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PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Artisan Lodge, U. D., F. & A. M.
The stated meetings of Artisan Lodge, U. D., of Free and Accepted Masons, will take place on the last Saturday evening of each month. All master masons of good standing are invited to attend. C. A. CURTIS, Sec. J. T. ALSAP, W. M.

EXCHANGE SALOON.
This well known saloon has been rented by the undersigned and will be kept as
A FIRST CLASS SALOON.
Where a drink of pure liquor may always be had. All kinds of excellent LIQUORS and CIGARS kept constantly on hand.
The house has been remodeled, and a commodious private room fitted up behind the bar.
J. H. BALDWIN.
Prescott, March 27, 1866. 62m

QUARTZ MOUNTAIN MILL.
The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have removed facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber for building purposes, for mill and sawing. Having become satisfied with the credit system as now practiced here, we have concluded from this time to erect no more, and have fixed the prices of lumber at the mill as follows:
For good merchantable lumber, \$60 per M.
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Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency.
A. O. NOYES, Agent.
Prescott, Nov. 21, 1865.

BOOTS AND SHOES
REPAIRED AND MADE TO ORDER,
BY GEORGE CLARENCE,
At Fort Whipple, Arizona Territory.
All work warranted. Particular attention given to CANVAS SHOES.
Fort Whipple, April 5, 1866. 73m

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SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
Granite Street, Prescott, Arizona.

ALFONSO D'ALBUQUERQUE.

BY JAMES PARTON.

This is a grand-looking name to put at the head of an article. Little known as it now is, the time was when the world resounded with it. Three hundred and fifty years ago it was as familiar and famous as the names of Washington, Napoleon and Wellington now are. He was generally spoken of as the great Albuquerque, sometimes as the "Mars of Portugal," and to this day the Portuguese regard him as the greatest man of their greatest age. He was certainly one of the most successful of conquerors, and excelled all the commanders of his time, except Pizarro and Cortez, in battering down other people's towns and carrying off their gold, silver and diamonds. On one occasion, we are told, his booty amounted to a sum equal, in greenbacks of to-day, to one hundred millions of dollars; but no historian has taken the trouble to inform us what offence the people of Goa had committed that they should be subjected to this heavy fine.

At that day, all Christians appear to have been fully convinced that the heathen had no rights which Christians were bound to respect. Pizarro, Cortez and Albuquerque took this for granted, and all we can say in favor of the eminent robber last named is, that he was much the most humane and high-minded of that immortal trio of plunderers. When once he had completely subjugated an Indian city, and shipped to Portugal the cream of its wealth, he governed it thenceforth in a very exact and superior manner, and extorted from the people only a small portion of the fruits of their industry. Despite his plundering, too, he personally, despised wealth, kept little of it for himself, and was animated by a strong desire to extend the empire of the Cross. It is difficult to decide which was his ruling motive, a desire to enhance the glory and greatness of Portugal, or to bring the people of India into the pale of the Catholic Church.

Alfonso D'Albuquerque, born in 1453, near Lisbon, was of the highest rank in the nobility of his own country, and was connected by ties of blood with the royal families of three kingdoms—Portugal, Spain and France. He was reared at the court of Alfonso V, King of Portugal—a most able and learned monarch—where he enjoyed the best advantages for education then attainable in Europe. He spoke and wrote Latin with perfect fluency and considerable elegance, and took part with the king in those mathematical and nautical studies which were then the favorite pursuits of Portuguese men of learning. The Portuguese, in their unending contest with the Moors, were accustomed to "carry the war into Africa," and Albuquerque learned the profession of arms by serving in Morocco for many years. He became an accomplished sailor, too, by accompanying several of the expeditions which the King of Portugal was accustomed to send out for the purpose of exploring the coast of Africa.

In these arduous services by land and sea he passed the prime of his manhood. In 1495, when he had attained the age of forty-two years, he saw a beloved brother mortally wounded at his side in a desperate conflict with the Moors in Africa. Dejected at the loss of his brother, he sought a respite from the toils of war, and returned to Portugal, where the king appointed him to a high office in the royal household.

He remained eight years in retirement. The Portuguese, meanwhile, had continued to voyage to the East Indies and bring home its valuable products; but, as yet, they had no fortified port in India upon which they could implicitly rely. Albuquerque's first service in that part of the world was to conduct a fleet thither, and to build a fort at Cochin, on the coast of Malabar. He performed this duty well. The remains of the fort built by him three hundred and sixty years ago are still visible, and the town of Cochin, thus secured to the Portuguese, contains to this day a large number of costly churches and convents, which attest the zeal of those early navigators for the spread of their faith. Albuquerque saw, during this visit, the vast importance to Portugal of securing a firm footing in India, and he returned home to fire anew the ambition and the zeal of his king.

