

THE COLORADO GHIETTAIN

By Beshoar & McBride, Pueblo, Colorado, Thursday, June 11th, 1868.

Vol. 1, No. 2

Elizabeth Cairns, Interviewer

Pam. 344

73

The Territorial Democratic Convention at Denver, on the 3rd inst., resulted in the adoption of a platform and the nomination of the Hon. D. D. Belden, of Gilpin County, as their candidate for delegate to Congress. Mr. Belden is a gentleman of unquestionable moral worth, and perhaps the strongest and best man the convention could have named for that position; and if the Republican Convention, which is to meet in Denver on the 7th of July, will exhibit equally good judgment in the selection of their candidate, the people of Pueblo and Colorado need entertain no fears that their interests will not be well represented.

Among the men spoken of as the probable choice of the Republicans are the Hon. Geo. M. Chilcott and Hon. A. A. Bradford, of Pueblo, and Hon. B. B. Stiles and Hon. William Gilpin, of Arapahoe County--all of whom are good men, and we suppose their comparative availability will be the main question to be decided by the delegates.

The race will then be determined by the strength of the parties; each will go into the canvass with a thorough party organization, and each will no doubt carry the full strength.

The Denver and Santa Fe Stage Company are building a new barn near the old river bank in the southeast part of the town.

Why don't somebody start a brick yard here? Doves are good, but bricks are better.

Billy Carlile, and John Warner are erecting a large barn with feed and livery stables and a mammoth corral attachment.

From all parts of Southern Colorado come words of encouragement for the Chieftain. We feel complimented, and hope we may continue to provoke similar good feeling throughout the Territory. Our friend "A" of Canon City has our thanks for his cheering letter. Kind words like his coming from all parts of the sunny side of the great water shed, make us feel that the Chieftain is a fixed fact. We also say ditto to "Corauroy" of Excelsior.

Yesterday was the hottest day of the season. The thermometer stood at 96 in the shade at 3 P.M.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hersacker, the telegraph operator, received a message over the wires from Mr. Woodward, Apishapa Creek, twenty-five miles this side of Trinidad, this being as far as the line is up, owing to delay caused by the non-delivery of poles.

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Pueblo, Colorado, Thursday, June 18th, 1868. Vol. 1, No. 3

Climatic Changes

Certain changes in the climate of a large portion of the western country have taken place within the last forty years, which are somewhat remarkable in their character. It is a well-known fact, established by the testimony of the early explorers, that the large tract of country lying immediately west of the Missouri River, in what is now the State of Nebraska, was forty years ago almost a rainless region. The bottoms along the lower portion of the Platte River were covered only with the short grass which now characterizes the pastoral regions of Colorado. Now the same localities produce an immense growth of vegetation, often reaching the height of ten or twelve feet. This change in the character of the vegetation is, we think, justly attributable to the increased annual falls of rain. This change was not noticeable at any particular time, but has gone on from year to year, in such a manner as to forbid the idea that it is not of a permanent character. The same change of climate has taken place in California since its settlement as we are led to believe from information gathered from various sources.

Colorado has been occupied for too short a time to make it possible to demonstrate that the climate of the Territory is undergoing the same transition. There are, however, many reasons to believe that such is the fact. The streams one year with another carry larger volumes of water than formerly. We personally know of many places where there are streams of water flowing the year around, where formerly water was not found except where rain was falling. Any theory we have ever had advanced to demonstrate the causes of these changes is liable to more or less objections. The naked fact exists. Whether these significant effects are produced in accordance with some natural law, or whether Providence thus prepares the way for the occupation of the country, are matters of speculation only.

The term "Spanish Grant" is applied to certain tracts of land in that portion of Colorado which belonged to Mexico previous to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. It was the practice of the Mexican Government to make donations of tracts of land to her citizens for the purpose of settlement and improvement, and as a reward for meritorious services rendered the State. The boundary of the Mexican possessions till the time of the treaty referred to, was the Arkansas river, on the north, and the "grants" in some instances extended northward to that boundary.

Congress, after the acquisition of New Mexico, provided by law for the examination of the rights or claimants to tracts of land under the regulations of the Mexican government, by the Surveyor-General of the Territory, and required him as a part of his duties in the premises to report the evidence taken in each case, and his opinion thereon, to the Department of the Interior. Upon the organization of the Territory of Colorado, three grants of land that had previously been in the Territory of New Mexico, were included within the boundaries of the former Territory. These three grants had all been reported upon favorably by the Surveyor-General. They are as follows:

First - a grant of land in Costilla county to Casubien--since purchased by Gov. Gilpin, amounting to 1,250,000 acres. This grant has been confirmed by act of Congress to the heirs and assignees of the original grantee.

Second - the grant known as the Las Animas, containing about 3,079,000 acres to Ceran St. Vrain and Cornelio Vigil. This tract of land has been confirmed by Congress to the grantees to the extent of eleven square leagues to each.

Third - the grant to Servacio Nolan, lying almost entirely in Pueblo County, and containing about 300,000 acres. The confirmation of this grant has never been urged upon Congress, and the rights of the heirs of the grantee remain as left by the report of the Surveyor-General of New Mexico.

There is one more grant of land in Colorado containing 100,000 acres owned by Governor Gilpin which stands upon a little different footing from those previously named, as appears by the statement which follows:

There were two claimants to a certain tract of land in New Mexico, whose titles conflicted with each other. The right of one was confirmed by act of Congress, and the other, one Baca, received scrip in lieu of his claim with the right to transfer or locate the same anywhere within the original boundaries of New Mexico. Of this scrip to the extent of 100,000 acres, Gov. Gilpin became the purchaser and located it in the northern part of the San Luis valley. It will thus be seen that the aggregate amount of land in Colorado claimed by this class of titles is 4,729,000 acres.

As this matter is not generally understood, and is at the same time a subject of considerable interest to many of our citizens, we have been at some pains to collect the above data, and have presented them as fully as our limits will permit.

To Carlton Spodes, of Chicago, has been awarded the contract for carrying the OVERLAND mails to California, the rate being one thousand dollars per day.

The delegates to the Democratic national convention, from Colorado will start to New York in a few days. We have made arrangements to receive a full report of the proceedings at the earliest possible moment, from a friend who will be in attendance.

Five hundred dollars has been wagered that Thomas A. Scott, sub-marine diver, will remain under water from sunrise to sunset.

This body which will convene in New York on the Fourth of July, is likely to have no lack of names from which to select candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President.

The number of names as suggested by the Democratic press of the country as candidates for a nomination for the Presidency by that body, is greater than on any previous occasion of the same kind.

Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, Chief Justice Chase, of Ohio, Judge Thurman, of Ohio, Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana; Gov. Haight of California, ex-President Pierce, of New Hampshire; Gen. W. S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania; Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Geo. Francis Adams, and John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts; Gen. Frank P. Blair, of Missouri; Hon. Jas. R. Doolittle of Wisconsin, and many others of lesser fame are mentioned.

In the northwest, Pendleton has the greatest prominence up to the present date. Seymour is the favorite candidate in State of New York, although it is questionable whether or not he will allow his name to be used in that connection before the convention.

Chase is acquiring a sudden prominence before the country in that connection and his chances for a nomination, are thought by many to be daily improving. But for the known difference of opinion between him and the great body of the Democratic party, on the question of Negro suffrage, his chances for the first place on the ticket would unquestionably be better than that of any of his competitors. Should any action be taken by Congress before the meeting of the convention, indicating the admission of the Southern States under such portions of their rejected or adopted constitutions as Congress may seem fit to approve, Chase's strength would thereby be greatly increased.

The chances of the other aspirants, as we understand the political situation, are about as chances usually are when a body of that kind is divided in opinion between two or more leading candidates.

A noticeable difference between the New York convention and the one held at Chicago in May, is that in the latter, the public interest chiefly centered upon the nomination for Vice-President, while in the former, the principal speculation is as to who will be nominated for President.

Mr. Lew Barnum informs us that from and after the 1st of July, the services on the Southern Overland Stage Line will be increased from a tri-weekly to a daily line of five horse coaches, from Pond Creek to Santa Fe.

BY TELEGRAPH

Editor Chieftain: Trinidad, June 17th.

Lieut. Campbell from Maxwell's Ranch, reports that a band of Apache Indians made a raid upon Maxwell's stock night before last, taking twenty-five mules and one valuable horse belonging to Maxwell, and five mules from a freighter. One Mexican was beaten to death and a Mexican boy was badly injured.

Editor Chieftain: Trinidad, June 16, 1868

TRINIDAD office opened for business in Davis & Barraclough's store. We will be at Fort Union in a week. Great excitement among the Mexicans on the Rio de Las Animas.

(SIGNED) Woodward.

Of the numerous eastern letters of inquiry received by ye editors, there is scarcely one that does not ask for information relative to the CHARACTER of the people here in Colorado. Are not the settlers, at least, a majority of the mere fortune hunters, attracted thence by the discovery of gold? What kind of society have you? Is any attention paid to schools? What is the moral tone of society? These and other kindred inquiries are by almost every eastern mail being made of us. For the benefit of these correspondents, we will briefly answer in a general way their inquiries.

The people here are in earnest, in whatever vocation of life they may happen to be engaged. Industrious, enterprising, and self-poised, the men of the west stand ready to actualize all physical and intellectual possibilities. It matters not what they undertake, its performance is entered upon with a determined, resolute spirit, and their zeal abates not until their labor is crowned with complete success. The "make-up" of our people is of such stuff as to guarantee that energy, enterprise and industry under the guidance of an enlarged intelligence will characterize all their actions. No drones are tolerated in the bee-hive of Colorado society. Compared with the population, there is fully as much intelligence here as in the old and long settled States. The tone of Society is gradually becoming more and more elevated. The influx of emigration is now made up of men, and women, and families of more solid worth and character. A feature of Colorado society which struck us forcibly and favorably on our first advent into the Territory was the large degree of religious toleration, and consequent freedom from religious bigotry that we found here. Catholic, Jew and Protestant are recognized and treated by each other as members of the same brotherhood. Large-hearted, liberal-minded, educated men can never brook the spirit of intolerance.

A lively interest is evinced in educational matters. A public school system has been established in the Territory and is in successful operation. Besides, academies, seminaries, and high schools, are flourishing in many of our large towns. No necessity any longer exists to send our children to college and seminaries in the east to receive a liberal education. Here at our own homes in Colorado, good educational advantages may be enjoined, and in a short time when the large land grants reserved by the organic act of the Territory for the purpose of being applied to schools, can be reached, such a fund will be created as will enable Colorado to establish schools that will rival those of the old States.

Jacobs has sent down a number of spanking new Concord coaches for use on the Santa Fe Line.

To all the people, sad, mad and weary,
Of, and at these hot and dusty times,
Mourn no longer for icebergs dreary,
While Weston has ice and you have dimes.
Ice delivered every morning to all parts of city by E. WESTON.

Pueblo, Colorado, Thursday, June 25, 1868. Vol. 1, No. 4.

Government Expenses and The Public Debt.

The few figures in regard to the present indebtedness of the United States, as well as the current expenditures which are exhibited below, are worthy of a careful consideration by every citizen.

It appears from the official report of Secretary McCulloch that the public debt on the first day of June, 1868, was \$2,510,245,886. By a comparison of this statement with the exhibit of the same month in 1867, it will be seen that the decrease of the public debt for 1867, has been about \$5,000,000. The increase of the interest bearing debts of the Government during the same period has been about \$40,000,000. The increase of the interest bearing debt has been effected by the changing by the holders, of different classes of Government securities into the six percent five-twenty bonds. It will thus be seen that the interest upon the public debt during the present year will be \$2,400,000 greater than during the year past. The decrease, then, of the public debt, appears from a study of these figures, nominal rather than real. In fact, there is up to this time, a steady increase of the public indebtedness, instead of a diminution as would appear by a mere casual glance at the figures of \$5,000,000.

The same report shows the Government expenditure during the month of May last past, to be \$46,498,000, and the most reliable estimates place the figures at from \$336,000,000 to \$40,000,000 per annum.

These facts taken in connection with the additional pregnant fact that the balance of trade is steadily against the country, are not suggestive of any immediate improvement of her financial condition.

El Paso County Republican Convention

Colorado City, June 13, 1868.

The Convention was called to order by Judge Randal, and proceeded to organize by the election of Wm. Robert as Chairman, and J. C. Brown as Secy. The Convention then appointed Judge Douglas, J. C. Woodbury and Robert Stubbs a committee on Resolutions.

The committee reported on three resolutions which were unanimously adopted. The convention then proceeded to the election of delegates and committees.

Isaac Hutchins and Geo. A. Bute were chosen delegates to the Territorial convention to be held in Denver, July 7th, with power to appoint substitutes.

The Secretary was instructed to forward and furnish a copy of these proceedings to the Rocky Mountain News and the Colorado Chieftain for publication.

The financial question which is at present attracting most attention throughout the country is: How shall the five-twenty loan be paid? It is not as yet an issue between the two great national parties. Prominent men in both hold that this loan should be paid in gold. Equally prominent Democrats and Republicans believe that it may properly be paid in greenbacks.

In the Act of Congress approved February 25, 1862, the Secretary of the Treasury, (we use the words of the statute), was authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, coupon or registered bonds, to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually; "and the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of such bonds at any time at the market value thereof, for the Coin of the United States, or for any of the Treasury notes issued under any former act of Congress, or for the United States notes issued under the provisions of this Act." The notes last referred to, issued under the provisions of this act, were known as greenbacks, and by the words of that act, are made a legal tender in payment of "all claims and demands of every kind due to the United States, except duties on Imports, and of all claims and demands against the United States of every kind whatsoever, except for interest on bonds and notes, which shall be paid in Coin."

"So clear, indeed, is the natural and grammatical meaning of the law, that not even the bitterest advocate of its payment in coin, will venture to deny that the letter of the law does not require it. They urge, however, that the spirit and intent of the law demand its payment in coin, and that the Government is honestly bound by that as well as by the letter. While we do not admit that in the fulfillment of a contract, either party is honestly bound any farther than the language of the contract, fairly interpreted by the laws of language requires, let us see how much foundation there is for the assertion that the intent of the promise to pay made in these bonds is different from the meaning conveyed on their face."

"When the question began to be mooted, at the beginning of the present session of Congress, Senator Edmunds offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The public debt of the United States was (except when specially otherwise provided) contracted and incurred upon the faith and credit of the United States, that the same would be paid or redeemed in coin or its equivalent.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the public debt of the United States, except in the cases where, in the law authorizing the same, other provisions were expressly made, is owing in coin or its equivalent, and the faith of the United States is hereby pledged in payment accordingly."

Had Congress passed this resolution, the advocates of the coin payment might have had something to build upon, but they refused to pass it. The only inference from their refusal can be that they did not intend the loan to be paid in COIN. Hence we conclude that the faith of the United States would not be impaired if the five-twenty loan were redeemed at the expiration of five years in greenbacks, because in such redemption it fulfills, both the letter and the spirit of its contract.

Let it not be forgotten that H. A. E. Pickard--which is the short for Harry Pickard--gives the great ball of the season, on the 3rd of July. The FAIR who will grace the occasion will be more attractive than any Denver horse fair, and all that "art can execute and taste devise" will be brought into requisition to render the affair more lively and pleasant than anything we have yet had. The Dance will be held at Rice's Hall, over Thatcher's Store, and the supper at Harry's Pueblo House. TICKETS, EIGHT DOLLARS. No invitations, but everybody is expected to be there.

Strangers who visit Colorado for the first time, notice a delightful peculiarity in our climate. We allude to the coolness of the nights during the hot weather of the summer. No matter how oppressively hot are the days, we are certain of a cool, refreshing air at night. We commiserate the condition of our eastern friends who labor through the hot days of summer, then toss upon their hot beds at night, sweltering with unendurable heat, and seeking sleep in vain. Our climate, if its loveliness in this respect, were generally known, would attract thousands of emigrants.

We have daily rumors from the San Luis country that the UTE Indians are about to enter on the war path. The rumors are vague and we are disposed to think groundless. But should Congress fail to ratify the treaty recently made with them, we apprehend a general outbreak. If the treaty is ratified, we think they will remain peaceable.

Col. A. G. Boone has completed a treaty with the OSAGE Indians and gone back to Washington. His next official duties will be to set apart the half-breed lands on the old reservation in the eastern part of this country.

Oliver Ames, President of the Union Pacific Railway, predicts that New York and San Francisco will be in continuous railway communication next year.

A project is on foot, which we sincerely hope may prove successful, for the building of an Episcopal church in this place.

Don't drop letters into the Post office directed with pencil. The Postmaster-General has instructed to treat all missives thus addressed as Dead Letters.

John M. Brannaman, Esq., of this county, has taken a contract to grade ten miles of the Denver and Cheyenne Railroad.

Pueblo, Colorado, Thursday, July 2, 1868. Vol. 1, No. 5.

The Colorado Admission Bill.

For the information of our readers we publish the substance of the bill now pending in Congress for the admission of Colorado. The preamble of the bill recites the facts in regard to the enabling act passed in 1864, and then further recites that the people of Colorado in 1866 adopted a constitution complying with the conditions of the enabling act, and republican in form. The first section of the bill accepts, ratifies and confirms the said constitution, and declares Colorado to be one of the United States, and on an equal footing, in all respects, with the original States.

The second section declares Colorado entitled to all the rights and subject to all the conditions prescribed in the enabling act of 1864.

