada, la luz y las tinieblas peleaban en un rudo y destrastrosísimo combate.

Cuanto aconteciera al alma reflejase en el cuerpo. A la flexibilidad y duranza opugnaba, contrastándose, el abatimiento y la postreación. A la limpidez sacaba de la mirada, el embudo contorno de los parpados; a la fuidor de los sonidos de la palabra, un dejo amargo y estridente en la pronunciación. Los amantes y las amadas así se asemejan a las sombras tétricas errantes de la mitología helénica, como a las almas bienaventuradas melancólicas del cielo cristiano.

El alma enamorada moraba en todo el universo, y en su inefable peregrinación por todos sus estensos, prodigiosa a milites respiraba las auras del Paraíso; la atmósfera de azufre del infierno; oía los cánticos de los querubines, las blasfemias de los demonios, se extasiaba en exaltada contemplación ante la faz incomprensible de Dios, y se revolvió en las erudolimas angustias de una agonía sin muerte ante el rostro nefando de Luzbel.

Así es que la máxima de San Pablo no daba fructos.

II. Adolescentes de germánica proapia, de color lúcido y blanca cabellera, doncellas de ojos azules, de mirada vaga, de pecho palpitante, acres amantes corazones trémulos, Angeles que cruzais por este mundo, llevas como el deseo de la inconstancia, suaves como la hoja de una rosa, puros como el pensamiento de una virgen, almas neopadas de la mansion de Dios por el celo malevolente del principio del mundo, según Job, no leáis contra mi espíritu el anatema de nuestra indignación; la proeza mi filosofía. Llorad, si, sobre la tumba del amor las lágrimas del deseo sin esperanza; porque el amor ha muerto, y pues yo no he sido su asesino, sino antes bien su Jeremías, lejos de merecer vuestra maldición, hágoos al contrario acreedor a vuestra benevolencia.

Nada digo a la humanidad meridional, a las hermosas de tez morena y ojos de fuego, a las que arrebatan con su palabra mágica, con su

cular de bayadera con su despierto trato, con el vívido empujador en que se mecen sus nubes y sus cuerpos, ni tampoco a los bravos donceles de estirpe árabe, de complexion atlética y de sangre herviente y bulliciosa. El amor meridional (hemisferio meridional) fue, es y será siempre. No es sentimiento, es ensañico; no es sueño, es realidad; no vive vida de espíritu, sino vida de deseo, renace como el fénix de sus propias cenizas; es comun a cuantos seres pisan la tierra, rasgan los vientos, surcan los mares, poblando el universo. Tiene cura cuando enlaza al que lo siente, y está sujeta a la higiene, a la patología, y a la terapéutica.

III. Para los misterios y galanteos, para los que cultivan la planta del requiebro y del florero, para los que marcan las calles y las plazas en populeas manojas de corda, para las jugadas de miradas y de palabras firmes, para los que representan a porfia en sociedad la caricatura del amor, demandando las formas de la limpidez, de la esputeria, o del amateclamiento, nada haya perdido. Mas a que llame amor no es lo que la ternura. Porra mientras dure la vanidad frívola, la esputeria presumptiva, multíforme amor propio, el galanteo de los nervios, la adición al dulcísimo far niente al sueño, y la institución del matrimonio, a un tiempo sentario de la familia y tutela del individuo.

Nada han perdido tampoco los fabricantes de papel, y los que tienen por ansioso providencial sobre la tierra desamparada el ministerio de la moda con todas las incógnitas de sus innumerales alfileres. Mientras existan hombres y mujeres, no perecerán los dandies, las bonas, los curús, y nunca dejara de haber espejos, ilusiones, billetes, anteojos, modistas, estratos, sautes, esquilas, peluqueros, perfumistas y demás sacerdotes y monjes respetables del mas sidiendo de todos los dioses del Olimpo, el cual aunque pasa por el Dios del amor, es sin embargo inmortal, porque al amor a que preside no es el que ha muerto.