The king, entering warmly into his views, gave him a secret commission as Governor-in-Chief of the Indies, with powers almost absolute, and with orders to go out merely as captain of one of the ships of a fleet, and, on reaching India, to produce his commission and assume the supreme command. He set sail in 1500, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, commanding one vessel of a fleet of four sail. His commission expressly stated that the king's first object was the spread of Christianity, and that to this end all others were to be strictly secondary.

On the long and eventful voyage, the genius and courage of Albuquerque were so signally displayed that he seemed much more the admiral of the fleet than its real commander. They stopped on their way to build a fort, for the protection of the Nestorian Christians and to explore the great Island of Madagascar. At Madagascar, taking under his command six ships, he left the admiral to pursue his voyage to India for cargoes of spice and fabrics, and proceeded himself on an expedition of a very different character.

From that moment his career as a conqueror begins. Ormuz, a barren rock in the Persian Gulf, was for centuries the seat of the pearl fishery of those waters, and one of the chief commercial cities of Asia. "The world is a ring," said the orientals of that time, "and Ormuz is its precious stone." Guided by two skillful African pilots, Albuquerque anchored off that populous and wealthy island in 1507, and won over it a complete, though bloodless conquest. By skillful management, he gained such an ascendancy there as to place a Rajah entirely devoted to the Portuguese, who permitted him to construct in the very heart of the city a fortress for the protection of Portuguese merchants trading or residing at Ormuz. His followers, however, still ignorant of his secret commission, clamored to be led to the rich coasts of Malabar; and two of his ships abandoned him at the moment of his triumph. He was compelled to leave Ormuz unguarded; but not the less did he regard it as his own.

He reached India at length, and exhibited to the Portuguese viceroy the royal commission which named him his successor. The viceroy and all his court laughed him to scorn,

insulted him on the highway, pretended that he was either an impostor or a madman; and finally, Albuquerque was thrown into a prison and loaded with chains. Soon after, one of his kinsmen reached India in command of a numerous fleet, who promptly espoused the cause of Albuquerque, released him from prison, and assisted him to put in force the king's commission.

Wielding now the whole power of the Portuguese in India, Albuquerque entered forthwith upon the realization of those schemes of conquest and spoliation which he had meditated for so many years. Calicut, a city which then held the rank among the cities of India, now enjoyed by Calcutta, he besieged, captured, sacked, and held subject and tributary to the King of Portugal, to whom he sent an ample share of the booty. Here for a century, Portuguese merchants grew rich, and Portuguese priests labored to convert the heathen; and here the warehouses of the former and the churches of the latter still exist. All along that wealthy coast he continued his ravages, and made the whole region tributary to the king whom he served, reducing it to a subjection almost as complete as it is now under to the Queen of England.

The city of Goa, on the coast of Malabar, was his next conquest. It was a place of vast population, immense commerce and prodigious wealth, and it made a defence in proportion to its power and importance. After spending a year in its siege, after having once captured and lost it, Albuquerque finally remained master of the city, and drew from it the booty, before alluded to, equal to about one hundred millions of dollars in our present currency.

From Goa he sailed, with a fleet of nineteen ships, to Malacca, the chief city on the large island of the same name. This city, which then contained a population of one hundred thousand inoffensive people, he attacked and carried, and held it as a possession of the King of Portugal, with all the Territory appertaining to it. The historians of this conquest mention, as a proof of the magnanimity and disinterestedness of Albuquerque, that he only took from Malacca, for his personal use, the iron lions which marked the tomb of the royal family; although he carried away a large ship loaded deep with gold and silver, for the use of the king and the needs of the public service. Not a man in that age of the world appears to have questioned the right of a strong Christian to seize the gold of a weak heathen; nor did any one see anything wrong in the robbery of a heathen king's family tomb. I am happy to inform the reader that the ship containing both the treasure and the iron lions went to the bottom of the sea, a few days after leaving Malacca.