The third section provides that the act shall take effect "WITH THE FUNDAMENTAL AND PERPETUAL CONDITION THAT WITHIN THE STATE OF COLORADO, THERE SHALL BE NO ABRIDGMENT OR DENIAL OF THE EXERCISE OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE OR OF ANY OTHER RIGHT TO ANY PERSON BY REASON OF RACE OR COLOR, (excepting Indians not taxed), AND NEITHER THIS CONDITION NOT THE LAWS OF CONGRESS SECURING SUCH EQUALITY OF RIGHTS, NOW IN FORCE IN COLORADO, SHALL BE ABROGATED OR SET ASIDE, ANYTHING IN THE CONSTITUTION OR LAWS OF THAT STATE TO THE CONTRARY NOTWITHSTANDING: THE RIGHT TO REQUIRE AND ENFORCE A COMPLIANCE WITH AND OBEDIENCE TO THIS CONDITION BEING RESERVED TO CONGRESS."

The fourth section is as follows:-

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the acting Governor of the Territory of Colorado, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, by proclamation, to call a general election to choose members of the State Legislature and State officers to fill the places of all whose terms of office shall have expired, under said constitution. Said election shall be held, and the legal votes registered under the laws now in force in said Territory. The time for holding said election shall be fixed not more than ninety days after the passage of this act, and the time for the meeting of the Legislature at the Capital of the Territory, and the installation of State officers shall be fixed, not more than thirty days after said election, by said proclamation. All the officers so elected shall continue in office until the commencement of the next constitutional term of their offices respectively; PROVIDED, That before being admitted to representation in Congress, the Legislature so elected and convened shall ratify the amendment to the Constitution of the United States known as the fourteenth article, and also the fundamental conditions herein imposed. And in case said Legislature shall refuse to ratify said amendment and said conditions this Act shall be null and void."

The proviso embodied in the fourth section makes the bill, as it stands, a little more endurable than in its former shape. The whole bill has some of the features and much of the tone of the "reconstruction acts" applying to the rebel states.

In conclusion, we do not believe that the people of Colorado will ever be satisfied with anything less than the submission of the entire question of STATE or NO STATE to their direct vote, with the privilege at the same time which the other NORTHERN States have, of determining the question of suffrage, and of voting upon constitutional amendments "upon an equal footing" with other states. To accept and be satisfied with less than that, is to accept an inferior place among the sisterhood of States, and will be looked upon as degrading.

OLD NAMES

Miscell. July 2,

We miss the old free-and-easy nomenclature that used to characterize prominent localities in our Territory. The name and glory of the "BUZZARD'S ROOST" has departed from among us. The "PRETTY WOMAN'S RANCH," alas, is among the things that were. The "DIRTY WOMAN'S RANCH" has no place on the geography of the Territory. The "SAINT'S REST" has been abandoned to the bugs. The glory is gone from the "HARDSCRABBLE" and as a name has sunk back to obscurity. The "GREENHORN," "BULL'S CORRAL" and "PURGATORY" yet remain, but we mournfully look forward to the day when those euphonious names shall be erased from our local geography to give place to cognomens more fitted for the "ears polite." We will yield to the exigencies of a higher civilization as gracefully as may be, but with the hope that the future historian of Colorado will faithfully preserve the early names bestowed by the unsophisticated "first settlers."

A bill is before Congress providing ways and means whereby Colorado may become, to a certain extent, a State in the Union.

Thomas, of the News, writes favorably of the location selected in Cañon City for the site of the Penitentiary. He won't find it so unpleasant a home, as might be selected for him elsewhere.

The treaty with the OSAGE Indians, which our fellow citizen, Col. A. G. Boone, as one of the commissioners on the part of the government, assisted in negotiating, does not suit the people of Kansas, and is not likely to be ratified by the United States Senate.

The telegraph line between this place and Denver has been down for several days. This accounts for the fact that we are without any late telegraphic news.

A. T. Stewart denies the story that his pocket was picked lately. He fears it may injure his credit.

A telegraph office will soon be opened at the DOYLE RANCH, in this county for the accommodation of the Huerfano people.

Pueblo, Colorado, Thursday, July 9, 1868. Vol. 1, No. 6.

The State Question Again.

The bill now pending in Congress for the admission of Colorado, under certain provisos and restrictions, is exciting considerable controversy among our Territorial contemporaries, upon the right of Congress to prescribe terms of the kind set forth in the bill.

The REGISTER suggests that it nowhere appears in the Constitution, that the right is granted to inchoate States to form their own constitutions at all, and from that premise argues that Congress has the right to make, alter or amend the Constitution of a proposed State in such manner as it may deem proper, and the proposed State has no rights in the premises.

In answer to this argument, if it may be called an argument, without doing violence to the language, it may be proper to call to mind what is set forth in the Constitution, which bears directly upon the solution of the question. First we are told in the instrument that "new States may be admitted by Congress into the Union." By carefully reading through the entire instrument, it will be seen that the word State is used always in the same sense--that is to say, that there is but one kind of States within the meaning of the Constitution. From this it will fairly appear that the several States, whether a part of the confederation at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, since admitted, or to be admitted at some future time, in their rights under, and their relations to, the Constitution, are alike equal. Now if one of these States were permitted to make, alter or amend one of its fundamental laws, and that privilege was denied to another, there is between the two a radical and essential difference--a difference so radical and essential that the same term could not be correctly used to describe the two. The one is a republic and the other a despotism.

We therefore conclude that the States are all upon the same footing. What Congress may lawfully do, with regard to one State, it may do with all the others.

As a Constitution is the fundamental law, upon which, and in accordance with which, the entire superstructure of government is built, it would seem to be essential to a republic or representative government, that the people should themselves frame and place the foundation, in order to claim the plan and ownership of the superstructure. In the case under consideration, Congress claims the right to dictate terms of admission by requiring, as a condition precedent, a conformity with certain propositions which one people have rejected. Whether the required conditions are in accordance with abstract principles of justice or not, cuts no figure in the determination of the question.

The question to be determined is not, whether or not we believe in universal suffrage; and subscribe to the constitutional amendment, but whether the right to demand these things is properly lodged with the Congress of the United States.

BY TELEGRAPH

Latest from the Democratic National Convention.

New York, July 8th. On the seventh ballot, Pendleton received 137½; Hendricks, 39½; Church, 53; balance scattering. Eighth ballot, Pendleton, 156; Hendricks, 75; Johnson, 6. Ninth ballot, Pendleton, 144; Hendricks, 80½; Hancock, 34½. Necessary for nomination, 212.

Pueblo is the third county of the Territory in point of population.

There are ten weekly and five daily papers published in Colorado.

The Southwestern Pacific Railway Company, which already has a grant of land in its aid, is trying to secure subsidies from the Government in preference to the U. P. R. R. E. D. This line starts from Springfield, in the southwestern part of Missouri.

The Ute embroglio has ended without any hostile demonstrations to amount to anything. Ute and other leading men of the tribe are friendly all the time, and in this instance, as in others, have succeeded in impressing their views upon the tribe.

Under the provisions of the registry law, it is required that the boundaries of the several election precincts shall be published in one newspaper of every county, where there is one. In accordance with this requirement of the statute, we this week publish the action of the County Commissioners of Pueblo county, on that behalf. Our citizens will do well to examine it closely.

Mr. Chilcott has succeeded in getting repealed the onerous postal laws requiring letter postage on all sorts of mail matter from the States.

Native alum is said to be found in large quantities on the St. Charles near the foot of the mountains.

The Central City HERALD and the Golden City TRANSCRIPT are out against the admission of Colorado under the bill now pending in Congress.

Pueblo, Colorado, Thursday, July 16th., 1868 Vol. 1. No. 7.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

"It is a matter of regret that no one has yet tried the experiment of boring artesian wells in Colorado. There are in many places bodies of land containing thousands of acres of the first quality as regards soil but useless for agricultural purposes for the lack of water for irrigating purposes.

As we understand the theory of artesian wells, water could be brought to the surface in almost any locality on the plains in all probability without boring to any great depth. This is likely to be true in the valley of the Arkansas, if no where else. The mountain ranges rise to a great height on each of three sides of the valley, giving source to innumerable subterranean streams, which would rise to the surface were the superincumbent strata of rock pierced.

Once let this fact be demonstrated beyond cavil by successful experiment, and many thousands of acres of land would be rendered of great value, that will otherwise remain idle and comparatively useless. We hope to see some one with the enterprise and courage to make the experiment."

The Pueblo Indians

"The Pueblo Indians of New Mexico are said to be the only descendants of the Aztec tribes. A reader familiar with the glowing descriptions of their progenitors, which fills the pages of "Prescott's Conquest of Mexico", can hardly realize that a people so numerous, and so surrounded with the arts and appliances of civilized life, could have dwindled to the little bands of the Mexican Pueblos, in the few generations that have passed since the advent of the great CONQUISTADOR, Cortes. Yet such is believed to be the unvarnished historical fact. In a few little isolated communities surrounded, by the descendants of their ancient enemies and with another race of men, of more iron qualities than even their steel clad conquerors, crowding in upon their ancient domain on every side, they still burn their sacred fires and patiently, and with undying faith, await the return of their great leader. They have engrafted upon their ancient religion, and worship of the sun, some of the rites and ceremonies of the Catholic religion, but in their hearts they evidently cling tenaciously to their ancient faith, and proudly look back upon their vanished glory.

A few words descriptive of their mode of life may not be without interest to many of our readers, who have never visited the Pueblos. A single house comprises a PUEBLO. This is built six or seven stories high, and without doors or other openings on the outside. With every story in height, it is drawn in or narrowed the width of a room, until the last story is reached, and this is only the width of a single room. They enter by ladders, which in any time of danger or threatened invasion are drawn up at night. It will be readily seen that a house constructed as above described, is sufficiently capacious for the accommodation of considerable of a community. In a structure of this kind each community lives. The PUEBLOS cultivate the soil in the same mode and with the same kind of tools that their Mexican neighbors use.

The Pueblo Indians, (cont'd)

They enjoy a government of their own, and for offences committed one upon another the offender is amenable only to the community. A small reservation of land surrounding the great house in which the community lives, is set apart for their use and occupation. Here they live generation after generation, unchanged and unchanging, while a new empire is growing up around them. To their ancient faith, hereditary customs, and form of government, they are always faithful, but their steadfastness and devotion to the past, can never bring back their ancient REGIME, or save them from extenction. They are rapidly dwindling in number and will soon live only in tradition and history.

To them, descended as they are from the proudest of the aborigines, more than to any other of the native tribes, does the beautiful language of Sprague apply that, "they live to remind us how miserable is man when the foot of the conqueror is on his neck."

Another Wonder of the Age.

"The Suez Canal, already passable to boats, will be completed in 1870. It will work wonders in the East, and chances to all mankind. Once the trade between East and West went by Alexandria, then so renowned, ~~thru~~ through Egypt and the Red Sea; when through the same way Venice maintained her opulence, until Henry of Portugal sent Vasco de Gama to discover a rival route by the Cape of Good Hope and the Indian Ocean. The commerce of the West and East went that way, and Venice and Alexandria lost their importance. But this canal must bring about another great world change, the transit from West to East, and vice versa, by way of Egypt. Already the town of Suez has a population of twenty-five thousand. This is its embouchure from the Red Sea, with ~~the~~ the grand pier extending far and wide into a harbor vast and sure enough for five hundred ships. There is a magnificent dry dock already completed, the foundations for great buildings immense constructions both for dredging out the sea and filling it up. There manufactories are rising as if by magic. Along the route are pretty villages, blooming with their little gardens, and the prattle of little children is heard amid the hum and cheer of happy industry, where a few years ago all was desert, fulfilling the Scripture prophecy that the solitary place shall be made glad, and the wilderness blossom as roses. The Suez Canal will be one of the wonders of the world, and wonderful changes will be wrought by it."

An Ancient Marriage Custom.

"A Curious marriage custom is related of the Nestorians. After the ceremony is performed, the wedding party go in waggons to the house of the bridegroom's parents. The bride occupies one wagon alone, and when that reaches the gate of the house the bridegroom's mother comes to meet it with a baby and three suits of baby-clothes in her arms. She throws the child and the clothes into the arms of the bride, who is required to dress and undress the bay three times in the presence of her mother-in-law who watches every movement as only a mother-in-law can watch a daughter-in-law. If the newly made bride does not perform the operation to the satisfaction of her severe judge she is considered unfit for her new position, the wagon is turned around, and she is taken back home for further instructions, and the poor bridegroom is compelled to live in single blessedness until his wife is educated up to the proper standard.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

"Chicago, July 5th., Specials from New York says that in the Committee on Permanent Organization, one-half of the States, or eighteen votes are for Horatio Seymour for permanent Chairman, McDonald, of Indiana was nominated by the Western men against him, who got fifteen, and Gov. Bigler of Pennsylvania, three. Seymour will therefore be permanent Chairman."

"New York July 6th., The Democratic Convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock. The Secretary then read a letter from Gen. Franklin, President of the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention, informing the Convention of the action of the body represented by him, and desiring to know at what time it would be the pleasure of the convention to receive a committee with the address."

On motion a Committee of five was appointed to wait upon the Committee of Soldiers and Sailors, and invite them upon the floor. The Committee soon appeared and took places on the platform. President Seymour introduced General Franklin, who briefly addressed the Convention.

Loud calls were made for Gen. Thos. Ewing Jr., who was introduced and received by a round of applause. He made a speech of some length, declaring he would associate no longer with the Republican party, but would henceforth recognize as political friends all who will sustain is in the endeavor to overthrow that party."

New York--July 7th., The Convention was called to order at ten o'clock. A delegate from Delaware presented resolutions from Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia which was read. Mr. Richardson of Ill., moved that all resolutions hereafter submitted be referred without reading.

Mr. Bigler offered a resolution that the Convention now proceed to nominate candidates for President; carried amid some confusion.

Mr. Seymour then explained the two-thirds rule, being anxious that no apprehension should arise after the ballot was taken, and waited discussion by the Convention, or two-thirds of the delegates voting, should determine the ballot.

Mr. Richardson moved that two-thirds of the delegates voting should determine. He denounced the two-thirds rule as mischievous; finally, however, after discussion, he withdrew the motion.

The Chair ruled that two-thirds of all delegates be necessary for a nomination, and the Convention the proceeded to receive nominations.

Connecticut nominated Gov. English; Maine, General Hancock; New Jersey, Governor Parker; New York, Sandford E. Church; Ohio, George H. Pendleton; Pennsylvania, William F. Packer; Tennessee, Andrew Johnson; Wisconsin, James R. Doolittle. Each nomination was accompanied by a brief speech, and received with applause. A delegate inquired whether nominations could be made after the balloting commenced, and was answered in the affirmative.

First Ballot--Total vote 317. necessary to a choice 212-- Pendleton 105, Johnson, 64, Church 34, English 36, Doolittle 14, Hancock 32, Parker 13, Packer 25, balance scattering. Several other ballots were then taken. Adjourned until ten o'clock tomorrow.

"Chicago--July 8th., Seventh ballot--Pendleton 137; Hendricks 39; Church 33; balance scattering.

Eighth ballot--Pendleton 156; Hendricks 75, Johnson 6.

Ninth ballot,--Pendleton 144; Hendricks 80; Hancock 34.

Meeting adjourned until ten o'clock tomorrow.

New York--July 8th.,--The Convention opened at 10 AM the hall filled to every part. No prayer was offered.

A number of ballots were taken without any noticeable results, on the 17th., ballot Pennsylvania went solid for Hancock amid great cheers the ballot stood,--Pendleton 129½; Hancock 79½; Hendricks 84½; Parker, Johnson and Doolittle each received the same as on 16th. ballot. Arkansas changed from Pendleton to Hancock; Georgia gave 6½ to Hancock; Louisiana and Mississippi left Pendleton and voted solid for Hancock. The result was Hancock 113½; Pendleton 107½; Hendricks 70½; several delegates retired for consultation. On the 17th., ballot Alabama changed from Pendleton to Hancock. The result was Hancock 137½; Pendleton 70½; Hendricks 70½.

On the 18th., Ballot after turmoil it was counted with following result Hancock 144½; Pendleton 55½; Parker 3½; Johnson 10; Doolittle 12; Hendricks 87; Hoffman 3. Delegates insisted on the point that each delegate had the right to vote individually and offered a resolution to that effect, which the chair ruled out of order, because in contravention to the rules adopted..

New York--July 9th.,-- The convention assembled at twenty minutes past ten. The roll was then called on the 19th, 20th., and 21st, ballot and showed little change Pennsylvania still voting for Hancock and New York for Hendricks. Chase received 4 votes. On the 22nd Ballot when Ohio was called, Gen, McCook, by unanimous direction of his delegation, and with the assent and approval of every public man in the state, including Pendleton, whose nomination was against his inclination, but no longer against his honor, nominated Horatio Seymour. He said "let us vote for the man whom the Presidency has sought and who has not sought the Presidency". This he believed would drive from power the Radical cabal at Washington and he believed this nomination would command the unanimous approval of the Democratic and Conservative Men of all sections. He asked on behalf of the country that Seymour should recognize this wish of the Convention. (Great excitement and applause--the delegates arising and cheering.)