Don Cupido con su venda, con su aljaba y con sus flechas, niño de viveza rateril, sandío de suyo, atolondrado, empalagoso, entremetido y descortés, vivirá eternamente. Es el prototipo del pollo Proteo, especie impercedera en la raza de los bipedales sin pluma.

Ni tampoco os conturbéis vosotros, las primicias de quince para veinte o veinte y cinco. Los amores no están emparentados ni de afinidad ni con el real difunto. No visitéis luto. Libres seas de continuar vuestros juegos de costumbre. Manuela, María, Inés, Clotilde, Berta, proseguid la entablada correspondencia, no desentoniéis la ortografía, mantened, aunque me loáis, las relaciones que os tieis distribuidas. En nada cambia vuestra félica tradicional. Al circo y el Teatro Real al Prado y a la Puente Castellana; cultivad la zarzuela, que es la fórmula dramática de toda época; no olvidéis la polka, la redowa, y el valzer; no veréis a descomen esas el abanico y el abanico no perdáis la pista al triunfo de oros. Escarcead, escarcead, escarcead, mucho escarcead. Sea vuestro dogma el de siempre:

Amar el matrimonio sobre todas las instituciones sociales. No firmar nunca "de esta agua no bebete."

Exhibir donde haya gente. Huir los enojos posibles en gracia a los ferros probables. No administrar nunca calabazas difinitivas.

No perder la tolerancia a las artes del torero, practicando con calma las sibilas reglas de un tira y solloz prudente. No realizar desmayadas, ni oír presentrosos.

No abusar de la mentira ni poner en descrédito la falsedad. No desear sino con moderación el novio ageno.

No coleccionar mas que lo codiciable. Pero... Manuela, María, Inés, Clotilde, Berta, vuestros amores extrínsecos, distraen, pichalagros, varanjan, ostentulan, alegren, solazan, dan alsa al tiempo, converson a las gentes, pinto a la novela, gusto al mundo, parroquianos a las tiendas, vuelo a la industria, que hacen a las parrocas, que contar a los ensambladores (Cochados impresores), y ciudadanos a la patria. ¿Qué mas queréis? Tranquilizaos, vuestros amores no han muerto. Seguidlos, y proseguid dándoles, si gustais el mismo nombre.

Como han de morir si ellos son el cabo la trama tradicional de la sandia vida humana?

IV. Los abandonos al teatro de la vida, ramolida nada han perdido, nada tienen que lamentar tampoco. Anida un congecido empuje. Qué hinchados los velos de su vanidad por vientos de fortuna, logro prospero vago no doves. Hay, sin embargo, presente que, como dice no sé quien, "un adelidado y flojedad humana son esencialmente guerreros; no comportan la paz, ni dan tampoco tréguas; lo que aver los acordados, hoy, mañana y siempre lo seguirán exigiendo de las condiciones hacen su oportuno, y sin cesar van dilatando sus fronteras."

V. Pero María... ¿mo oyes desde el sepulcro? Alce tu voz funeraria. Caigense las coronas de siempreveras que la coronan. Hágoase luz en la tumba. Abandona el aliento de los difuntos los alres del campo santo en que tu moras. Salte a tierra tu sombra. ¡Xisto las formas del sur, recuerda! Aparece, María, y no desolgas ni te veras plegarias.

Ángel del impero de la nada batid las alas, y franqueada paso.

Abre job puerta fatal; tus negros quicios, Déjame entrar en donde yace aquella, Que quera por los huesos ressequios De la tumba sacar mi muerte estrella.

BAJOS DE BUREVAL. Ya te miro, eres la de siempre. Bella como el alma, Melancólica como la predicción. Todavía está en tu frente estampada la huella del dolor. Tu mirar es el mirar de la esperanza que recola, y del rocío que espera. Andas como andabas, vacilante y sin afirmar las plantas. Sonríes como sonrías. Es aun tu sonrisa, sonrisa de duda y de cariño.