Having thus reduced the shores and cities of two of the great peninsulas of southern Asia, he next undertook the conquest of all the vast regions watered by the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. He bombarded the cities commanding those waters, with varying success. Meditating the conquest of Egypt, he conceived a scheme for diverting the river Nile from its course, so as to leave Egypt a desert, and destroy its whole population. He designed to extend the power of Portugal even to Constantinople, and, in short, to reduce under the power of his king all of Asia and Africa which were accessible and worth having. Such were the genius, the energy and the administrative talent of this man, that if he had lived ten years longer he might have executed this scheme.

But death arrested him in the full tide of his career. The climate and the toils of war had undermined his constitution, and some ill-wishers at home had misrepresented him to the king, who sent out to circumscribe his power. This proved to be a mortal stroke to Albuquerque.

He died in the odor of sanctity, committing his soul to God, and his son to the king. The last days of his life were spent in hearing read his favorite passages of the New Testament, during which he held in his hand and clasped to his heart a small crucifix. His last words showed, not merely that his conscience acquitted him for what he had done against the people of India, but that he regarded himself as an eminent soldier of the Cross, as well as a faithful servant of the king. Nay, more; his conduct toward the Indians had never occurred to him as a case of conscience at all; so completely was it taken for granted that no people except Christians had any rights. The earth was the Lord's, and the fulness thereof; and did it not therefore belong to the Pope and to Christian kings, who were the Lord's vicars and vicerogues? It is impossible to make a modern reader realize how entirely the people of that age believed this. It was not because the Africans were black, that Queen Elizabeth encouraged Sir John Hawkins to carry them away into slavery, but because they were idolaters.

Albuquerque died at Goa in 1515, aged 62 years. The family of Albuquerque is, to this day, one of the most respectable in the Spanish peninsula. Members of it figured in public life as late as Napoleon's day.

LIBERALITY OF CALIFORNIA.—The following letter, dated New York, February 24, from Rev. Dr. H. W. Bellows, was received in Sacramento by John McNeil: "Dear Sir: I acknowledge the receipt of a draft for two hundred dollars in gold from the Sacramento Valley Sanitary Commission, being the last link in that long chain of good offerings your Commission has forged to bind the Pacific and the Atlantic States together and hold the Union one and inseparable. The final report with which you accompany your last contribution is most valuable and most creditable. It certainly gives Sacramento a claim to stand among the few most patriotic cities in the nation. Seventy-five thousand dollars (currency) from a city of perhaps fourteen thousand people is an extraordinary ratio! When the brilliant chapter in the history of the United States Sanitary Commission comes to be written, which commemorates what California has done, your final report will furnish our historian the means of placing Sacramento before the country and the world as one of the most humane and patriotic communities in the most beneficent and generous State in the Union. With the most grateful recollections of my short visit among you, and with the lasting gratitude of our Commission to the Sacramento Valley Sanitary Commission, I am, dear sir, very truly and faithfully yours."

MAXIMILIAN'S RULE IN MEXICO.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Times, writing from the City of Mexico, says:

"Maximilian never shows himself. I met him the other morning as I was riding in the drive of the Piedra, a mile from the city; he was walking, while a heavy escort guarded every avenue, and secret police watched jealously any one approaching. He looked so ill, but the cares of his situation begin to tell on him. How can it be otherwise, when he feels that in this land of earthquakes a political eruption may at any time destroy him, and leave nothing but the memory of the evils heaped upon the millions he has oppressed. Any one who looks at the people even of this capital cannot but notice their discontent.

"The most stringent misery is visible everywhere; the greatest economy is practiced by those deemed wealthy; four per cent. a month is asked and obtained; there is no trade, no improvement, except in the imperial palaces of Chapultepec and the National Palace. The city, it is true, has increased, but this is the natural result of the distrust of the inhabitants of the country, who seek the protection of a large city.

"Maximilian, not satisfied with \$5,000 a day, has now raised the sum to \$7,000 per day, as he declares he cannot live for less. The balls at the Palace are magnificent affairs; the luxury of the toilets are beyond the limits of description of a republican people. People may groan, but the Court dances and amuses itself.

"Great indignation is now openly manifested by all classes at Maximilian's extravagance. The salaries of all officers have been reduced to a most economical basis to increase his own. This caused great complaint among the Imperialists, which is not ameliorated by the irregularity of his payments. There is, there can be, no revenue; the French treasury, month after month, pays the deficit of Maximilian. How long France will keep it up, only Napoleon knows, if even he knows.