McCook cast the 21 votes of Ohio for Horatio Seymour. (Renewed cheering). Call of the roll was proceed with the States casting their votes for Seymour, and States that had voted for other candidates changing to Seymour, amid a scene of the utmost confusion, while cannon in the streets began firing salutes. Tilden of New York arose, and the greatest interest was manifested to hear him, but the confusion was very great. He said he believed the event which had now occurred could not have taken place. He had no expectation that Ohio would come to the support of the distinguished citizen of New York, which he said had opposed Ohio's earnest wishes. In conclusion he announced the State of New York solid for Seymour.

The Chair announced the result 317, the entire vote of the convention for Seymour. A scene of the greatest enthusiasm ensued. Preston of Kentucky, moved to proceed to nominate a candidate for Vice-President, and a new scene of confusion ensued. On re-assembling Illinois presented the name of Gen. McClelland. McClelland arose and thanked the delegate for the honor, but declined. Iowa named Augustus C. Dodge. Kansas named General Thomas Ewing jr., in accordance with the wishes of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention. Preston of Kentucky, formerly a confederate officer, named General Blair, and said the soldiers of the south extended hands to the Soldiers of the North in token of amity and good will. Steadman of Louisiana, nominated Wade Hampton. South Carolina also seconded the nomination. The names of Ewing and Dodge were withdrawn, and Blair was nominated unanimously--all States voting for him.

A committee was appointed to inform the Candidates of their nominations. A resolution of thanks to Tammany Society for the use of their hall was passed. Also thanks of the convention were tendered to Chief Justice Chase for the able and impartial manner in which he presided at the impeachment trial and the convention then adjourned."

"A resolution instructing the committee of ways and means to report a bill levying ten per cent, tax on the interest of government bonds, lately passed the lower House of Congress by a vote of 92 to 54.. Every Democrat but one in the House voted for the resolution, and the 53 Republicans voted against it."

"Hon Horatio Seymour, Democratic candidate for President, lives in Utica, New York. Hon Frank P. Blair, candidate for Vice-President resides in St. Louis, Mo."

"C. C. Post is the Democratic candidate for District Attorney of the Second Judicial District of Colorado, and L. C. Rockwell, the Republican candidate for the same position."

"The Interest on the public debt amounts to about one third of the annual expenditure of the Government."

"A small band of Arapahoes passed through the settlement on the lower part of the Las Animas a few days ago. They behaved well for Indians."

"Col Greenwood, Chief Engineer of the Eastern Division road, is in the Mountains west of here making an exploration of the Puncha pass."

"There is a steady flow of emigration southward. Emigrant wagons and trains pass through town daily. Where they propose to bring we are unadvised."

"There is now a daily line of coaches from the end of the Eastern Division Railway to Sante Fe. The terminus of the road is now 32 miles from Ben's Fort. The old line of travel up the Arkansas River, like the Platte route, almost deserted by travellers."

"Our neighbor, Hiney of the Planters, House, has succeeded in obtaining pure cold water from the well on his premises. His is the first successful experiment of the kind which has been tried in town. Our people have hitherto had to depend upon the river and the acquias for their supply of water for domestic uses, the wells heretofore dug, having been strongly impregnated with mineral properties, which rendered the water unfit for use."

"Gov. Hunt has gone into the San Luis Valley to have a talk with the Ute Indians."

"Mr. Hunsacker, the telegraph operator at this place, has gone to take charge of the office at Las Vegas, leaving Mr. Snyder in charge of the office here."

("Some of the farmers in the lower part of the county are raising sweet potatoes. Our climate is admirably adapted to the production of this vegetable, but the difficulty and expense of bringing the seed from the States has hitherto prevented their being raised, except by way of experiment.")

"Dr. Carver, who claims to be the first projector of the Pacific Railroad, says he has a model car in New Jersey, which has travelled at the rate of two miles per minute. He expects to live long enough to see an eight-foot track from New York to San Francisco, and to travel through it in forty-eight hours."

"The First National Bank at Helena, Mont., has a bar of gold on exhibition weighing 581 ounces, coin value to the amount of ten thousand two hundred dollars."

"General Grant does not wish to have any public demonstrations, in his honor, while he is making his western tour."

"Smith, the Negro murderer, was to have been hung on the 14th., inst at Central City."

("A few wheat crops are ripe for the harvest in the Arkansas Valley. The large crops on the ranches around the foot of the mountains will not be mature in less than a month.")

"The District Court for Fremont County is to be held at Canon City on the First Tuesday in August, and for the counties of Conejos and Costilla on the third Tuesday of August, at San Luis in County of Costilla."

" By Telegraph.
New York, July 13th., Seymour and Blair have formally accepted the nomination.
Salt Lake City, -July 11.-The Indians have drove off a dozen horses near Fort Ephriam, and it is supposed killed one man.
Chicago, .July, -13th, -It is said that plans are being matured for a Third Party organization, to run Chase or C.F. Adams for President. The friends of this movement talk of holding a convention at Pittsburg or Cincinnati on the 1st., of August.

Pueblo, Colorado, Thursday, July 23rd., 1868. Vol. 1. No. 8

Saturday Night.

"Saturday night is one of the most anxiously looked for of all the week. How many a kiss has been given, how many a curse, how many a caress, how many a look of hate, how many a promise has been broken, how many a kind word, how many a heart has been wrecked, how many a loved one has been lowered into the narrow chamber. A week is a life. A week is a history. It marks events of sorrow or gladness which people never heard of. Go home to your family, man of business. Go home to the chair that awaits you. Go home to those you love, man of toil, and give one night to joys and comforts fast flying by. Leave your books with complex figures your dirty shop, your dirty store. Rest with those you love, for God only knows what the next Saturday night will bring you. Forget the care of worlds and battles with life that you have furrowed the week. Go home to those you love, and as you bask in the loved presence, and meet to return the loved embrace of your heart's pets, strive to be a better man, and bless God for giving his weary children so dear a stepping stone in the river to the Eternal, as Saturday Night."

"The following clipping from New Mexican."

Telegraph Offices,--A telegraph office has been established at Las Vegas and another is to be established in this City. In this connection, we take occasion to compliment Gen. Ben C. Cutler and Chas. Kitchen Esq., of Las Vegas, and Tom McDonald, of the Fonda, in this City, who have in their liberality, given to the Telegraph Company not only rooms in their hotel for their offices, but board the operators in each City, for one year free of cost. This is a liberality, indeed, one which the Company will appreciate."

LATEST FROM MORENO MINES.

"L.B. Maxwell is about to erect a stamp mill at the nearest convenient place to his rich quartz lode on Ute Creek. The lode will be remembered as the one which yields by assay from \$15,000 to \$20,000 per ton....The Moreno Water and Mining Company are crowding the work upon their ditch as fast as possible, and expect to have the work completed by as early as the 1st of October next.....A Company has been organized for the purpose of constructing a ditch to supply water for the Last Chance Diggings....The mines in Willow Gulch are being advantageously worked, with an abundant supply of water...Work in the Spanish Diggings are pretty much all suspended for want of water. Active operations will commence on the completion of the Moreno Water and Mining Company's ditch. A mill for \$1,000 is to come off on the 26th. between John Shaunnessy, weight 140 pounds and Sam James 170 pounds....The Vigilantes of Elizabethtown, not having anything in the way of legitimate business, by which to "keep their hands in" lately hung an effigy ingeniously constructed of a stuffed shirt suit of clothes. Some fellow stole the boots and hat from their imaginary regue, and now they are in earnest trying to hunt the fellow up.... Virginia City is exceedingly dull, most of the few houses there being vacant while at Elizabethtown every room, left or cellar is occupied, and a number of new buildings in the course of construction.

Wool Growing in Southern Colorado.

We published an article a few weeks ago for the purpose of calling the attention of capitalists to Southern Colorado, as an advantageous location for one or more woollen mills. We now desire to present a few additional facts bearing upon that subject. The annual assessments of the different counties of Southern Colorado are as yet incomplete, and it is impossible at present to present the figures drawn from official sources showing exactly the number of sheep in the south part of the Territory.

About a year and a half ago we made a careful computation of the number of sheep in the counties of Conejos and Costilla, and ascertained beyond question that there was in these counties upwards of 150,000 sheep. That number has since the computation unquestionably increased at least thirty per cent, making in these counties alone 195,000 head of sheep. This number is about equally divided between the two counties. It is safe to assert that the County of Las Animas contains a number equal to either one of the counties first named, or 87,500. The counties of Huerfane and Pueblo together contain at least 35,000 more, so that we have by computation 317,500 sheep in the counties of Southern Colorado. Our former estimates of 250,000 was an under estimate, thrown together somewhat hastily, and without all the facts in regard to the subject which have since been placed at our disposal. Our present estimate is based upon information gleaned from various sources, and a personal knowledge of the numbers of sheep in the largest herds.

These sheep are generally of the coarse-wooled Mexican variety, but are susceptible of easy improvement by being crossed with the better breeds of sheep raised in the states.

Within the limits of the wool growing district water power every where abounds. The Arkansas at any point from Canon City to Pueblo, a distance of forty-five miles, affords an inexhaustible supply which may easily and cheaply be made to serve and all manufacturing uses. There is also an ample supply of water power on the Culebra, Huerfane, Conejos and Las Animas.

As we have before remarked in connection with this subject, there is no woollen manufactory in this entire district referred to, nor any consumption of wool except by the Mexicans, who manufacture a few fabrics by the most simple and slow processes. The capacity of the country to produce wool, is practically unlimited. Sheep feed upon our immense natural pastures the year around, without being fed, and without other care and herding. A population of not less than 150,000 souls, are within a radius of not more than two hundred miles of the centre of this wool-growing region. That population is steadily and permanently increasing, thus securing a sure market for the products of any woollen factory which may be established among us.

We earnestly hope by a presentation of these facts to induce some capitalists to make an experiment of establishing a woollen factory in our midst, satisfied that by so doing the country will be greatly benefited, and the investment be made to pay immense profits."

"The Ute tribe of Indians have promised to remove permanently to the west side of the Sierra San Juan as soon as they receive their instalments of annuities for this year."

"The last treaty with the Arapahoe Indians provides for a selection of a number of sections of land on the late reservation, in the lower part of this county, for the half breeds of that tribe. This has not yet been done, although it is an exceedingly important matter to the interests of the county, in order that settlements may be made without fear of interfering upon the rights of the Indians as defined by the treaty. We hope the Commissioner, Col. Boone, will attend to business as speedily as possible."

"We learn from Lieut. Thomas who left Fort Lyon on the 16th., that news had just reached that place, that a large party of Indians (of what tribe it was not known) had taken all the government stock at Larned. The Garrison at Fort Harker were under arms ready to move at a moment's notice. Satante, the Kiowa chief, was at Fort Lyon last week with over a hundred warriors. He professed to be very friendly, but persons familiar with Indian strategy, say he means mischief."

"The Largest herd of sheep in Pueblo county contains 5,500 head."

"A barber is badly need in Pueblo. Here is an opening for an editorial artist; rarely equalled and never surpassed."

"The Apaches are said to be ravaging the district of country on the Pecos in New Mexico, which has lately been vacated by the removal of the Navajos to their own country."

"Mr. Wildeboor opened his school on last Monday with a full attendance of scholars."

"A number of gentlemen from Fort Lyon passed through town last week, with the intention of locating a pre-emption claim on Pike Peak. Being in doubt about finding the crater of which Richardson and others wrote, they took a drop of the crater with them."

"During the severe rain storm last Friday, a small adobe house in the rear of Wildeboor & Gilman's restaurant, was washed down and entirely destroyed. A small child of Mrs. Williams met with a narrow escape, but was rescued from the falling building uninjured."

"There are six telegraph offices on the U.S. & N.M. Line, south of this place, as follows, - Doyle's, Trinidad, Maxwell's, Fort Union, Las Vegas, and Santa Fe."

"Perry Fuller has been rejected by the Senate as Commissioner of Internal Revenue."

BY Telegraph.

"Washington-July 18.,- In the Senate a long discussion arose upon the bill to authorize the construction of bridges across the Ohio river. The debate was on the clause regarding a 500 foot span. Some of the Senators argued that such a length was impracticable and dangerous. Finally Mr. Conness insisted on the special order on bridges."

"Chicago--July, -18th.,;-The new tax bill rates on Whiskey is fixed at 50 cents, wholesale dealers to pay \$1.00 issales do not exceed \$5,000, and one dollar on sales above this amount, and 1 per cent on all. Retail dealers are to pay \$2.25 tax, and are to be collected in distilleries. Rum and whiskey may be exported and a draw back of 60 cents per gallon is allowed to be payed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and is not to be due till thirty days after the sailing of the vessel. The whiskey now in BOND pays \$4.00 special tax, and must be withdrawn within nine months. The new stamp provisions go into effect in sixty days; the Secretary of the Treasury may, however, in his discretion put off the time till December. The Secretary and the Commissioner may change the style of stamps. There are to be fifteen Supervisors of Internal Revenue appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury on the recommendation of the Commissioners, and assigned as assistants by the commissioner, to have a salary of \$3,000. The commissioners has power to appoint twenty-five detectives and assign them to duty. The whole present system of revenue inspectors and specials agents is to be abolished at once, and hereafter there are to be no inspectors except for tobacco, snuff and cigars. Differences hereafter can be compromised only by the Secretary and Commissioners, and assessors will hereafter be confined to their own districts, subject to suspension by their superiors for abuse of power."

"New York--July 19th.,--Advices from Millican, Texas, say that a negro preacher and a white school teacher attempted to hang a man named M. Meady--that citizens interfered to prohibit the execution, and the result was the death of ten or twelve negroes. The next day the numbers increased on both sides and skirmishing commenced and continued during the day, the estimated casualties being thirty-five. The fight ended.

Later advices from Texas say that the riot was not ended. The negroes sent defiant replies to orders to disperse. Only a small force of soldiers were at the scene."

Pam 344- 432

Pueblo, Colorado, Thursday July 30th., Vol. 1. No. 9.

"The Rich Country of the Apaches."

"The Southern Pacific Railroad will give us the Plancha de Plata country, lying between Arizona and the State of Sonora, now occupied by the cruel Apaches, which will be found richer in the precious metals, quartz and placers than any known mining region in the world, with its mild climate as rich and fertile soil as any in America, immense forests of oak, cedar, pine, ash, etc., and intersected everywhere with living streams that teem with fish as the forests abound with the wild turkey, and the deer and the elk, and all kinds of game. The old Spaniards worked these mines upon a large scale previous to their expulsion in 1822 by the Mexicans. They maintained a cordon of military posts all along the line which now nearly divide Arizona from the State of Sonora; they reduced the Apaches to work their mines, and to pray to the Virgin, each 500 Apaches being allowed a priest. The Apaches were Christianized to a certain extent and spoke the Spanish language forty years ago; they rose against the Mexicans in 1825, who neglected to maintain posts to keep them in proper subordination as the old Spaniards did. The Apaches now inhabit the finest lands in the world, are a settled people, that do as good agriculture as the Mexicans, keep immense herds of horses, mules, cattle, sheep and goats; they send out continually marauders to murder and bring home booty. Our soldiers in Arizona have not yet penetrated into the Apache nation nor have they disturbed the granary from which they draw their supplies. A continental railroad, the miner, the farmer will subdue the Apaches, which our army can never effect."

"How to Raise the Greenbacks."

"Since writing our article on the Five-Twenty Loan, and its mode of payment, we have been asked several times how we propose the Government should obtain greenbacks sufficient to redeem the principal of the debt. We did not suppose that our meaning was liable to misinterpretation, and we wish to protest against the unfair and false assumption made by those who oppose the policy we proposed, that the only possible way of redeeming the loan in currency is to flood the country with new issues, and render the currency of no value. It is taken for granted that the payment of this claim against the Government in the same money as all other claims are paid, NECESSITATES a fearful inflation and depreciation of the currency, which will amount to repudiation. This is defended by the equally false assumption that the proposal to pay the debt in this way, means a proposal to pay it all at once; so that extensive new issues would be required. Now this persistent misinterpretation is so manifestly unjust that we would not notice it if we did not find it so universally used as an argument by those who oppose this policy. The fact is that a proposal, such as they represent ours to be, has never even been made by any prominent man, and never as thought of by us."

"(How to raise greenbacks, Cont'd)"

"Now suppose that, by a moderate reduction of national expenses, \$100,000,000 is left to reduce the debt. This, by the policy we propose would cancel \$100,000,000 of the five-twenty loan. For this money loaned, the Government now pays \$6,000,000 in gold, or \$8,000,000 in currency. Certainly the true policy of the Government would be to diminish first and as rapidly as possible this most burdensome portion of her obligation.

We have estimated the possible yearly surplus, at present rates, at \$100,000,000, which alone used as we propose, would rapidly diminish our national expenses; but this is certainly a small estimate. In 1860 the total expenses of the Government were \$60,000,000 which at that time was considered very extravagant. During the war, of course, these were much higher, but now that the nation is again at peace, it would seem that these expenses need only be increased by the pensions and bounties due to soldiers, and the interest on the debt incurred by the war. Adding these, the necessary expenses would not be more than \$250,000,000, leaving \$150,000,000 to be devoted to cancelling this debt, and lessening the interest. We see then that, without issuing another dollar of currency, or increasing taxation, the funds placed at the disposal of the Government, can by judicious management, be made to diminish rapidly and effectively, the national debt. Our desire is simply that the surplus should be used, as it can justly be done, to cancel that portion of the debt, which is most onerous. We hope that our opponents can see now that there is a possibility of raising the greenbacks to pay the bond-holders without "flooding the country with a depreciated currency", and that to use the money we have to the best advantage, and all that we have proposed to do. We will simply add in conclusion, that so far as the bond-holders are concerned, a new issue of greenbacks sufficient to reduce their value to fifty cents on the dollar, would be perfectly just, for this is all that the great mass of these bonds cost the original subscribers, but, in as much as such inflation, would be unjust to other classes of creditors who have better claims on the Government, and because we are "radically opposed to all forms of repudiation". We do not advocate such new issues; but only the speedy application of the surplus of greenbacks in the treasury to redeem this most exorbitant loan."