María, Dios te guarde y sana la bien llegada. Perdona que no haya gastado contigo todas las fórmulas de la creacion cumplida allá en u fórmulas por los siglos medios, cuando los vivos andaban en buena armonía y frecuente trato con los muertos. No soy erudito, y por desdicha la ignoro. Sinó, empleárala en el caso presente, siquiera en gracia de lo mucho que creí que quisiera cuando pertenecias al mundo de los vivientes. Por otra parte, el nuevo procedimiento anglosajoniano, el de silabos por golpitas, es tan ensuado, que aunque algunas americanas y francesas sin eflicacia, no me encuentro con dolo bastante para ponerlo en uso.

Mas, dejando a un lado cuestiones de etique-

ta, rogote, María, que me escuches atentamente, y may luego te convencerás de que nuestro amor ha muerto, de que el amor, por mejor decir, nunca ha existido. Recuerdas nuestras cartas y conversaciones? Voy a resumirlas, y en dos quedarán todas ellas refundidas en síntesis perfecta.

A MARÍA. "Mi vida, bien de mi alma, sueño de mi deseo, puesto de mi esperanza, sea el Señor de los Angeles contigo; y solicito el siempre te custodie. Mi existencia, antes de encontrarte en el camino que ando por la tierra, se revolvió en el vacío. Allá en los últimos misteriosos pliegues pues de mi alma, no sé qué espíritu vestiginoso se agitaba formulándose en desos sin nombre, en esperanzas sin objeto, en pastenes sin color, en plegarias sin fin, y sin principio, en sentimientos sin nacimiento, Fan sensaciones sin sentido. El mundo era todo sombra, y como poeta fogoso, yo tambien me iba convirtiendo en sombra. Mi corazón era entonces, mi alma frías. Tu has puesto al orden en mi ser, y el secreto de lo palabra mi pecho se ha estremecido de oleo sintiendo bratar en su seno el sentimiento metafísico de la armonía.

María, tu me eres cielo y tierra; junto a ti tu persona y lejos de ti tu imagen inaudita; mi alma con la claridad inenarrable del bienaventurado. Parecime labar muerto al tiempo y nacido a la eternidad. Todo sino tu me hasia. El mundo ha desaparecido para mí. Tu eres el universo que ahora habito.

¡Ay! si no posevera en mí la confianza mas segura de tu cariño, yo ansio llegara a tener por imposible que tu corazón respondiese a mi inteligencia, que aliviera tu alma como yo alivia la tuya."

A MARÍA. "Ayer noche todo era movimiento y oleaje de vida en torno a ti. ¡Magnifico, espléndido sacro! El demonio de la hermosura temporal habia vencido al ángel de la belleza eterna. Todo embriagaba; los acentos satánicos de Strauss, los vapores del Ritu, del Jerez y del Chambray; el crujido de la seda; la brisa de las blondas y de los enojos; el brillo deslumbrador de las pedrerías; el sonido desahogado de las danzas; el agitado incesante bullir de las gentes. Sin duda. El Ángel caído presidia a los destinos de la fiesta, y tu sueñabiste, desceñabiste, mardaba tu vanidad por los estafios de tanta magnificencia y tanta pompa, a su poderosa magia fascinadora. Lo sé. Anoche no me amaba. Las vapores de la tierra entorbiaban los limpidos cristales de tu alma, y a pureza de virgen huvo al cielo a refugiarse bajo las alas de los angelitos.

"Has trocado mi paraíso en infierno, María; yo no oigo pronunciar, sino como en la mano del ángel caído, palabras de nefanda blasfemia, protesta de sacrilegio enorme, e inmentes de pejar sin esperanza. Jamás podré perderte, porque comprendo que en lo íntimo de mí ser jamás tampoco dejara de amarte."