"The roads between this city and Vera Cruz continue to be infested by bandits. No one dares go into the country, for they are threatened by both parties. If an hacienda has the very great misfortune of being visited by a party of Liberals, who generally help themselves to what they want, it is immediately punished for so being treated by the Imperialists carrying off the balance of what is left, and probably having all the men impressed into the service of his Majesty. Max has been so indignant at the scandalous desertions of his native troops, as he says, that his officers no longer report any one missing; they simply take the first man they meet to replace the one who has gone."

COMPLIMENT TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—The Manchester Examiner, an English journal, thus alludes to President Johnson's Message, and the history of its author:

"No statesman in Europe could have produced anything nobler in itself, or better adapted to its statesmanship to the necessities of the people to whom it is addressed. This message is the work of a man who taught himself to read, who thirty years ago worked on his own shipboard in a vocation which certainly, if antiquity were decisive, might lay claim to be considered the most aristocratic, but which, as matters usually stand, even Mr. Carlisle's glorification of the tailor's craft has not elevated above the most plebeian grade. Mr. Johnson never went to college. He never learned to scan verses at Eton. His name is unknown in the college rolls of the Cambridge of the United States. His career has been of his own making; he is, in no vulgar sense, the architect of his own fortune. Intellectually, he is the offspring of the American constitution, which taught him to think, which supplied him with topics of thought, and which opened up to him a political career, terminating in a position surpassing in power, if not surpassing in splendor, those which Europe reserves for the sons of the oldest and noblest blood. All Europe by this time has read his manifesto. And what is the extorted verdict? His enemies are forced to praise him. Those who are accustomed to the dispatches prepared by the trained statesmen of Europe are forced to admit, that never was a document drawn up in better taste, or pervaded with a more subtle or perfect sense of dignity. Never were great questions more gravely treated; never was a spirit of moderation more loftily displayed. These are the grounds upon which we avow our exultation in the President's message, and we put it to those much esteemed friends of ours who are in the habit, most conscientiously but most mistakenly, of decrying the people and popular institutions, whether their kindly pets, after a quarter of a century of hoodlum, could have supplied their partisans with a more legitimate opportunity of boasting."

PREMIERS AND DISCOUNTS.—General McDowell has ordered the following decisions of the Paymaster-General to be published for the information of officers and soldiers in the Department:

"Soldiers re-enlisting in the regular army within thirty days after their discharge from the volunteer service, will be entitled to the additional pay of two dollars per month, (as provided by the act of Congress, approved August 4th, 1854,) when the term of their new enlistment in the regular army shall, in connection with the term they have served continuously in the volunteer service, (immediately previous to enlistment in the regular army) amount in the aggregate to five years' service.

"When a soldier of the regular army, in consequence of desertion, or absence without leave, has forfeited his pay during the period of authorized absence, as set forth in the decision of the Second Comptroller of March 18, 1865, (see Memorandum Circular No. 37,) the forfeiture will be regarded as carrying with it the 'retained pay' for the same period of time making up the soldier's final accounts at the time of discharge."

COMPLIMENT.—A well deserved complimentary resolution was passed by the Legislature, expressive of their appreciation of the services rendered to the General Government, and this State, by Brigadier-General McDowell, and calling upon Congress to promote him to the full rank of Major-General in the United States army.—*Wilmington (Cal.) Journal.*

MINING TITLES.

It appears that the United States Supreme Court lately made a decision of great importance to discoverers and owners of mines. We have sent to Washington for it, where it is said that its influence has already had much weight with the action of Congress touching the sale of mineral lands. Meantime we print the following letter from the Supreme Court reporter to Senator Stewart, of Nevada, as it gives the substance of the decision:

"My purpose, however, was less to thank you than to say—what it is possible, nevertheless, that you may know—that within a day or two past, the Supreme Court of the United States, in an opinion, which will be shortly printed, have given to the code or system of miners' customary or common law, very much the effect which you seem to desire that it should be allowed to have: An effect of its own, and quite independent of legislation.

"The case was that of Strong vs. Sparrow, in which one of the 'mining rights' was in litigation. The ordinary affidavit was filed that the matter in controversy was of the value of \$2,000. A motion was made to dismiss the writ of error because there could be no right in individuals to these mines; the title to them being in the United States; and, therefore, that it could not be valued in money. The Court refused to dismiss the writ, and say: 'We cannot shut our eyes to the public history which informs us that under this legislation, (legislation of Nevada Territory,) and not only without interference by the National Government, but under its implied sanction, vast mining interests have grown up, employing many millions of capital and contributing largely to the prosperity and improvement of the whole country.'"