"P.D. Moore Esq., has resigned the office of County Commissioner, owing to poor health. His resignation leaves a vacancy to be filled by appointment by the Governor."

"Ex-Governor Cummings, late of Colorado Territory, has been nominated by the President for Commissioner of Internal Revenue."

"Albuquerque, New Mexico, takes its name from the Duke of Albuquerque---A Spanish grandee."

"The mercury stood at 102 degrees in the shade yesterday at two o'clock."

"Contracts have been let for the grading Colorado Central Railroad from Golden City to some point on the Platte,--either the mouth of Clerk Creek or Denver, as may be hereafter determined. The intention of the Directors of this road is to extend it to the mining district of Gilpin and Clerk Creek counties."

"Las Vegas, New Mexico, has no newspaper, but the citizens club together and pay for the telegraphic despatches on the U.S. & N.M. Line, and keep them on a bulletin board for the use of the public."

"Why doesn't Denver take steps for the organization of a Colorado Historical Society?"

"Messrs Young, Carlile and Warner have opened a livery stable at their new barn in the upper end of town."

"Graybill & Co., No. 345 North Third street, Philadelphia, advertise in our columns this week. The ominous name need frighten nobody, as we are assured by some of their customers that their BILLS wear a less sombre hue than is usual in these hard times. The merchants of Colorado and New Mexico will find it decidedly to their advantage to give Messrs Graybill & Co., a call."

"The distance from Pueblo to the terminus of the Eastern Division railroad is 235, by the common route of travel. The distance to Cheyenne is just about the same."

"The ferry boat at New Fort Lyon owned by Adams, Allen & Co., is now in complete running order. This is the largest boat that has ever been on the Upper Arkansas. People wishing to cross the river at this place will now be able to do so without much delay."

"The new road from Taos to the Moreno mines is completed. The distance between the two places is 35 miles."

"Sante Fe, New Mexico, was settled twenty-five years before the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth."

"Governor Hunt has returned to Denver. He expresses the opinion that there will be no trouble with the UTES."

"Charley Autubees, is the oldest settler of Pueblo County."

By Telegraph.

"New York, July 26th.,--The provisional government continue in possession of Panama, but there has been no fighting. Ex-President Diaz, would be banished to San Francisco, on next steamer."

"Baltimore, July 27th.,--It is reported that the drowned at Ellicott mills were sixteen. The river is jammed with the wrecks of thirty houses, factory fixtures and every species of property."

"Washington July 27th.,---The foreign relations committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of a reciprocity treaty with England."

"The conference committee's report on Alaska bill was concurred in."

"The doors were opened at 12 O'clock, when the President, pro tem announced that the Senate would now take a recess until the third Monday in September."

"Chicago, July 28--Preparations are being made to give Speaker Colfax a grand reception upon his return to South Bend. He will make the only political speech of the campaign on that occasion."

"Lisbon, July 28th.,-- Reports have been received that a British gunboat landed near one of the Portuguese colonial stations, on the coast of Gulano, disarmed the guard and took possession by force of arms. Portuguese Government has dispatched vessels to the scene of the outrage."

"The Mormons of Salt Lake City, are this year receiving large accessions to their number. A single ship from Liverpool lately brought over 730 Mormon emigrants bound for the Mormon Bee Hive. Four more ship loads were awaiting the means of transportation."

Pueblo, Colorado, Thursday, August 6th., 1868 Vol. 1. N. 10

THE TAOS VALLEY.

"The tract of country about twenty miles in length by about twelve in width, which is commonly called TAOS VALLEY, is merely a sub-division of the famous San Luis Valley, and forms its southern extremity. It is the settled portion of the county of the same name in the Northern part of New Mexico. The settlement of the Valley dates back as far as the year 1755. The country contains a population of from 10,000 to 12,000 souls. Besides the waters of the Rio Grande del Norte, the Chicuito Rio Pueblo, Rio Lucero, Rio Fernando, and other never failing streams of pure mountain water, course through the valley, securing for all portions of it a sure and ample supply of water for irrigating purposes. The pursuits of the great body of people are agricultural and pastoral. Fernando de Taos the principal centre of trade and population in the valley, contains a population of 1,500 souls among whom the several trades and professions are represented as in towns of like size in other parts of christendom. A great many little plazas, built entirely on the Mexican style and filled with a farming community, are scattered over the valley.

There is besides, a Pueblo built in the fashion common to the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico. The Taos valley is remarkable as being one of the very few localities in the mountain region which is densely populated with an agricultural people. Its natural productiveness is no greater than many other places which might be named, but even in its imperfect state of development the little valley 12x20 miles in extent has demonstrated its capacity to sustain for a long series of years a population of about fifty to every square miles of its area.

The proximity of the mines on the East, will insure a ready and cash sale of her surplus products. The annual advent of a large number of miners to stay during the winter season, is a source of wealth, that may be relied upon so long as Moreno mines shall last. The bare mention of one more subject of great interest in Taos valley, must suffice for the present time. The Spanish pioneers in 1755 found the valley marked everywhere with the remains of ancient habitations, of whose builders nothing is known the ruins are as plainly visible now as on the first discovery of the valley, and the mystery which attaches to their origin is locked up in the impenetrable past."

" Mr. Lewis Barnum of the Southern Overland Stage line, was in town last week, making arrangements preparatory to putting a tri-weekly line of coaches on the route from this place to Bent's Fort. He thinks the line can be put into complete operation during the present month."

" We are sorry to learn that the Denver Pacific Railroad will probably not be completed until next year. The early completion of the road is important to every citizen of Colorado."

" Mr. Sam McBride, the junior ~~reditor~~ left on Tuesday morning's coach for Denver, Golden, Central and Cheyenne on business connected with the CHIEFTAIN."

6
"President Johnson, in a message to Congress, on the 18th., ult., recommended the proposition to the States of some important amendments to the constitution, the principal of which is to change the mode of electing President and Vice-President. He recommends that they be elected by the votes of the people direct, instead of by the intermediate votes of the electors."

"The order directing Gen. George P. Iirie U.S. Paymaster, to the East, has been revoked. The General will remain for the present in Denver.

"Hon. Geo. M. Chilcott, our delegate to Congress, is daily expected home."

"The mill race of Thatcher & Baxter's "Pueblo Flouring Mills", which was damaged during the heavy rains, is being rapidly repaired, and it is thought will be ready to resume operations within a week."

"Squa-ga-na-ba, an old chief of the Ottawa Indians, died recently, and a medal was found hanging on his neck which he had worn for fifty-four years, and which was presented to him in 1814 by the British government for the part which he took in aiding them, and scalping American whites at the River Raisin massacre."

"All the water used at Monument, on the Eastern Division Railroad is taken there on cars, fifty miles."

"HOW FUNNY A LINE LOOKS WITHOUT SPACES."

"We are pleased to learn that Miss Lizzie L. Fraser, the energetic and enterprising agent of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, has established a permanent agency for the sales of those celebrated machines in Denver, she has leased the commodious store-room in the News Building, formerly occupied by the United States Express Company, and will at once open with a large assortment of sewing machines and baby carriages--both indispensable articles in every well regulated family."

"The timber-lands on the "DIVIDE" are to be offered for sale soon, at the land office in Denver."

" -----DIED----- "

"STEEL-- On the Fountaine qui Boille, on the morning of the 2nd., inst., Jennie, wife of M. F. Steel."

Mrs. Steel leaves an affectionate husband and four small children to mourn her loss.

BY TELEGRAPH.

"Washington, -August 2nd., -The patent of A.C. Millich for making paper from wood has been extended seven years. This is the patent that caused so much litigation among various paper makers throughout the country."

"Washington, -August 3rd., --Gen. Meade has issued an order announcing that civil government has been restored in Georgia, Alabama and Florida, and the military power vested in the commander ceases to exist under the Reconstruction laws. Hereafter all military orders bearing upon the rights of persons and property in these States ceases to be in force. The order contains details for the future station of troops."

"London, August., 3d., ---The Atlantic cable of 1866, ceased to work this P.M. The tests shows the fault to be at New Foundland. It is probably damaged by an Iceberg."

"Rutland Vt., August 3rd., 1--An atrocious murder was committed at Shrewsburg last night. The families of Plumbly and Batch had a dispute of long standing, and a quarrel broke out, and indiscriminate firing took place. A young man named Johnson Gillman, an entirely disinterested party, was killed by Horace Plumbly. Five of the principals in the affair were arrested."

Lanchester England, -August 3rd., 1----An alarm of fire was given in the Music Hall on Saturday night. The audience seized with panic, rushed for the doors, the people being principally women children; some of them were crushed to death. A large number had their limbs broken and others injured."

Pueblo, Colorado, Thursday August 13th., 1868. Vol. 1. No. 11.

Cattle Raising.

"Our recent articles on wool-growing have attracted the attention of several eastern capitalists, and we may reasonably hope will be the means of establishing a woollen factory in our midst at no distant date. In this article we shall address ourselves to the consideration of another source of wealth which lies open to all persons who will seek it in Colorado. We refer to the great profit attending the raising of cattle. We hazard nothing in asserting that there is scarcely any other legitimate business that will pay so liberal a per cent on the capital invested. With a mild, pure climate, so well adapted to the raising of stock, with the richest and most nutritious herbage covering our hillsides and our valleys, with an abundance of cool refreshing streams, Colorado as a stock-growing country certainly holds out rare inducements. Under a mild and healthy climate like ours, and in a country where the richest grass grows luxuriantly the year around, graziers with out a small capital investment in the start, will soon become rich men. Suppose a man with a capital of five thousand dollars should buy two hundred head of two year-old heifers, estimating that American heifers at that age would be worth twenty-five dollars per head. At the end of the first year he would have with the natural increase of the stock two hundred three year old cows, and one hundred and eighty calves--allowing that ninety per cent of the cows raise calves. At the end of the second year he will have with the natural increase two hundred cows, one hundred and eighty calves, and one hundred and eighty yearling heifers and steers. At end of third year he would have, two hundred and eighty cows, ninety two-year old steers, one hundred and eighty yearling steers and heifers, and two hundred and sixty-one calves. At end of fourth year he would have three hundred and eighty cows, ninety three-year old steers, ninety ~~thousand~~ two-year-old steers, two hundred and sixty-one yearling steers and heifers, and three hundred and forty-two calves--making an aggregate of one thousand, one hundred and sixty-three head of stock. Six months later the investment would realize at the low average per head of twenty-five dollars each, the net sum of (\$29,075) twenty-nine thousand and seventy-five dollars. The expense of boarding the ~~herders~~, or rather the ~~herders~~ herders boarding themselves is no considerable item.

Colorado can boast of cattle upon a thousand hills and in a thousand vales too. The number of cattle, increased by importations from abroad is rapidly multiplying. In Pueblo county alone there are no less than fifteen thousand head of cattle."

"Hon. Caleb Cushing has resigned from his position of Codifying Commissioner. It is rumored that the President will appoint General Stanberry."

440

The Pueblo Indians of the Taos Valley.

"Having recently through our tour of Southern Colorado, and New Mexico visited the Pueblo Indians of the Taos Valley, we will give to our readers the result of our observations as to their mode of life, their religion, their education, conjugal relations, etc. Their village is situated on their reservation on the Rio Pueblo, three miles north of Fernando de Taos. Their reservation is three miles square. Not content with so small a tract of land, they have bought other lands adjoining their reservation. Having thus by donation and purchase obtained more land than they as yet actually require for agricultural and pastoral purposes, they annually lease a portion of it to Mexicans, living in the vicinity. The number of the Pueblo Indians, including men, women and children, is about five hundred. They still cling with wonderful tenacity to their own peculiar, tribal dialect; but many of them--perhaps half--have by associating with the Mexicans, become familiar with the Spanish, which they speak as correctly as a majority of the Mexicans. No one of the tribe can read. Their laws are transmitted by traditions, and their accounts are kept with beans or grains of corn, just as many of the Mexicans keep their--a white grain a unit, and a red one represents a certain number of white ones. They have a school open one or two months each year, in which the children are taught to memorize a few prayers and songs as they are repeated to them by their teachers. Letters and figures are not taught.

Their civil government is administered by a GOBERNADOR, an alcalde an ~~xa~~quacil, and senors, (these being the Spanish names of their officers). The first three hold their office for life, and on their demise, their office descend to their eldest sons. The senors consist of a certain number of the oldest men in the village. If a vacancy among the senors is occasioned by death or otherwise, it is filled by the oldest man of the tribe, not before ranking as a senor. All cases, civil and criminal, are tried before an alcalde; but should a party feeling aggrieved by his decision, he has the right to appeal to the GOBERNADOR, whose decision is final. In case either of the parties to a suit should be a Mexican or an Indian not belonging to the Pueblo tribe, he may take his case before a Mexican alcalde. The Aquacil performs the constabulary duties, patrols the village, and seeing or hearing of any violation of the laws, or the order of the Gobnador or Alcalde, he arrests the offender, and becomes the complaining witness, in the absence of any other before the alcalde. The senors act as advisers to the Gobnador and alcalde, and approve all new laws, regulations or orders.

"The Union Pacific Railroad is being built more rapidly this year than ever. The word is "to Salt Lake City by Christmas". Six hundred and forty miles are now in running order, and a hundred miles more are now ready for the track. Brigham Young has five thousand men at work in Utah and says he is not afraid of the Gentiles. It is probable that the locomotive will go through to the Pacific in 1869 instead of 1870, and will carry along with it an immense train of passengers and freight now awaiting that happy event. Contrary to the usual experience of railroad companies, the Union Pacific has an abundance of ready money, and pays cash for everything. Its first Mortgage Six per cent Gold Bonds are eagerly taken throughout the country by parties of sound financial judgment. The sales have already amounted to seventeen million dollars."

"NOTICE--Lost my pocket-book, containing \$1,000, more or less.
Reward 25 cents, if returned with enough county scrip to pay tax.
G. W. Morgan.

"Last Sunday, Clelland's large ox train, loaded with wheat and corn, grown in the Arkansas Valley, passed through town en route to Denver."

"Wild fruits are abundant this season, the mountains sides are literally covered with them, especially with raspberries. Raspberry wine and preserves are being made in large quantities by many families here. Some of them are putting raspberries up in cans. Almost every pleasure party that visits the mountains give their trip a practical turn and bring back with them all the wild fruits in profusion."

"The voters of Pueblo county will not fail to notice among our new advertisements the appointment by our County Commissioners of the precinct boards of Registers for the ensuing election, and the designation of the places in each precinct where the poles will be open."

"H.H. Melrose is about to start a new butcher shop. Having recently furnished beef on contract for Fort Reynolds, it may be presumed that he understands his biz."

"The medical fraternity have sought relief from their pressing professional duties by fleeing to the mountains in search of wild fruits and with a view to recuperate. While we write this, there is not a physician in town. The unusual, or rather the usual health that everywhere prevails in Southern Colorado is lightning on doctors."

" By Telegraph.

Sante Fe., Aug. 12th., --Advices from Las Cruces, on the 6th., state that while Thomas Everett was returning from Fort Cummings with two wagons and teams, accompanied by four men, at the Magdalena Canon, about two miles west of Las Cruces, a party of about 40 Indians attacked Everett's party, wounding every man, one seriously. The Indians took all the mules belonging to Everett, about twenty-five in number. The wagons were saved. Everett and his men escaped to a mail station about two miles west of the canon."

"Denver Aug., 12th., -- The line is still down east of Cheyenne. Weather ~~and~~ cloudy and warm.

New wheat is coming into the market quite freely, and of excellent quality. New wheat selling at four cents; old three cents. Prospects are very encouraging. A large surplus of grain and vegetables will be produced in Southern Colorado this season, and prices will run very low."

Pueblo, Colorado, Thursday August 20th., 1868, Vol. 1. No. 12

The Pueblo Indians of Taos Valley, -Con'td.

"In their religion they have all been converted to Christianity, yet many of them still hold to the traditions of Montezuma. Some of them believe that he is still alive, and look faithfully for his return, when, they imagine, he will drive the white race from the country, and make the Pueblo tribe a great nation. They have a church edifice (Catholic), and are very attentive to the wants of their priest, who is a Frenchman. A certain number of young men are detailed every day to keep the Priest in wood for his parsonage and the convent, and in grass for his horse. One young man is assigned to the constant duty of feeding, watering, and taking care of his horse. On festive days, they approach the church signing and dancing. The dancing is continued as long as the service lasts. When remonstrated with by the priest, they replied: "What kind of a religion would we have without dancing on festive occasions, when you prohibit us from dancing on days of fasting?" He has, however, succeeded by telling them it would be more pleasant to dance in the open air instead of in the church. Among the Pueblo Indians the martial relation is held more sacred than it is among a majority of Mexicans-- a large portion of whom live in a state of concubinage, and raise families illegitimately. Such a thing is unknown among the Pueblos. All marriage ceremonies are performed by the Priest, and none are countenanced unless solemnized in accordance with the Catholic religion. The Pueblos were among the most stubborn resistant of the United States Government during the Mexican war.--linking their destiny with the Mexican Government. At their village a severe fight was fought between the command of Gen. (then Captain) Sterling Pierce and a Pueblo and Mexican force. The walls of the church, where the Mexicans and their allies were fortified, are still standing, and the spot in front of them where Capt Burguin fell, is marked by a little earthen mound. The bullet holes made by Capt Pierce's six pound guns, are still plainly visible in the walls of the church."