Ahora bien, díras, sombra o recuerdo, dime, ¿quién evocada, verdad? qué tales eran las dos fases del que llamabamos nuestro amor?

IV. Pues lo que llamabamos nuestro amor era una ilusión de óptica, un alineamiento del alma, un juego de sentidos, una fantasía de la voluntad, un suave sueño, y a las veces una horrible pesadilla. Tú me exististe un juramento, y cumplílole voy a revelar la amarga verdad.

Yo nunca te amé; tú jamás me amaste. El que afirma la existencia del amor reciproco es poeta o un impostor, y en todo caso marece calabazas.

Hasta aquí a ese sentimiento inefable, a esa pasión irracional, la humanidad, dándole un nombre, le ha connotado una realidad que no podía.

En ti eres tu a quien yo amaba, sino a mi mismo, a la persona de mí. Tu qué eres sino el espejo en que se refleja mi alma devotivamente la imagen de mi deseo? Yo, ¿qué era sino el eco que te devolvía tu propia voz?

Tú eres una creación mía, y yo adorna a fuer de autor en tu libro. Yo era una obra tuya, y tú te extasiabas contemplándola cual artículo de arte.

Si tu mirada érame rayo de luz que colificaba la vida de mi corazón, ¿quién sino mi esperanza, ¿quién sino mi fe, ¿quién sino mi deseo lo componían el ser y la eflicacia? Si mi palabra era a tu espíritu las puertas del cielo, ¿quién sino tu poder tornaba poderosos mis acentos rotos?

Concésbala contigo, y cuando creía verte y alsa, y condesce y sentir, desdichado juguete de la ilusión, a quien veía, oía, sentía y conocía, ¿qué a mí sólo, idea que el azar, empujador del error, habia vestido por antejo con tus carnes y vivificando con tu sangre.

Recuébame todo aquello que mi alma necesitaba poderosa; se engañaba con mis deseos; contégole tu ser con los despojos de mi pensamiento, con mi vida a tu cara con todos los ardores del mí; te trasparecías, en fin, mi existencia.

Tú, cuando juzgabas con sinceridad adorador, eras tambien víctima inocente del error. Yo no era sino el pobre altar en que rendias culto a tu imagen, quemándola indigno con la profusión y el eternamiento que todo ser se ama a sí mismo.

El amor no ha existido en el mundo sino mientras la humanidad ha recordado la fase de su vida espontánea, y como dicen los filósofos, inconsciente. Entrada ya en las vías de la conciencia, la ilusión se ha disipado, y el hombre, como en pena de haber desceñido el velo que encubría la verdad, ha perdido una de las maneras de ser mas extraordinarias que existen.

Sea esto un bien o un mal, ello es lo cierto que en una época en la cual todo hombre calcula y reflexiona desde que sale el mundo (y cuando salga, digamos los pollos que hoy se están), se ha hecho imposible la creacion en el amor reciproco.

Antes de la fe lo creó el país du Tendre. Hoy el analisis lo ha dado pasaporte para el otro mundo. ¿Cómo ha de ser? Requiescant in pace. (Qué de giros vas tomando, inteligencia! ¿Cuál será la evolución final de eso que llamamos humano?)

En su tiempo Platon distinguía dos Venus. La una llamada Urania o celeste, que es la mas antigua, hija del Empíreo, y cual Minerva, su madre. Urania desanda los placeres y engendra la virtud comunicando fortaleza al alma. La otra es la vulgar; llamada Aphrodita. Debió al ser a Júpiter y Diane, y vertieron al mundo las espumas de los mares para que fuera dominadora de sentidos, conturbatriz de tierra y azote de las gentes.

Urania ha muerto. Séalo en tierra leve. Aphrodita goza de muy buena salud, y do cuando en cuando suena por capricho andar por la tierra disfrazada con los trajes de la difunta.

Por esta Aphrodita habo de decir sin duda Continúa en página tercera.