"The law as thus declared by the Court gave, in effect, to these mining rights, the same characteristics that appear to be conferred by the act of Congress, the 'single exception' to which you refer, of February 27, 1865. The decision seems to harmonize so well with what appears to be your views, (that the system had as well be left to develop its own self as the exigencies of it prompt and require—the plan by which the Common Law itself has been made in a process of centuries,) that I thought it might interest you, if you had not seen the opinion, to be informed of what the Supreme Court has declared.

"Your obedient servant,

"JOHN W. WALLER, Reporter, etc."

GEOLOGICAL SPECULATIONS.—Professor Agassiz, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, comes to the conclusion that the continent of North America was at one time covered with ice a mile in thickness. The proof is, that the slopes of the Allegheny range of mountains, are glacier worn to the very top, except a few points which were above the level of the icy mass. Mount Washington, for instance, is over six thousand feet high and the rough, unpolished surface of its summit, covered with loose fragments, just below the level of which glacier marks come to an end, tell us that it lifted its head alone above the waste of ice and snow. In this region, then, the thickness cannot have been much less than six thousand feet, and this is in keeping with the same kind of evidence in other parts of the country; for wherever the mountains are much less than six thousand feet high, the ice seems to have passed directly over them, while the few peaks rising to that height are left untouched. The glacier, he argues, was God's great plow, and when the ice vanished from the face of the land it left it prepared for the hand of the husbandman. The hard surface of the rocks was ground to powder, the elements of the soil were mingled in fair proportions, granite was carried into the lime regions, lime was mingled with the more acid and unproductive granite districts, and a soil was prepared fit for the agricultural uses of man. Evidence is all over the polar regions to show that once the heat of the tropics extended all over the globe. The ice period is supposed to be long subsequent to this, and next to last before the advent of man.—*Mining Press.*

PRESERVING WOOD BY SALT.—C. B. SIMONSON, Brush Valley, Indiana, thus writes to the *Scientific American*:

"I have used common salt for the preservation of mill shafts or water-wheel shafts, and it has had a good effect in staying the decayed timber. Take a two-inch auger, bore holes into the timber, and fill up with salt, and then plug up the holes tight. In a large piece of timber, like a water-wheel shaft, bore a hole through the centre, like a pump, and fill up with salt and plug up, and there is no telling how long this may last, as it has been tried with us, and has answered very well. No man would believe what effect it will have till he tries it. I have used it in a mill-shaft that was decaying and it certainly has helped it wonderfully. I have never seen a salt barrel but what was found, and will stand more wet weather than any other barrel or stave of the kind."

THE AMERICAN NAVY IS NOW THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD. The following list shows the relative naval strength of the great powers in 1865:

Iron clads in the French navy, 46; Iron clads in the British navy, 20. Total in England and France, 66. Iron clads in the American navy, 71. Difference in favor of the United States over both, 5. The naval vessels in commission were as follows: United States, 671. Great Britain, 506. France, 482. Now we suppose, Mrs. Britannia will take down her broom, and not proceed to "sweep the seas" any more.

GOLD AND SILVER.—In the year 14, A. D., the annual product of gold and silver was about £1,000,000; in 1492 it was little more than £2,000,000; in 1853 it had increased to nearly £8,000,000; but in 1863 it had sunk to £500,000,000. The whole amount of gold and silver obtained from the earliest period is estimated at £4,849,333,333.

MORMON ENTERPRISE.—The people of Utah are about to try to obtain water by artesian wells. The Legislature of the Territory has appropriated \$5,000 to aid in the completion of one at St. George, which is near Pahranagat, and a like sum to complete one started some time since at Salt Lake City.

ABOUT CHESS.

Louis the Thirteenth, who detested games of chance, and would not allow them to be played at court, was so passionately addicted to chess that he played even when riding in his carriage. Each man had a pin at his foot, which being stuck into a padded chess-board, resisted the joltings of the royal vehicle.

With some individuals the love of chess has been strong enough to counterbalance the fear of dying. John Frederick, Elector of Saxony, made prisoner in 1547 by Charles the Fifth, was playing chess with his fellow captive, Ernest, of Brunswick, when he received the news of his condemnation to death. After a few remarks on the irregularity of the Emperor's proceedings, he quietly continued his game. On winning it he expressed his satisfaction, and then retired to devote himself to the religious exercises befitting his situation.