"Capt. E. M. Darling, the contractor to survey the boundary line, between Colorado and New Mexico, reached Trinidad on 13th. inst., and was accompanied by Prof. J. Weisner, of the Washington Observatory, astronomer, Lonzo Mace, assistant astronomer, and nine others. They commenced operations at the south east corner of the Territory, lat, 37 degree., on July 13th. The line as far as it has been run indicates clearly that the Upper Las Animas settlement and Dick Wooten are in Mexico, thus reducing the population claimed for Las Animas county, by at least two hundred."

Larceny—"A daring larceny was committed here on Tuesday night by a person giving the name of James Cannady. Mr. Walker, a former merchant of this place, recently returned from the Moreno mines, accompanied by Cannady. Since his arrival here, Cannady has lodged with Walker in his store-room, being at work at the same time on the mill-ditch near town. On Tuesday night, after retiring, Cannady got up several times and seemed to be restless, but did not arouse the suspicions of Walker. On Wednesday morning, however, when Walker awoke, Cannady had disappeared. Surprised at his sudden and unexpected exit, he proceeded at once to inspect the pockets of his vest and trousers, and which had lain on counter but few feet from him. He soon discovered that his fine gold watch and pocket book, containing one hundred dollars in money, and valuable papers, were stolen. The sheriff and his deputies, as well as many citizens, are making every effort to catch the thief, but up to press time, had not been captured. Should he fall into the hands of certain parties who are after him, his sudden exit from Walker's room would be nowhere in comparison with his exit from time to eternity."

"Among the new improvements in town are noticeable two imposing residences in the process of erection,--one on the north end and the other on the south end of a certain lot on Jay Street, but a few lots removed from our printing office."

"Notwithstanding that everybody is complaining of dull times, preparations are being made all around us for a very heavy Fall trade. Business houses are being rapidly built to be ready for the "good time coming".

"Attention is called to the County Clerk's Annual Report of receipts and expenditures of Pueblo County. It is the first time in the history of the county that such a report has been published, and taxpayers, some of whom profess to be dissatisfied with the expenditure of the county funds, can see how they have been applied. J. D. Miller, our indefatigable County Clerk, is nobly performing the duties of his office."

"The fine large mansion of O. H. P. Baxter, has just been completed. It will compare favorably with any houses in Southern Colorado. It is an ornament to the town. When more such dwellings are erected, visitors from abroad will be convinced that "we've come to stay". The architectural finish of the house speaks well for the builders."

"No telegraphic dispatches from the East have been received this week."

"Since our last issue, Mr. Lewis Conley has commenced and almost completed an adobe building, which he designs to use as a carpenter shop."

By Beshoar & McBride
Elizabeth Cairns
OUR PAPER.

Pueblo, Colorado, Monday, June 1, 1868.
Pam. 344. Vol. 1, No. 1.
76 . DEATH OF KIT CARSON.

We publish today, the first number of the Colorado Chieftain, and without any studied or lengthy "Salutatory," we send it forth to meet its deserts at the hands of the public, and take its chances in the world for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

We make no windy promises of what we shall do to either increase or retard the earth's motion, but natural ambition and self-interest will prompt us to make the Chieftain the most acceptable paper possible for the people, limited in our exertions only by their liberality and our finances. We think, however, that we may without ostentation congratulate Southern Colorado upon the issue of our paper - the first in this part of our Territory - and that it may be taken not only as a sign of the growth in population and business of the Arkansas Valley, but as another of the harbingers of the onward march of civilization westward.

Hoping to meet both the good wishes and the material aid of all who appreciate the value and importance of a home paper as a medium of news and business advertising, we make the venture, confidently trusting that Southern Colorado will support at least one newspaper published at her business centre.

The melancholy intelligence reaches us that Gen. Kit Carson is no more. He died at his residence on the Las Animas, on the 24th inst. of disease of the heart. General Carson was a Kentuckian by birth, removed early in life to the State of Missouri, and while yet a mere boy became a wanderer on the vast plains of the then unknown regions of the West. From about the age of 17 years until 50, he lived the life of a hunter, trader and trapper. He early explored and became familiar with the mountains and plains from the Missouri to the Pacific Ocean. During all those years of his wild life, he was constantly exposed to every hardship and danger. Sometimes making his home with some tribe of the Indians and assisting them in their wars against other tribes. Sometimes employed as a trapper by some mountain trader - sometimes trading on his own account, between New Mexico and California. His home was always the wilderness, and danger was his constant companion. Unaided by the advantages of education or patronage, by the force of indomitable energy and will, by chivalrous courage, by tireless labor and self-denial, he rose step by step until his name had become as familiar to the American people as a household word. He stood pre-eminent among the path-finders and founders of empire in the Great West, and his long career, ennobled by hardship and danger, is unsullied by the record of a littleness or meanness. He was nature's model of a gentleman. Kindly of heart, tolerant to all men, good in virtues of disposition rather than great in qualities of mind, he has passed away - dying as through his life-long he had lived - in peace and charity with all men, and leaving behind him a name and memory to be cherished by his countrymen so long as modesty, valor, unobtrusive worth, charity and true chivalry survive among men. Of his precise age we are not advised, but judge he was very near sixty years of age. He leaves children of a tender age to mourn his loss.

The line of the Denver and Santa Fe Telegraph Company was completed to this place on Friday last, and marks a New Era in the improvements of Pueblo. The old familiar sight of the long line of poles stretching away through valley, over hill and across broad mesas, till lost to sight in the dim distance, recalls the memories of other days, and yet, seen here for the first time, where a short time since, Indians and trappers camped in the sage brush, and bartered their beaver skins, seems marvelous and dream-like. We seem to be near the "old folks at home," for these pine poles and the bit of wire.

An office has been opened here in the Drug Store, which, as it also contains the Postoffice, is the most suitable place for it in town. Mr. Woodward is here superintending the erection of the line and the opening of the office here. The first communication received over the wire to Denver was obtained at 4:30 on Saturday, and on Sunday morning we received the first through news dispatches, which will be found in another place. All hail to the telegraph, say we, and so say all.

Copies of the Chieftain can be obtained at this office, at twenty-five cents each.

Captain Holloway is expected home in a day or two from Washington.

Harry Pickard has commenced an enlargement of his popular hotel, THE PUEBLO HOUSE, in order to meet the increasing demands of his business.

Among improvements late commenced in our town, we notice a large warehouse for M. D. Thatcher, Esq., at the corner above Thatcher's store, and an equally capacious building for the same purpose by Rettberg & Bartels, between their store and Anker's. H. C. Thatcher, Esq., is also erecting a new law office on Santa Fe Avenue, and J. E. Smith, Esq., a capacious blacksmith shop on the first cross street above Anker's.

In another item we give an account of the stealing of four horses belonging to Mr. Lewis Conley, of this country, and the escape and pursuit of the thieves. Since writing the article alluded to, we have received further news of the affair. The pursuing party returned on Thursday morning, bringing in the horses. It seems the thieves were tracked as far as Chico creek, going down the Arkansas, and there the trail was lost sight of, but for good reasons it was thought they had gone down the river, Stateward; and so the pursuing party pushed on, travelling night and day. When they arrived at Fort Lyon, they learned that the thieves had passed there, from a description given of the men and horses. General Penrose, who is not at all partial to horse thieves, furnished fresh horses and a squad of soldiers to the pursuers, who thus re-inforced, pushed on and overtook the two men about 50 miles below Fort Lyon. The fugitives were immediately taken in custody without resistance which they saw would be useless.

A "high court of impeachment" was summarily improvised, and the prisoners were called on to plead to the charges brought by the "managers." They made a full confession of the crime; gave their names as Charles Watson and Frank Hudson; that they had hired to Mr. Conley in Denver, about two months ago; that they were deserters from the army; that they now expected their fate, and seemed indifferent as to what it might be.

We might, by giving romantic details, make a sensational story

for Eastern papers, as to the fate of these two scoundrels, but we choose simply to say, that without loss of time, or expensive preparations, they were hanged to the limb of a "noble old cottonwood" until they were dead. Such is the retributive justice meted out to this class of border ruffians.

The nomination of Grant & Colfax by the Chicago Convention, it is to be hoped, will be acceptable to the Republican party so as to produce unanimity of support, although it may be otherwise. They are perhaps the two most popular men - one in military and the other in the civil department of the government - that there are in that party, yet popularity is often the poorest test of fitness for office and if the now disjointed factions of the party can unite upon this nomination and work harmoniously in the next President canvass, it will be as wonderful as the Heathen Poet's creation of a world out of the semina discordia rerum of original chaos.

It is reported that the Union Pacific Railroad Company have given a contract to Brigham Young to grade the road from Salt Lake City to Echo Canon. The Mormon president agrees to put 5,000 men on the work. If this information is correct, the road will go through Salt Lake City, and will be built almost to that point before the year ends. - CHEYENNE ARGUS. -

-- THAT'S THE WAY THE MONEY GOES --
"MACK", the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, states that the public printing office has just turned out one of the finest pieces of typographical workmanship ever executed in this country. It is a volume of 940 pages, about the size of a large pulpit or family bible, bound in the highest styles of Turkey morocco, costing 57 dollars a volume. Its contents are the expressions of condolence, abroad and at home on the death of Lincoln. It embraces everything on the subject, from Queen Victoria's letter to the resolutions of a town meeting in Boone County, Missouri. It is further stated that the amount of money spent upon this work exceeds one hundred thousand dollars. No fact is more patent than that the majority in Congress is perfectly reckless in regard to the expenditure of the public moneys.--
Mo. Republican.--

Three different routes through the southern portion of the Territory have been surveyed or examined by U. P. R. R. (E.D.), from which to select the best for the location of the main line of their road. One of these routes crosses the Arkansas River near New Fort Lyons and the Raton Mountains at the head of the Trinchera Creek, about 20 miles south of Trinidad. Another crosses the Arkansas about 35 miles above New Fort Lyon and the mountains at the head of the Cuchara River, and goes thence down the Sangre de Cristo into the San Luis Valley. The third route is up the Arkansas, past Pueblo and Canon City, to a point near the mouth of the South Arkansas, and thence through the Punched pass.

Routes diverging a short distance from these lines have also been examined. One through Trinidad up the Rio Las Animas. Another up the Huerfano and into the San Luis Valley by the Mosca pass. It is time that the route should be definitely settled upon; and upon this subject we shall have something to say hereafter.

The hospital, chapel, kitchen, and dining room of the Iowa Penitentiary were burned on the 19th ult.

Owing to the delay in arrival of our paper, we were unable to issue the OMBERTAIN on Thursday, the regular day, and will therefore be compelled to let our next issue run over until Thursday of next week--the 11th inst.--and will thereafter issue it regularly on Thursday of each week, which day will best accommodate our Southern mails.

GROCERIES

Anchor's Advertisement

The Only House in Pueblo that makes Groceries its Special Business.

The Neatest and most elegant establishment in Southern Colorado is

Rettbert and Bartels
Pueblo, Colorado

ANCHOR'S
ONE PRICE STORE.
Pueblo, Colorado.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL
Dealers in
GROCERIES
PROVISIONS,
LIQUORS, ETC.

SIGN of the GILT ANCHOR

a varied assortment of
CLOTHING

We keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Staple and fancy Groceries,

DRY GOODS
GROCERIES
BOOTS and SHOES
Hardware, etc.

- Hams,
- Bacon,
- Liquors,
- Tobacco,
- Cigars,
- Corn,

Always on hand, and which will be sold at prices guaranteed to be lower than the lowest. To call and see is to be convinced.

- Oats,
- Bran

SNYDER & THOMAS

Shorts,
Chopped Feed,

dealers in

Corn Meals and a
No. 1 Family Flour

DRUGS and MEDICINES

which we will sell at the lowest Market Prices. Those wanting Groceries and Liquors would do well to examine our prices, and the quality of our goods, before buying elsewhere. We also keep a good assortment of

Paints, oils, etc.

Staple Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware,
Glassware,
Tinware,
Crockery,

Stationery,
Toilet Soaps,
Perfumery,
Razors and Straps,
Patent Medicines,
Combs,
Brushes, etc.

and Agricultural Implements.

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal purposes. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded.

CORN, WHEAT, OATS, AND FARM PRODUCE, GENERALLY, TAKEN AT THE VERY HIGHEST MARKET RATES, IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

SANTA FE AVENUE,
PUEBLO, COLORADO

TERMS
Invariably CASH or TRADE
AGENTS for
Golden City Pottery Works.

MB

Pueblo, Colorado, Thursday, September 24th., 1868, Vol. 1. No. 17

QUICK WORK.

"When the news of the Indian outrages, on the Las Animas, reached Fort Lyon, the other day, Company L, was started in pursuit with no more than fifteen minutes delay. Gen. Penrose and Lieut. Abell were both along with the Company. After a lively chase of about 40 miles, they came in sight of the Indians. Lieut. Abel with a squad of six men, charged upon a few Indians who were in the rear. Four Indians took refuge behind some rocks and Lieut Abell was fighting at a great disadvantage when he was joined by Gen. Penrose with the rest of the Company. After a desperate fight, all four of the Indians, one of whom was "One Eyed Bull," (not Kicking Bird as previously stated), were killed. The Company's losses were one killed, and two wounded. After the 4 Indians were taken in, the Company again pushed forward in pursuit of the main body, but were obliged to abandon the pursuit on account of the jaded condition of their horses."

"The fruits of the expedition were, four Indians killed, fifteen horses ponies and mules captured, and one Indian Battle Flag, belonging to One Eyed Bull, with seventy-nine locks of hair attached, which indicated the number of scalps he had taken--the majority having been taken from white people." "The officers and soldiers, at Fort Lyon, are deserving of the highest possible praise for their prompt and efficient action. Let the savages once understand, thoroughly, that such is to be the retaliation, when they commit murders and robberies, and we shall soon hear the last of the Indian wars."

A LEAK SOMEWHERE.

"It has been a matter of complaint from several of our citizens, that numerous small sums of money transmitted through the postoffice have failed to reach their destination. This is particularly true of money sent to certain prominent newspapers. We are inclined to the belief, from the complaints that have reached us, that a very large proportion of the money sent for newspaper subscriptions is stolen from the mails.

Complaints of the same character reach us from every source. It is time that the attention of some of the mail agents should be given to the investigation of the matter, and the guilty parties brought to justice. That department is thoroughly corrupt, and if the President is guilty of keeping scoundrels in office, after they are detected, the country should at least know it."

("Young Mr. Roberts, who lives on the Fontaine qui Bouille, about twelve miles below Colorado City, had a brush with a couple of Indians on the West side of the creek, near his home on the 17th. He fired two shots, when the Indians fled toward the Little Fontaine.")

"The search for gold brought to our Territory, by far, the greater part of her inhabitants. This fact, together with the notoriety given to our gold mines by tourists and the press, has kept from the public sight the great variety of mineral wealth, with which the mountains of Colorado abound. Many even, of our own citizens, who have spent years in the Territory, seemed to have closed their eyes to the existence of other elements of mineral wealth, which are thickly strewn over the mountainous districts of the Territory.

Gypsum, is found in inexhaustible quantities in the sections of the country, lying about the foot of the principal mountain ranges. The quality is unsurpassed anywhere, and its distribution along the base of the mountains, is such that it may easily and cheaply furnished in any part of the Territory.

Native Alum, also abounds in the Counties of Pueblo and Fremont, and possibly in other counties of the Territory. In those counties it is found of perfect purity, and fit for use without any preparation whatever.

Salt, is found in the South and San Luis Parks. Colorado, when the railroad system shall be developed, has the capacity to furnish cheaply an unlimited supply of this necessity of the civilized world.

Copper, is also found, but whether of such richness as to justify the working of the mines, has not, so far as we are advised been satisfactorily demonstrated.

TIN, is also claimed to be among the minerals of Colorado. Its existence is one of the mooted points which will, before the lapse of many days, be finally determined.

Pertroleum Springs are found near Canon City, and a small apparatus for refining the oil has been in operation for some years.

SILVER exists, in combination with gold as well as with lead. Its production is already becoming prominent among the resources of the country and when labor becomes cheaper, it is, in our judgment, destined to become the most valuable among our mineral productions.

Lead Mines, exist in almost every part of the Territory that has become explored. This mineral is invariably found combined with a greater or less percentage of silver. Many of the veins of lead are almost pure except the silver, which is found in combination with the baser metal. When the price of labor and the cost of transporting machinery shall be reduced to their minimum, these mines will, of themselves, be a source of almost inexhaustible wealth.

COAL, which does more to supply the wants of the civilized world than any single article, is found along the base of the mountains, from our Northern to our Southern Boundary. The kind is generally bituminous. Its quality is excellent, and comparatively free from sulphur and other substances which deteriorate its value. Veins, from three to ten feet in thickness abound. Of this valuable article our supply is practically limitless."

This brief mention of a few of our elements of mineral wealth, will serve to enlighten the reader of the vast undeveloped value of the Rocky Mountains."

"A project is on foot to construct a race track, at this place. The interest of our people, in the Sports of the Turf, has been steadily on the increase for the last year or two, and the probabilities are, the efforts to establish a race course, will be successful."

("John. L. Gaspar, Esq., an old and well-known citizen of Costilla county, was in town last week, seeking a location.")

"A quartz mill passed through town on Sunday last, en route for the Moreno Mines. This is the second one that has passed through this place for that point."

"Col. Wm. Craig arrived home on Saturday last, from an Eastern trip of nearly three months duration."

("General Nichols, the well-known Assistant Adjutant General of Lieutenant General Sherman, arrived at Fort Reynolds, on an inspecting tour. The General is accompanied by a cavalry escort of twenty men. He reports that he was attacked by a band of Indians at the Point of Rocks. The Indians, some thirty in number, after firing several volleys and finding the party fully prepared to give them a warm reception, quietly withdrew. General Nichols fully realizes our situation, and will spare no effort to have reinforcements sent to Fort Reynolds. We hope he will succeed.")

By Telegraph.

("Colorado City., Sept., 22nd, ---Mr. Charles Holmes reports that the Indians made a raid, yesterday evening, on the head of Mounment Creek, burned Walker's house, wounded one man, and took 15 to 20 head of stock. A ranchman was, also, burned out on Eight Mile Creek, and it is supposed that the family has been murdered. It is probably the same party which crossed the head of Spring Valley.")

("Denver., Sept 23rd., ----Parties coming in last night from towards the Divide, report that district full of Indians, who are burning ranches and stealing stock. Several persons are reported killed, and settlers near Denver started out this morning to bring in families living on South and West Plum creeks.")

Pueblo, Colorado, Thursday, October 1st., 1868. Vol. 1 NO. 18

Farming in Colorado.

"Farming in this district of country differs in several important particulars from the same pursuit in almost all other parts of the country. These differences, as well as our peculiar advantages, it will be the purpose to explain.

"The great points of difference between farming as a pursuit here, and in the Eastern States, result from the necessity of irrigating land here to make it productive, and from a use of a different system of labor from that which prevails in other parts of the country. The belt of country lying along the ~~western~~ eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, for a distance of two or three hundred miles out into the plains, was found, like the basin of the Great Salt Lake, to be so arid as to require the use of water for irrigating purposes, in order to secure any certain return for agricultural labor. Although this at first was found to be the uniform rule, yet experience has in farming for eight years confirmed almost all our farmers in the belief that the climate is gradually becoming so modified under the operation of causes not fully understood, as to render it probable that irrigation may before the lapse of many years be altogether dispensed with. The annual falls of rain are steadily increasing, and rains are becoming more seasonable. Assuming that irrigation will always be necessary in this country, the question next arises as to its advantages and disadvantages. It is one of the disadvantages of farming in the States of the Northwest that they are liable to seasons of drought, so that frequently there is produced no more than a third part of a crop. They have no remedy for these short comings of nature. Here the case is entirely different. By the irrigating system the amount of water necessary to mature a crop ~~is~~ can always be commanded, so that a failure of crops from drought is an evil unknown here. The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture shows an average yield in State of Michigan at from fifteen to sixteen bushels per acre. Colorado is new, and no system has been adopted by the farming community but there is no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that the average yield of wheat here is nearly double that of Michigan and at least three times as great as that of New York. Fields of wheat in Colorado, yielding fifty bushels to the acre, have been by no means uncommon, while in a number of cases, a yield of 60 bushels has been attained under favorable circumstances. A comparison of Colorado, especially Southern Colorado, with the Northwestern States, as a corn growing country, results almost as favorably, to us.

"Upon a consideration of all the premises, we arrive then at the conclusion that we enjoy here the advantage of greatly superior productiveness of soil--an average yield per acre nearly twice as large as in the States, and that other advantages and disadvantages are about equally balanced."

("Our mail connection with the outside world is now reduced from a tri-weekly to a semi-occasional mail. We, of Pueblo, would endure it easily enough, but for our sympathy with the poor unfortunates, who are deprived of the means of communication with Peble.")

The Agricultural Fair.

(This week the Colorado Agricultural Society holds its Third Annual Fair. It is to be hoped that it may attract the favorable attention of the farming community; though the Indian difficulties will prevent many of our citizens from being in attendance, who would otherwise have taken pride in being present and having on exhibition specimens of fine stock and farm products. Colorado, by the attention to Annual Exhibitions of her Agricultural Society, will undoubtedly, be able to make them compete successfully with the like societies in the East, in the variety and excellence of the various articles of our production. Southern Colorado being almost exclusively an agricultural district, should take pride in fostering the interest of this society.)

Statistics Wanted.

" We seriously believe that no one thing which our farming community have it in their power to attain, would contribute so largely to the prosperity of Southern Colorado, by inducing the emigration of a good class of men, as a proper exhibit of agricultural statistics. If farmers would take a little pains to measure the ground planted, for example, in wheat, and then after the harvest take the like pains to measure their produce, we believe that it would be easy to demonstrate to the world our superiority as an agricultural country. We shall take pleasure and pride in giving publicity to any facts which may be in possession of any of the farming community on this subject."

(Mark L. Blunt, Esq., of the St. Charles, has brought to this office some very remarkable specimens of vegetables grown on his ranch. From a quarter of an acre of land he has produced 240 aquashes of an average weight of 18 pounds each, and a large amount of cabbage of extraordinary size. We think this is hard to beat.)

By Telegraph.

(Denver, September 28th., --- "The coach reports that the Indians have been seen near Twelve Mile House to-day, and at Redman's, on the Divide. They also report that they saw 15 or 20 on Saturday going towards Plum & Creek.")

Washington, September 29th. -- Dispatches from Sherman, reports Lieut Beecher and Surgeon Moore killed, and also three scouts, and gives list of 14 others killed. Col. Forsyth has two wounds. He thinks at least 50 Indians killed or badly wounded. Gen. Sheridan has seven companies of the 5th cavalry, and is keeping them at work to capture or destroy the Indians."

Pueblo, Colorado, Thursday, October 8th., 1868. Vol. 1 No. 19.

THE UTES.

"We have read with great care a letter from Gov. Hunt, relative to his treaty with the UTES. The Governor states, in substance, that when he arrived at the place designated for the conference with that tribe, he found them exceedingly averse ~~into~~ entering into treaty stipulations, and was able to overcome their aversion only after a long and laborious argument. He concludes by expressing the utmost confidence that he had accomplished satisfactorily the object of his mission. He states it on his opinion that the Utes had been tampered with by designing individuals for the purpose of dissuading them from entering into the proposed treaty. All of which looks satisfactory enough. But we have heard another side of the story, somewhat different in its details from the Governor's account, which we think ought to be given to the public."

"We learned from conversations with gentlemen, who are well known by the tribe, that the Indians were almost unanimously opposed to any change in the existing treaty of the nature now proposed by the Governor, and that the consent of the tribe could not possibly be had. The opinion has been freely expressed by those conversant with the tribe, that the great majority would not, under any circumstances, give their consent to the amendments proposed to the existing treaty, and that any pretense that they had done so would be a signal for a fierce and bloody war with all the branches of the Ute Nation. Now that we are told the treaty is ratified, we greatly fear that it will be impossible for the people to maintain their friendly relations with those tribes. It is feared that the Governor is satisfied from very slight evidence that they have been tampered with by designing persons, and that the real facts may be that they are averse to the measures and terms proposed by the Governor. We are at war with all the Indians on the plains and are receiving only very insufficient protection from the Government. Our present condition is hard enough to endure, without the hostility ~~and~~ of this most powerful and warlike tribe. If the testimony of men of twenty years' experience with the UTES, is worth a moment's consideration, our peaceable relations with them are very insecure, and we are liable, on very short notice, to find ourselves involved in a war with the UTE tribe, which will be no child's play. If we escape a war with them ~~the~~ Colorado may congratulate herself on an escape from an imminent and ~~tax~~ deadly peril."

"The man who never saw a wind, should have been in our town Tuesday night, and he would have said he never wanted to see another. The tons of dust which whirled along our streets made it a genuine "see" breeze."

"A party of Indians, supposed to be Cheyennes and Kiowas, are daily menacing the settlements on the lower Las Animas. They are continually stealing stock and keeping the neighborhood in constant terror. A dozen to fifteen families are gathered in the house of Thomas Boggs, Esq., for protection, and almost all labor and business are suspended."

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The Southern Pacific Railroad.

"The Southern Pacific Railroad is reorganized. A determination is now expressed by that Company, to push on the work, under the charter heretofore granted by Congress. This charter grants the alternate sections of land on a strip of Territory twenty miles in width. The initial point of the road is at Springfield, in the State of Missouri, and the probable terminus will be at or near the Gulf of California. Should the road ever be completed, on the route indicated by the charter, it will become a powerful competitor with the more northern lines for the overland trade and travel of the continent. As indications are now, there are likely to be no less than five complete lines of railroad across the continent before the lapse of fifteen years. These projected lines are as follows;— First, the Northern Pacific line from Lake Superior by the way of the Saskatchewan, to the Columbia river;—Second, the Union Pacific, from Omaha to some undefined point in California; third, —the Western Pacific, from Sacramento to the Missouri River; fourth, —the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific from Kansas City southwestward to Southern California; fifth, —the Southern Pacific, as above set forth. The Union Pacific and what has been known as the western branch have heretofore been considered a single line. But the rivalry now existing between those two companies, render it exceedingly probable that after meeting in the Great Salt Lake basin, the two lines will be completed separately; thus forming independent rival lines in close proximity to each other, through their entire extent."

"To a person who has given little consideration to the subject, it appears a self-evident proposition that so many lines of road cannot possibly prove to be a profitable investment of capital. But a thorough consideration of the whole subject will disabuse their minds. The way trade and travel rapidly growing up along these lines, will form no inconsiderable amount of profitable business; and when there are added to this, the trade, which will inevitably spring up with the states of Mexico; with the islands of the Pacific, and Asia, there can remain no possible doubt that the necessities of this increased commerce will employ them all to the extent of their capacity."

"Messrs P.E. Sherman and H. A. Barra-clough of Trinidad, both recently married in the East, passed through town with their brides on last Tuesday morning, en route for home."

"Henry M. Porter Esq., and N.W. Byers, Esq., of the U.S. & M. Telegraph Company, have been in town a day or two this week."

("A train of eleven large freight wagons, loaded with goods for Rottberg & Bartels, arrived in town on Monday last from Sheridan. Messrs Rottberg & Bartels have now a perfect assortment of everything in their line of trade.")

BY TELEGRAPH.

"Colorado City, October 7th., — Snow fell here last night to the depth of four inches."

("Denver October 7th., Coaches running again regularly between Denver and Trinidad.")

Pueblo, Colorado, Thursday, October 15th., 1868 Vol. 1. No. 20.

Growth and Prospects of Pueblo.

"It is the subject of general remark, that within the last year our little town has grown and improved in every way in a very unusual way. For the first two or three years of its existence, as an American town, it made but comparatively little progress in size and character; but since last fall it seems to have taken a new start, and has grown as very few towns of its position and sources of income have ever grown. Within a year the number of houses in town have doubled, and many of the new buildings are of a most substantial character. Seven new stores have been built and opened, and several handsome dwelling houses have been completed. Constant inhabitants of the town do not perceive so readily its immense growth, but occasional visitors can hardly realize that it is the same town it was a year ago. Then, Rettberg & Bartel's store was thought to be quite uptown, and now there are almost as many buildings above as below. This growth would not be surprising in a new railroad terminus or a newly discovered mining town, but in an agricultural centre, a town with nothing but the legitimate and ordinary courses of business to depend upon, it is certainly remarkable, and a cause for sincere self-congratulations on the part of our citizens. The newspaper and telegraph have been established, and, in proportion to our means, receive a liberal patronage. We manifest, in short, many more evidences of an advanced civilization, than we did. We have, therefore, little fears for the future growth and prosperity of the town, and encourage our citizens to bear up bravely against the present depressed condition of business, in the well-grounded assurance of a "good time coming."

WHY HAVE WE NO MONEY?

"The extreme scarcity of money in our community is a topic of universal remark, and is causing considerable distress. No one seems to have any money, and every one is both creditor and debtor to a greater or less extent. It is not that business is not good nor that men are not honest, but because the amount of the circulating medium among us is wholly insufficient to supply the demands of our business transactions. The extreme local scarcity may doubtless be attributed in some degree to the fact that the crops are yet unsold, and we hope for a little relief ere long in our immediate neighborhood, but the complaint is not confined to Colorado. Everywhere throughout the country the extreme tightness of the money market is felt, and comparatively little business is done because capital is not to be obtained on any terms. The business of the whole country has rarely been so much at a standstill as it is now. Another source of the scarcity of available capital is the continuance of our immense and oppressive national debt. Not only does it increase taxation by the payment of its exorbitant interest, and lessen the profits of our citizens, but it withdraws from the working capital of the country over two billions of dollars. Pay this debt as rapidly as we have a right to do with the lawful money of the land, and the capital thus relieved from idleness will be compelled to pour into the channels of trade, and will be like an accession of new life-blood to the national veins. The total capital of the country is not great enough to endure for a long time without distress, the actual idleness of so large a portion of it. We may consider this question of national debt in other aspects in a future issue."

(HORSE THIEVES CAUGHT.--"Two men, one calling himself Williams but identified as one Ed. Stewart, formerly a soldier in the Colorado First and the other calling himself G.B. Hunter, were arrested on Monday evening last by R. F. Bagby, Esq., at his residence twenty-four miles below this place. They were riding, the one a gray horse, and the other a bay, which were identified as property stolen from some one in or near Denver. The thieves and the stolen property will be held in custody of Sheriff Price to await the action of the Denver authorities.")

(Fatal Affray.--"At a fandango on the Huerfano, Saturday, Oct., 10th., given by Franch Joe, a son-in-law of Charley Autubees, a party of soldiers and citizens from Fort Reynolds attended. About midnight a Mexican fired upon one of the soldiers, who was very drunk, and who instantly returned the fire. The soldier was George Greenland, and a Mr. Price a carpenter at the Fort, in attempting to take pistol away from Greenland received a shot in the right breast, from which he died Monday morning. We learn that Greenland who was badly injured is doubtful of recovery.")

(Dr. George Adkins, formerly of California, has lately arrived in Pueblo, and is ready to treat all diseases of the horse. He can be seen at Dexter Livery Stable.)

(A party of about sixty hostile Indians made their appearance about six miles from Fort Lyon, the latter part of last week.)

(We learn that a select school is soon to be opened in Pueblo under the superintendence of Miss Ring, late of Denver.)

(A new postoffice has been established on the Cucharas. H. W. Jones is the Postmaster.)

"Our DEVIL says that this has been an extraordinary "Indian Summer". It set in remarkably early, and, Providence and Gen. Sherman permitting, it bids fair to last all winter."

BY TELEGRAPH.

"Portland, Ore., -Oct., 13th., --"The Oregon Legislature has adopted memorials, asking Congress for a subsidy for a branch of the U.P.R.R. leaving the main trunk in the neighborhood of Salt Lake, striking across to the Columbia River, thence to Portland, thence to Puget Sound."

Pueblo, Colorado, Thursday, October 22nd., 1868. Vol. 1. No. 21.

OUR SOUTHERN BOUNDARY.

"To persons familiar with the location of the southern line of the Territory, as ascertained by Capt. Darling's recent survey, no argument is necessary to show that it ought to be speedily changed. But as many are unfamiliar with that line, and with the settlements along the southern border it may be necessary to relate a few of the prominent facts in the premises. On the East side of the Rio Grande, Taos county is the northern-most county of New Mexico, and its county seat, Fernando de Taos, is nearly fifty miles from the settlements recently ascertained to be in New Mexico. These settlements are about 24 miles from the nearest settlements of New Mexico, which are on the Red River. The recently surveyed line fairly divides a town--divides forty of fifty farms leaving a part on one side of the line and a part on the other. The New Mexican side of the line is only eighteen miles from the seat of Costilla County, while it is fifty miles from the seat of Taos County. It will thus be seen that every possible reason exists for a change of the boundary, so as to include this divided town and settlement within the Territory of Colorado. The argument which applies to Costilla County, has almost equal force with reference to Conejos county, where something like the same state of facts exists. We respectfully suggest that the people of these counties unite in a petition to Congress, setting forth the facts, and asking such change of the boundary as will meet the exigencies of the case. No time should be lost in the presentation of the facts. It will be much more difficult to secure the proposed change after the approval of the survey, and after the business of the several county organizations is accommodated to the change. Now is the time to move in the matter, if anything is to be done, and the business is one of too much importance to be neglected. We trust that steps may be taken without delay to secure this important object."

"The new jail now in course of construction, supplies a need very long felt by the community. Crimes and misdemeanors have, to a great extent, gone unpunished for a lack of a place of confinement. This want is now being supplied by Robert N. Daniels, Esq., who has a stone building in course of erection, ample in size and constructed to insure the safety and custody of malefactors. We have in this Arkansas country the most virtuous population in the Territory, but an occasional ill-doer needs to know of the existence of this strong stone building."