A Turkish aga, who had incurred the Sultan's displeasure, received his sentence to death while playing chess. The game was far advanced, the position interesting, and he entreated the officers to allow him to finish it. They consented, and he won. Then, after thanking them for their politeness, he asked the fatal document, and quietly submitted to his fate.

When a messenger informed Alamin Ben Haroun that the city of Bagdad was besieged, "Hold your tongue," said the caliph; "don't you see that I am on the point of giving a checkmate?" The same potentate sought out the best players of the empire, brought them to court, and pensioned them. His father, Abdallah the Third, used to bewail his sad fate in having more capacity for governing nations than for moving chessmen.

It is hard to believe that any one can ever have guessed chess, or made it out when proposed as an enigma. Nevertheless, Borzo (otherwise called Buzerdimbehr "for short,"?) physician and vizier to Noushiwan the First, and tutor to his son Hernoz, divined the secret.

King Hind had sent to Borzo's royal master a chess-board, chessmen, and a letter. "O king," it said, "may you live as long as the celestial spheres revolve in their orbits! I entreat you to examine this chess-board, and to set it before the eyes of the greatest scholars and sages in your kingdom. Let them carefully deliberate together, and discover, if they can, the principles of this marvellous game. If you succeed in penetrating the mystery, I promise to acknowledge myself your majesty's tributary; if not, as it will be clear that you are our inferiors in knowledge, it is you who ought to pay me tribute; for man's veritable grandeur consists in his knowledge, and not in treasures or territory, which are only fleeting and perishable things."

All the court counsellors and ministers set to work; but the enigma appeared insoluble. The seven days' reflection required by the king had nearly elapsed when Borzo rose, and undertook to discover, all alone by himself, the clue to it in a day and a night. He shut himself up, tried each piece on the board, comparing the probable movements of each, until the whole and complete truth flashed upon him. The court then assembled. King Hind's envoy was introduced, and Borzo gave a formal lecture on chess, explaining to his wondering audience the arrangement of the pieces and their march. Noushiwan, in recompense, loaded him with favors and dignities.

A HARD RIDE AFTER HORSE THIEVES.—It will be remembered that early in the month of February, a wagon and six horses were stolen from the rancho of Governor Downey, while he and his family were on a visit to this city. After the fact was made known to Sheriff Sanchez, he dispatched special Deputy Sheriff J. J. Dye, who left this city on the 8th day of February, in pursuit of the thieves, eight days after they had left the Governor's ranch, and followed them towards Salt Lake. Arriving at Camp Cady, he procured fresh horses from the commander of that post, and an escort of soldiers with provisions and a guide, from where he pursued the thieves to the frontier settlements of Utah, where he captured them and the stolen horses, and returned with the culprits to this city, after an absence of more than five weeks, and lodged them in jail yesterday. The wagon and five horses were captured, and left at the rancho of Las Vegas to recruit, being too much reduced in flesh to be brought in. Mr. Dye returns thanks to the military for their prompt and effectual assistance in the matter. Too much cannot be said of the energy displayed in bringing these offenders to justice; they are now securely lodged in the county jail, where they will remain to await the action of the Grand Jury. Their names are John and James Kincaid.—*Los Angeles News.*

TO MEASURE AN ACRE.—We find the following going the rounds. It may be useful to some of our readers:

"Land, 30 1/2 square yards make one square rod; 40 square rods make one square rod; 4 square rods, 1 acre; 640 acres, one square mile; 4,840 square yards, or 160 rods, make one acre. In measuring an acre by yards, the usual practice is to trace off 70 yards in length, and 70 yards in width. This, in a rough way, may be considered near enough for any practical purpose; but as 70 yards either way make 4,900 square yards, it exceeds one acre by 60 yards. To determine an accurate acre it may be measured 70 yards in length by 69 1/7 yards in width. The same result may be arrived at by measuring 73 1/2 yards in length by 66 in breadth."

ARTESIAN WARD SAYS the railroad from San Francisco to St. Louis is now completed, excepting about 1,903 miles, which is by stage; that serves to break the monotony, and come near breaking his neck, and he firmly believes it would have broken the backbone of the rebellion if it had been there.

A WAG, speaking of the cruel treatment of a child by its mother, says: "The child should at least have the careful attention of some one, or it will be prematurely added to the kingdom of Heaven, and thus, perhaps, permanently separated from its kindred."

SOLOMON FOOTE, of Vermont, Senator since 1851, died at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 28th of March. The Senate, as a mark of respect, adjourned immediately after reading the journal.