"Among the new houses which have been put up in town during the last week, we notice a fine residence, owned by Philander Craig Esq., in the upper part of the town, and a barber shop, adjoining the court house. Harry Pickard is also erecting a spacious addition to his Pueblo House, his increasing business rendering such addition necessary."

"Fort Lyon has been reinforced by a part of a company of the 10th cavalry. There is reason to hope that, as soon as the elections are over in the Southern States, more troops may be sent to the relief of the border country."

"An apology is due some of our new subscribers for the failure to send them our last number. An unusual increase of our subscription list, together with the sale of single copies, exhausted our edition before our new subscribers were all supplied. We shall endeavor to avoid a repetition of this failure in the future, and hope to be excused "this once."

BORN

(In Pueblo, on the 16th, inst., to Mr. & Mrs. Harry Pickard, a SON

DIED

(On the 9th., of October, 1868, at the residence of Coburn & Root in Pueblo County, C.T., JAMES BROOMFIELD, aged 60 years. Texas Papers please copy.

"The Term of the District Court commences at this place next Tuesday. There is a considerable amount of business on the docket."

"The following particulars are supplied relative to the capture of Mrs. Blinn and her little child. Mr. Blinn, with his family and nine men, were with a train of eight wagons and one hundred head of cattle on their way to the states. About 50 miles below Fort Lyon, the train was attacked by Indians. They stampeded the cattle attached to the wagon in which were Mrs. Blinn and her child, while her husband was assisting in the defense of their train, and succeeded in getting away with all the oxen and four wagons together with their captives. About 10 o'clock on the night of the 10th. inst, Lieut Abell, in command of a part of a company of cavalry, came to the relief of the men who had been with the train, and found them surrounded by about fifty Indians. The following morning Lieut. Abell crossed the river with ten men in search of the captives. The Indians had fled, but he succeeded in finding the place where they had camped. Examining the camping ground he found a card on one side of which were the words, "Willie and I are prisoners. They will keep us. Save us. Clara Binn". On the other side of the card was written, "Dick, if you live save us. We are with them. Clara Binn". The card was delivered by Lieut. Abell to the distracted husband. As the savages were in great force, Lieut Abell was unable to keep in pursuit with any prospect of success."

("The farmers along the lower part of the Fontaine qui Bouille whose crops suffered somewhat on account of a lack of water for irrigating purposes in the early part of the summer, are clamorous for the protection of their interests by law. The charge is made that a great deal of water was wasted by settlers along the upper part of the creek.")

70/8

Pueblo, Colorado, Thursday, October 29th., 1868. Vol. 1. No. 22.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Five companies of the 10th (colored) cavalry arrived at Fort Lyon last week. There are now about nine companies at that post. We learn that Gen. Penrose is organizing an expedition against the Indians. It is his purpose to move southward next week with about seven companies. He has reasons to believe that the villages of the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Kiowas are located on the Cimarron, and his first object will be to find them. The expedition will be accompanied by some of the best Scouts in the Country, among them Tom Tobens, Mariana Autubees and Wild Bill. Gen. Penrose's well earned reputation as a dashing fighter, leads to the hope that he will strike a decisive blow, and relieve us from the fear of Indian incursions for a long time.

Railroads and Fuel.

"The rapid extension of different lines of railroads into the almost timberless regions of the great West, will before the lapse of many years render a cheap and easy supply of fuel the great desideratum in the location of new lines. It is greatly to be feared that the importance of timber and coal accessible to the lines of the road, has not been sufficiently considered in the location of roads heretofore. There are only a few persons who fully realize the immense consumption of fuel attending the long working of a long line of railroad through a series of years. The estimates of competent engineers give the same value to one and three-fourths cords of wood, and one ton of coal. This estimate is made in the East where a proportion of hard wood is used for fuel on the railroads. The average amount of fuel consumed in driving an ordinary train over thirty miles of road is about one ton of good coal to its equivalent in wood. Assuming the length of the Union Pacific road to be 2,200 miles, a single train in its trip from Omaha to Sacramento would consume 73 tons of coal, or 146 cords of wood. Should the business of the road when completed require the passage of eight trains daily each way, the daily consumption of fuel will be 2,346 cords and the total annual consumption will reach the enormous aggregate of 856,533 cords. The country along the line being entirely timberless five-sixths of the way, and even the mountain regions being lightly timbered, it is easy to see that the timber in proximity to the road will soon be used, and then recourse must be had to the coal beds. Several years ago in the heaviest timbered districts of the East, the maximum production of wood and timber was reached, and several prominent lines of roads already meet with great difficulties in securing timber for repairs and fuel for consumption. The most obvious remedy for the dearth of forests in the West is to make a careful selection of routes where coal is to be found in the greatest abundance and of the most suitable quality for generating steam."

HORSE THIEVES ARRESTED From Huerfano County we have particulars in regard to arrest of three persons for horse stealing, near Badito, in that county, on the 20th., of present month. Suspicious circumstances attracted the attention of some of the community to the movements of one man, who was taken on suspicion. He was persuaded to make a clean breast of it, and revealed the existence of a band of horse thieves, of whom he confessed himself to be one. With him as a guide the citizens found two more men in a retired spot, who had in their possession seven stolen horses. This property is now in possession of the citizens of Badito, and the thieves are in custody in the same place. The prisoners are all Mexicans.

"The following named gentlemen compose the Grand Jury, now in session at this place; H.M.Fosdick, W.J.Thompson, George Gilbert, E. B. Cozens, T.J.Graves, E.B.Sutherland, James Chatham, Abram Cronk, J.H.Warrant, N.W.Welton, J.J.Thomas, P.K.Dotson, J.D.Patterson, J.B.Doze, John Hicklin, David Roberts, M.Beshoar, Ramon Vigil, Geo. Thompson, M.S.Lynde, and Wm. Bransford."

"M.D.Thatcher, Esq., merchant of this place, arrived home the latter part of last week, from a trip to the Eastern Cities, made for the purpose of laying in his fall stock of goods."

"Doctor Burt and family came down from the mountains, the latter part of last week, to spend the winter in Pueblo.. The Doctor says quite a number of families from Lake County will be down in a few days."

"ULE, the Ute Chief, is camped on the Cucharas with about one hundred lodges of his people. He is about to start on an expedition against the Plain Indians, and has extended an invitation to the Mexicans to join him."

"Four thousand stands of arms recently shipped for Little Rock, Arkansas, have been left at Memphis, no steamboat owner being willing to take the responsibility of transporting them to their place of destination."

D I E D

"Near Fort Union Crossing, Huerfano County, on 22nd., inst., Miss Kittie, daughter of John W. and Nettie Brown aged 13 years."

On 12th, inst, at Trinidad, Colorado, Lorena, daughter of T.B. and Martha Chaplin..

Pueblo, Colorado, Thursday, November 5th., 1868. Vol. 1. No. 23.

DANGER OF RESTRICTING SUFFRAGE.

"The question whether political suffrage under a republican government should be extended to every man, or, if any restrictions are placed upon it, what they should be, is one on which men differ widely, and with excellent differences. The principle seems to lie at the basis of the republican theory of government, that every man on whom the government has a claim for allegiance and support, and should have a voice as to the manner in which that government should be conducted. "No taxation without representation" was the battle cry of the American Revolution, and its fundamental theory was all that the government derived its authority from the consent of the governed. The success of the Revolution was the establishment of the principle, so far at least as this country is concerned, of the political equality of all men who contribute their share towards the maintenance of civil government, and their security in the possession of their "inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." There are many, however, who fully endorse the principle who are opposed to universal suffrage on the ground that it places the ballot in the hands of those who do not know how to use it--and who, therefore, may use it to the prejudice of the interests of the government. There is undoubtedly some foundation for this fear; there is danger in the unrestricted use of the ballot; but there is danger attending every course of public action which can be adopted, and the question arises whether greater danger to the liberties and welfare of the people do not attend the policy of restriction. The possession of the ballot is the only efficient safeguard of these rights. Men are as yet so selfish that they will use all the power they can obtain, even if it trenches on the rights of their fellows. Legislation always tends to limit the privileges and trench on the rights of any class which has no voice in its enactment. Class legislation of any kind not only cannot be reconciled with the genius of a republican form of government, but it will also endanger the stability of its existence. The partial freedom of the restricted classes will make them discontented and envious, because they have not the same privileges that others enjoy. Insurrections will be the almost certain result if such a class becomes at all numerous. Under monarchical governments, where, the theory of the inherent superiority of some classes is an accepted axiom, and subordination is felt as a duty, the lower classes accept their inferior rights as all to which they are entitled; but in a government which avowedly derives its existence from the consent of the governed, no class of its citizens can be convinced that the other classes have any superior claim. There is too much freedom under such a government as ours to allow any class to be discontented with less rights than others; and a republic based on class distinctions, unless one class were under absolute control and kept in perfect ignorance, could never enjoy permanent peace of security. The fact that our government in the past has acted on the theory of universal suffrage, and has never refused the ballot to any large class of freemen, is due in a large measure its continuance and prosperity, and any departure from the principle in future, might be a dangerous experiment."

"The fare between Denver and Cheyenne has been reduced to TEN Dollars on each of the rival lines of coaches."

"The Colorado National Bank has exhibited five handsome silver bars, weighing 1938 97/100 ounces. They were made at the California Reduction Works below Black Hawk and were assayed at our branch mint

"Charles Blake, Esq., of the Saint Charles, has gone to Philadelphia for the purpose of bringing out his family."

"Pueblo County can boast of not having a single individual in jail; a fact which speaks well for the state of our society."

"Work on our new race track is rapidly progressing under the superintendence of Mr. Levi Thomas, to whom the contract was let to build the same."

"Why is it we have no schools in our midst? We hope the school commissioners will at once adopt such measures as will give us a first class school. It is of vital importance and should at once be attended to."

"THE DISTRICT COURT" --- "The petit jury is summoned to appear to-day. The time of the court has thus far been occupied by hearing and determining questions of law. The criminal docket has been considerably enlarged during the sitting of the grand jury, but as the parties indicted have not been arrested, the nature of the accusations is not generally known."

"Frank Penniman and Peter Kelly, who deserted from Capt. Berry's command at Trinidad, last year, taking government horses with them, were last week indicted on the United States side of the Court, plead guilty, and were each sentenced to two years imprisonment."

"There seems to be a determination with the Government to vigorously prosecute the war against the Indians which were recently engaged in committing depredations in Colorado and Kansas."

Pen 344 - # 463
78

Pueblo, Colorado, Thursday, August, 27th., 1868. Vol. No. 13.

Colorado---Its Settlement and Prospects.

"The settlement of every new country involves in its early stage a struggle for existence. The pioneers of civilization must be prepared to encounter and overcome the many obstacles that confront them in a wild and unsettled region. Far away from the protection that civilization furnishes, thrown upon their own unaided resources, relying upon their own strong arms and stout hearts, with confidence that an overruling Providence will guide them in their noble efforts to extend the domain of an enlarged civilization, these early settlers display a courage and spirit that are truly sublime to contemplate. The motives of these pioneers it is true, are not always the same, but in every instances they show that high daring and lofty resolve that must ever characterize men that can hope to succeed in the great enterprise of reclaiming a country to the cause of humanity and civilization. In our own Territory the gold excitement in '59 may perhaps be properly considered the first substantial beginning of the settlement of Colorado; and if the seekers after gold did not realize their extravagant dreams, and in a few months accumulate the golden fortune that their imaginations had pictured out for them, that early settlement was the means of bringing Colorado prominently into notice. But the peril of the trip across the plains, exaggerated by interested parties deterred many from venturing so far away from home. The terrors of the Indian tomahawk, scalping knife, and rifle, were frequently decanted upon in Eastern newspapers and illustrated in pictorials. In this way, emigration was, in a large degree retarded. True, many, very many, who came hither with no definite object in view, but prompted by a spirit of adventure alone, were carried away by the first exciting report of new gold discoveries in other Territories, and have long since left us; but those who remained have constantly, patiently, and faithfully labored on. Cities and towns have sprung up, which, in their size and in all their appointments, would do credit to the boasted civilization of the States. Colorado had had dark and gloomy days. We believe we say the truth when we assert that no one thing has done so much to keep our Territory in the back-ground, as the reckless, mad spirit of speculations in gold claims, that at one time prevailed here. It was the curse of Colorado in its early days. Fortunes were made and lost in an hour in those times. But now all this is changed. Every business transaction in these later days is based on a rational and well-considered view of the undertaking proposed--a change, which, to our mind, indicates a healthy and progressive state of things.

The immense yield of the gold mines during this summer is creating a favorable impression all thro the States. Our miners are being rewarded for their persistent faith in Colorado's great mineral resources. The Graziers are paying more attention to the raising of cattle than heretofore, and their efforts are being crowned with abundant success. Farmers are enlarging their ranches and cultivating the soil with renewed energy. Wool-growers alive to the great profit that necessarily accrues from raising sheep and marketing their wool are more active than ever. Woollen factories will, in consequence, in the near future dot our river sides. Our prospects on every hand are brightening. The people of no Territory have more substantial reasons to feel encouraged."

"M. D. Thatcher will start each on Saturday to buy his fall and winter stock of merchandise. St. Louis, Boston, New York are the points he proposes to visit in buying stock."

"Cannady, the man who robbed Mr. Walker, was captured in vicinity of Kettle Creek, by K. J. Monroe. The money and watch stolen from Mr. W., were found in his possession. He was brought to town and is now in confinement awaiting trial. Truly, the way of the transgressor is hard."

"We learn by private letter, written from Bent's Fort, that much excitement exists in consequence of the outrages which have been and are being committed along the Smoky Hill route, by Indians. It is reported that they killed 12 families near Harker, and proceeded up the road and murdered all small parties with which they came in contact. Mr. J. H. Woodworth (familiarily known as "Muggins", by many of our citizens) was killed last Saturday evening at Big Timber's Station, near Cheyenne Wells. He started from the station to drive his stock, and had not proceeded more than four hundred yards when he was surrounded by thirteen Indians and shot dead. At last accounts they were in vicinity of Cheyenne Wells.")

"Fidelity to the Constitution, -fidelity to the Union, -fidelity to the rights of States, -fidelity to the liberties of the citizens, -fidelity to the principles of free government, form, assuredly, the only true programme for American patriots. Any party living up to it must inevitably win the suffrages of the nation."

"In our office can be seen a sample of brick, the first, we believe made in town. Judging from the sample we see no reason why brick making, here, should not prove a success, and certainly Mr. Pickard deserves the thanks of our citizens for his enterprise in this matter, as it supplies a want long felt.")

"Hon Schuyler Colfax, Gov. Bross, Gov. Evans, and other distinguished individuals, will be in Pueblo on Wednesday next week, and address our citizens. We bespeak for Hon. Schuyler Colfax and party a hearty reception. His untiring devotion to Colorado and her interests, ensure him a cordial greeting in every part of the Territory."

"On Saturday night whilst Mrs. G. Bartels and her children were retiring for the night, the mosquito bar over the bed accidentally caught fire from a candle burning in the room. The fire spread rapidly, and was communicated to the bed clothes. Mrs. B. raised a timely alarm. The fire was extinguished before the bed clothes were entirely consumed. No other damage was done."

By Telegraph. 3

(Denver, -August, -26th., ----" The Smoky Hill coach brings news that the Indians carried off a woman at Calanche Station, some twenty-five miles below here, stole 3 head of horses belonging to the Government, and also scalped a man by the name of McCarty at Lake Stream."

"Governor Hall is taking steps to put down these depredations.")

"Three men were killed near Wallace, a week ago, by Indians, Arapahoes, and Cheyennes. They rushed upon them while at work and cut them to pieces."

"The notorious scout and frontiersman, Bill Comstock, was killed a few days ago by Black Kettle, a Cheyenne Chief. Comstock and his companions went into camp, and Black Kettle camped on a stream 30 miles from Hays City. Soon after dawn on Sunday, scouts came into Black Kettle's camp giving him accounts of massacres committed on Solomon and Republican rivers. Comstock and his companions immediately after the receipt of intelligence were ordered to leave the camp, which order they obeyed without delay. Four warriors and three boys accompanied them. After getting some distance, they ordered them to halt, raising their guns at the same instant, and fired on them. Comstock fell shot through the heart, and his companion fell also to the ground wounded, but he had presence of mind not to move. The Indians rode up and looked at them, and supposing them both dead, rode away. He got up and proceeded to railroad track, 25 miles distant, and succeeded in reaching it, and the first train passing took him into Hays City, where he is at present."

(Colorado City--August 26th., - Little Chief, of the Arapahoes, and his band arrived from the direction of South Park, and brought six UTE scalps with them. They helped themselves to provisions and stock, driving off five or six head. They left in a Northern direction, having six American horses with them. Nothing further has been heard from them.")

466

A

Pueblo, Colorado, Thursday, September, 3rd., 1868. Vol. No. 14

To arms! To arms! is the cry heard on every hand. The red fiends are again on the war path. The bloody scenes that have been witnessed for years past in our Territory are being re-enacted. Whole families are being murdered and scalped by these devils incarnate. The temporizing policy of the Government is felt to be inadequate for our protection. The settlers are being fully aroused to the imminent danger that threatens themselves and their families. Not a moment should be spared in procuring arms and ammunition, to be ready for the emergency. Every settler should be on the alert. The horrible murder of Mr. Neff, his wife, and seven children, comprising an entire family, on the Kiowa by the Indians, should be sufficient to convince us all that they mean war, - bloody exterminating war. The cavalry, both from Fort Reynolds and Fort Lyon, have been withdrawn and ordered elsewhere for duty. At the very time of our dire necessity, we are left to our own unaided efforts to protect ourselves. Let there be independent companies formed, ready to move at a moment's notice, - to strike where the blow is needed. The Indians have a wholesale dread of well armed settlers; for well the Indians know that men whose families have been murdered or outraged by wards of the Government when once aroused, will not stop until summary vengeance is visited upon the heads of the guilty perpetrators. (The stage coach was surrounded twenty-one miles east of Fort Lyon, by a party of Indians one week ago to-day, and not until the arrival of timely aid did the coach effect its escape. There is an apparent concert of action between Indian Tribes heretofore hostile, that makes the situation truly alarming. Let every man prepare for duty.)

("Grasshoppers are thick in some localities--the St. Charles, Green-horn, and Huerfano--altho they are doing not great damage. The small grain is mostly harvested and the corn is too far advanced to be injured much except for fodder. Reports from Indiana and Ohio are that thousand acres have been left bare as a floor by these omnivorous armies.")

(Charley Blake and Sante Fe, and Pete Dotson, who have lately negotiated a purchase of the St. Charles Grant, are about erecting a flouring mill at Dotson's Ranch on the Upper St. Charles.)

"There is now a prospect that the Eastern Division Union Pacific R.R. will be completed through every neighborhood of Southern Colorado, and on to the Pacific, as soon as a delegate to Congress is elected from this Territory."

("New buildings are in course of erection in town, mostly residences. Our County Treasurer, Philander Craig, commenced the foundation yesterday of a first class dwelling house, on Sante Fe Avenue.")

By Telegraph. 5

Denver, August, -31, --A courier from Latham brings the intelligence that the Indians are in strong force at Freeman's Orchard. On Saturday last, Sam Ashcraft with a party of volunteers were chased for fifteen miles up the Platte, where Ashcraft formed a junction with Godfrey's detachment. They turned and fought the Indians, killing four, and capturing five horses and equipment. One hundred and thirty volunteers are in the field. Reinforcements are gathering from all directions. Another battle has probably occurred before this. Provisions have been sent to the forces together with ammunition and ample supply of arms.

Stiring news is expected from the front tomorrow."

(Denver, Sept., 1st., --Fifty Indians made their appearance on Monument Park Creek, eight miles above Colorado City, this morning and drove off 100 head of horses. They went towards Bijou Basin with their plunder while a small force was immediately sent out to intercept them.)

("Intelligence received last night that a large force of Indians had struck the Cache a la Poudre; one man killed and considerable stock driven off.")

"Gen. Sherman has ordered Gen. Auker to disperse his forces so as to intercept Indians going north. He thinks they are making for Ash Hollow."

Chicago, -September 1st., -- An Omaha dispatch says the Indians drove off the wood-choppers on the south side of the Platte river, on Saturday and set fire to 5,000 cords of wood."

"Superintendent Denman denies that Red Cloud is coming down from the north. He says hostilities are entirely confined to the Cheyenne and Sioux tribes."

Pueblo, Colorado, Thursday, September 10., 1868. Vol. 1. No. 15

Government Policy with the Indians.

"There is nothing in the usage of the Government of which the border people have more justly a right to complain than of the policy adopted in the treatment of the Indian tribes. Our so-called war with the Indians are conducted in a manner calculated to evoke the scorn and contempt of every person at all conversant with the Indian character.

These wars are waged in a spirit of timidity and spurious humanity, which led the Indian to imagine that his prowess overawes the Government. He religiously believes that he is an object of dread to the Government. The word contempt fully expresses the feeling that he entertains toward the managers of our Indian affairs. The lack of vigor in the prosecution of war, the constant proposals for treaty stipulations, the slow movement of troops, the meagre results of a campaign, the long and fruitless counsels, the making of presents, the eagerness to accept terms of peace, the failure to observe previous treaty stipulations, the rascality of government agents, the frequent shameful conduct of officers in their presence, inspire the Indians alike with scorn for the prowess, and contempt for the character of his white foe. As the Indian views the matter he is the gainer for having committed a murder. The Government will purchase his future forbearance by present and annuities, and make a treaty of peace when he wishes it, to be violated when he wants a new supply of blankets and fire-arms. No penalty has ever been attached to his violation of treaty agreements.. He has only to ask peace to get it, and when the grass grows again and his ponies are fat, he renews his depredations, not only without fear of punishment, but actually stimulated by the hope of substantial rewards. All our Indian policy must be changed, or we shall never have done with our harrassing wars with the Indians.

We do not propose to close our discussions on this subject with this crude and hastily written article, but shall in the future have much to say upon this subject."

"Quite a scare was brought about by the report rapidly circulated on Wednesday morning that the coach from Trinidad had been chased in by Indians, who had followed it all the way in from Muddy, the previous night. A party, composed chiefly of the members of Capt. Baxter's company, armed, mounted and rode out on the road towards the Greenhorn, and scouted all the forenoon, but failed to see or learn of a single Indian or the most shadowy sign of one; and the conclusion was speedily arrived at that the parties who thought they saw the dusky forms of a dozen or twenty armed and savage warriors flitting around the coach and following it on swift-footed steeds through the darkness for a score of miles couldn't tell an Indian from a soap weed, or a horse from a sage brush."

"Quite a number of families have moved into town for the purpose of being safe from the Indians."

7

"Fight with a GRIZZLY"----"Mr. Johnson, who lives on the Granero, a few miles below the Greenhorn, had a serious encounter last week with a bear of the grizzly sect. Traces had been discovered of the bruin wandering up and down the stream above Mr. Johnson's house in search of plums and other natural delicacies, and Mr. J. taking a Henry rifle went out to try and get the "drop on him", and was not long in meeting the shaggy monster at rather unpleasantly close distance in the bushes. He fired, but before he had time to throw in a new cartridge, the bear sprang upon him, bore him to the ground with his huge claws, and commenced "chawing" his thigh. It was now a work of life and death, and Mr. Johnson keeping his arms free until he could get the muzzle of his gun against the animal's side, when he fired with such precision as to send the ball directly through the head of the bear, who now relaxed his jaws and fell back, so that Mr. J. quickly crawled to his knees and fired a few more balls through him which finished the sport and the earthly career of Mister Bear. Another man who went out with Mr. J. and was a short distance off, heard the firing and hastening up assisted Mr. J. to walk to the house. His leg is terribly lacerated, and he lies yet in a rather critical condition, but with hopes of recovery."

"Thanks to the provident care of the government, the Indians are admirably supplied with firearms of the most approved patterns. They were enabled, in the late engagement at Bijou Basin, to kill twenty-seven horses at a range of six hundred yards."

("Owing to Indian dangers along the route from Denver and this place, the coaches on the Denver and Santa Fe stage line will run only once a week until it becomes sufficiently safe to replace the stack at the stations on the route.")

("Judge Hallett and Mr. Belden left for Denver, on Monday last. If they safely run the gauntlet of the Indians between here and Denver, it will be a matter of congratulation to the people of the Territory, and themselves. They put their trust for protection in revolvers and double-barrelled shot guns, and not in the government of the United States.")

("We learn that Capt. M. A. Shaffenburg has returned to Denver with Howard and Harrison, two of the horse thieves who were convicted at the April term of Court held at this place, and who recently escaped from confinement at Denver.")

("The Indians took, last Saturday, twenty-nine head of horses belonging to Jacob Gill. The horses were taken from a place near Terrells on the Frontaine, thirty miles above Pueblo.")

("There are reports of various Indian depredations on the Las Animas. These settlements are much exposed and the scattered settlers on the lower section of that stream would do well to be on their guard.")

"CHILDREN LOST";--- "Mr. Henry Weiss, a highly respected citizen living a mile and a half above Col. Boone, sent out two of his little children, in the evening of day before yesterday, to look for the cows, and not returning, search was made, fires lighted and shouting kept up all night, but with no success; and up till noon yesterday, the children had not been found although the neighbors were searching in every direction. No Indians have been seen in the vicinity, but it is possible the children may have been killed or carried off by those lurking devils."

By Telegraph

(Denver Sept., 7th.,--"Hon. Schuyler Colfax and Gen. Frank. P. Blair, Republican and Democratic candidates for Vice President, are both in the City, and will address the people this evening. A large torch-light procession will parade the streets tonight by Democratic club. Frank Blair will have a reception, which, will perhaps, be the largest reception ever given one man in all the Western Country.")

Chicago Sept., 8th.,---"Specials from Hays City say that a party of Arapahoes and Cheyennes made a dash at Fort Dodge on the morning of the 3rd inst., but were driven off after a severe fight. Four soldiers were killed and seventeen wounded. Indians loss unknown. General Sheridan is now at Fort Dodge."

Salt Lake City, Sept 8th.,-----They have found the ruins of a town, canals, etc., in Utah, a few miles above the mouth of Salt River. The canals have been built on the ground, from thirty-five to fifty feet high, which have been traced ten or fifteen miles from the river. Walls still standing from fifteen to twenty feet high. The ruins, are at intervals, the length of the valley. Cotton, tobacco, and castor oil beans are still found growing luxuriantly upon the old farms around. What history do these relics tell? and who will trace it out?"

(A letter from El Paso County Sept., 8th., tells of presence of Indians, and accompanied by murders, stealing of horses etc. They made their appearance one mile east of Colorado City, where they shot Charles Everhart dead from his horse. Dashed across Monument Creek, came across Mr. Baldwin herding sheep, shot and wounded him seriously, dashed off a mile or two farther and came upon two sons of T.H. Rollins herding stock. One aged eleven and the other seven years old. They were ridden down and shot by these incarnate fiends, which was witnessed by their mother one fourth of a mile distant. There has probably been two or three hundred horses stolen from the people of this country.) As soon as our women and children could be gotten to places of safety, horses and arms were collected and forty one men under Capt Johnson started in pursuit at Bijou Basin, and eight miles beyond here twenty-two of them were surrounded by a large body of Indians who kept them under fire for eleven hours, wounding 2 men and killing 18 out of the 22 horses. The men saved themselves by digging holes in the ground sufficient for protection. If troops do not arrive soon, shall we not appeal successfully to the generous people of Pueblo, Huerfano and Fremont counties for help. We feel as though we shall not appeal in vain. Two of our citizens, H.H. Cooper and P.D. Eastman are already with Captain Templeton, battling manfully in the cause of humanity."

9

Pueblo, Colorado, Thursday, September 17th., 1868, Vol. 1. No. 16.

The Southern Boundary of Colorado.

"The location of the southern boundary line places in New Mexico a tract of country from fifteen to twenty miles in width running across the San Luis valley which is more thickly settled than any other part of the Territory. We lose a population of about 3,000, including a number of prominent business men and citizens. The evil does not end here. The county of Costilla is so divided that it will be almost impossible for those who remain to maintain a county organization, more than one-half her population and wealth being found to be in New Mexico. The county of Conejos fares still worse; the whole body of her population except a few small settlements are in the neighboring Territory. There will be an interim of nearly a year and a half before the Legislature can meet to provide by law for this unexpected condition of affairs. Even then the best disposition that can be made of the remaining portion of those counties will prove exceedingly inconvenient and burdensome. The whole of these counties should be in one Territory or the other. For the benefit of our Territory, and the relief of the citizens of that valley, but one remedy remains, and that is to secure the passage of an act by Congress annexing to this Territory say one-third of a degree from New Mexico and thus place the boundary line where it was erroneously supposed to be before. This subject is one of sufficient interest to demand the immediate attention of our people, and we sincerely trust they will lose no time in impressing upon Congress the necessity for a change on our Southern boundary to meet the exigencies of the case."

Indian Depredations on the Arkansas.

"On the 8th., Sept., the Indians ran off four head of Mules from Sizer's ranch on the lower Purgatoire. Later in the day the same party of Indians took a number of horses and mules belonging to different persons from a point near the same ranch. They then started towards Bent's Fort killing and scalping on the way a Mexican herder, and killing a man named Thomas F. Kinsey. While this was going on, another tribe of Indians made descent on Bogg's ranch and killed a herder and drove off thirty head of horses. General Penrose immediately started a cavalry company in pursuit and they came up with the Indians killing 4, one of whom is believed to be Kicking Bird, the Kiowa Chief. (On Sept., ~~xxxx~~ 12th., about twenty-five Indians attacked the corral of Thompson and McGee near Bent's Fort and captured 5 horses, they then went up to King and Co., and attacked the Ferry Station, but were repulsed. A party of ten mounted men started after the savages and succeeded in killing one Indian.")

"The property lost by the Citizens of Douglas County, in the late Indian Raids, is estimated at \$50,000 in value. El Paso is supposed to have suffered to an amount of \$40,000."

"Mr. Weiss's children, who were missing at the date of our last issue, were found on the prairie a few miles from home. They were about two days on the prairie alone, but suffered little except from the fright."

"Col. Greenwood and his escort were beset by savages between Bent's Fort and this place, on Saturday last. No damage was done, ye gentle savages, not relishing the look of the Spencer rifles with which the party was armed"

"Col. Wm. H. Greenwood, Chief Engineer U.P.R.R., E.D., was in town last Sunday. He went from here to Canon City to examine the walled Canon of the Arkansas, just above that place, in order to get additional data upon which to base the forthcoming report of his surveys. The three principal routes surveyed through Southern Colorado are all pronounced practicable by Col. Greenwood, although on one or two there is considerable heavy work for a distance of from thirty to fifty miles."

"R. N. Daniels, Esq., has commenced the erection of a stone building, on Sante Fe Avenue, to be used, for the present, as a jail."

"Law business has been active in town since the election. A number of citizens of the lower part of the county have been under arrest, on complaint for an assault, and a number of others for a violation of the law forbidding the sale of liquors on election day. The examinations are progressing."

The Sangre De Cristo Pass.

"The Legislature of Colorado, at its last session, passed a memorial asking of Congress the appropriation of a sum of money to construct a military road over this pass. So far as we have learned, Congress has taken no action in this matter. The road is in horrible condition--is in truth almost impassable. Since Fort Garland has been occupied as a military post Government has expended a sum more than six times as great as would be required to construct the proposed road, in the additional cost of transporting supplies for that post by way of New Mexico. Fort Garland is reached with military supplies by a road more than two hundred miles longer than the direct route by the Sangre De Cristo. A road over that pass, capable of uninterrupted use, may be constructed for a less sum than is now annually wasted in supplying the post.

The subject is of importance to all the people of Southern Colorado, and if anything can be accomplished, it ought to be done at the next meeting of Congress."

The Indian Question.

"There are two theories in regard to the nature and character of the Indian race; one exceedingly popular in the Eastern States, where Cooper's novels are extensively read, the other received without question by border people who have had large experiences in the premises."

"The first of these theories is that the Indian is one of nature's noblest--revengeful and somewhat vindictive, but plenteously endowed with all chivalric qualities. The Indian is of lofty bearing; he scorns a meanness; he talks poetry; he is honest; he is abused by the encroaching pale-faces; he has a natural right to all the Territory he has ever seen. He is in short a regular chevalier Bayard among savages. Such is the opinion of the Indian held by silly men and romantic women who form their notions of the Indian from what they have read, and who know nothing from experience."

"The second theory is held firmly by the border people, who have heard the savage whoop at day-break; who have seen tender infants and timid women mercilessly scalped and atrociously outraged; who have lost their friends and driven from their homes; who have passed many long nights of sleepless vigil to guard their homes and firesides; who have endured the countless hardships of the prairies and mountains to rescue their captive sons, daughters and friends. To the border people the Indian is a monster without a redeeming trait. He is treacherous, thieving, lying, sneaking, drunken, blood-thirsty, brutal, ungrateful, and he has all these and every other bad quality in the superlative degree, unredeemed by a single spark of humanity, generosity, chivalry or decency. A red-skin is to the border man a monster."

"That the second theory is wholly true in its terrible estimate of that branch of the human family, we dare not unreservedly affirm. But we dare affirm that the experience of the border settlers has gone far to justify their estimate of the Indian as we have feebly portrayed it above, and we dare to affirm that everything in the treatment of the Indians by the Government authorities directly tends to intensify the brutality of the savages and produce the horrible scenes which are yearly and monthly repeated along our western frontier."

"The management of Indian affairs ought to be transferred to the War Department. An ample force of cavalry (infantry are of no value in Indian fighting) ought to be kept constantly on the alert in the Indian country, not stationed the year around at Government posts. A hostile tribe should never have rest day or night. Every murder should be and might be atoned by the blood of fifty savages. But an objector says, "this is the policy of extermination", and is inhumane and brutal. Grant that such a policy does ~~not~~ point to the extermination of the race--our first duty is to ourselves--self preservation is the first law of nature, and long and terrible experience has taught us that there is and can be no safety for them and ourselves."

"A single article can do no sort of justice to this subject, and we shall recur to it again and again, in the hope that we may at last be heard and our terrible sufferings be avenged and relieved."

"The Navajo Indians of New Mexico lately released from captivity, are already back to their famous stronghold--the Canon de Chelle--prepared to renew their hostilities with impunity. Some of them became homesick in their captivity, and the government authorities touched with the miseries of their condition unconditionally released them. The measures will cost the scalps of a few hundred white men, but the amusement afforded to the Indians after their long captivity, will be ample compensation."