

SANTA FE WEEKLY GAZETTE.
"Independent in all things, Neutral in nothing."
JAMES L. COLLINS, PUBLISHER,
JOHN F. RUSSELL, EDITOR
SANTA FE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1861.
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Late from the States.
In the South Carolina Convention, on the 22nd ult., Mr. De Saasier from the Committee to whom was referred the communication from a portion of the Georgia Legislature, reported that the communication as received, provided that secession should not take place until Alabama, Florida and Mississippi assembled their Conventions for final State action, but that the communication was now of no avail. The secession of South Carolina had already taken place.

Mr. Magrath, from the Committee on such portions of the President's Message as refers to the property of the United States in the limits of South Carolina, said that he preferred making his report in secret session. Upon this suggestion the Convention went into secret session, which was continued two hours, during which time a very animated discussion took place on the report.

Commissioners to Washington were appointed, and before their credentials were given them, they were sworn to keep the strictest secrecy in regard to the contents of their commissions. They started to Washington on the 22nd December.

The New York Herald's Washington correspondent of the 22nd ult., says that Senators Davis and Wigfall had that day received dispatches that the forts (?) would be taken in less than twenty-four hours.

Mr. Davis immediately communicated this intelligence to the President. The Cabinet, together with several leading Southern Senators, have been in council. It has not yet been determined what course the Government will pursue. A naval fleet will probably be forthwith dispatched to Charleston.

The Committee of thirty-three were in session to-day, six and a half hours, considering various propositions to arrest the progress of dissolution and give peace to the country.

The amendment to the Constitution proposed by Mr. Crittenden to settle the controversy between the North and South finally and forever, by a division of the country from ocean to ocean, on the parallel of the Missouri Compromise line, was the subject of discussion. After a long debate it was lost under the rule of the Committee requiring a majority of 8. The Republicans voted in the negative. Several other propositions were made, but without acting on them the Committee adjourned.

A dispatch dated New York, December 23rd, says: "At the banquet of the New England Society last evening, Senator Seward made a speech which occupied three quarters of an hour in delivery, in which he discussed in a style half amusing and half serious, the question of secession. He counseled mild, quiet, fraternal forbearance, and predicted that, as the secession feeling had been growing weaker ever since the 6th of November, and so within sixty days more, the whole trouble will have passed away." At the time this New York Senator was making his harangue one State had already withdrawn from the Union.

A dispatch from Richmond, Va., bearing date December 21st, says: "The secession of South Carolina seems to give great satisfaction here. A movement is on foot to hoist the Palmetto flag with fifteen stars, from the custom-house. I am informed, from high authority, that a paper containing a request to Mr. Botts to leave the State is being circulated for signatures. It has already received the signatures of many influential citizens."

A Washington city dispatch of the 21st ult., says: "That at a meeting of the Committee on the Union to-day, the following propositions were discussed: An enabling act for Pike's Peak and New Mexico and the admission of Kansas. The Committee adjourned without taking action. Afterwards the Republican members held a caucus, and came to the conclusion that no proposition satisfactory to the ultra Southern States, by way of amendment to the Constitution, could be adopted by the people, and, therefore, it was necessary to prepare."

A correspondent of the Herald, from Washington city, says: "There is a doubtful report that a letter from a prominent citizen of Lancaster, Pa., says, that so sure as Fort Moultrie is taken by the secessionists, Mr. Buchanan's residence at Wheatland will be burned to ashes."

There was a large secession meeting held at Mobile, Alabama, on the night of the 21st ult.—The oldest men took a prominent part in the proceedings, and many places were illuminated in honor of South Carolina.

Special dispatch from Washington city to Charleston, dated December 21st, says that Maj. Anderson has been ordered to surrender the forts to the Constitutional authorities of South Carolina, in case the forts were attacked, but not to surrender to irresponsible parties.

The Tribune states, positively, that Mr. Lincoln is utterly opposed to any concession or compromise that shall yield one iota of the position occupied by the Republican party on the subject of slavery in the Territories.

A dispatch from the editor of the Mississippiian, published at Jackson, Miss., to the delegation in Congress from that State, says that Mississippi has elected delegates to the State Convention in favor of separate State secession, by a very large majority—say 70 in the Convention of 100 dele-

gates, and by a popular majority of 30,000 votes. At Wilmington, Delaware, one hundred guns were fired in honor of the secession of South Carolina.

In a meeting of the Senate select Committee on the crisis, Mr. Douglas said he was ready to unite in recommending such amendments to the Constitution as would take the slavery question out of Congress. In view of the dangers which threaten the Republic with disunion, revolution, and civil war, he was prepared to act upon the matters in controversy without regard to his previous action, and as if he had never made a speech or given a vote upon the subject.

Several naval officers, natives of South Carolina, have resigned their commissions. Attorney General Black has been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by Secretary Cass.

Santa Fe Correspondents.
On several occasions we have heretofore called attention to the ridiculously absurd statements made by letter writers, to distant journals, from Santa Fe. The accounts which they give of affairs that transpire in our midst are sometimes so erroneous that they bear on their own faces all necessary exposure, when placed before the eyes of those who are acquainted with the circumstances which they profess to relate for the information of people who have no opportunities for testing their reliability.

Of this character is the subjoined letter to be found in the St. Louis Republican of the 8th of December. That the Federal office holders had anything whatever to do with getting up the election referred to, is so far from the truth that very few of them knew such a thing was going on, and the record shows that only four of them voted, two preferring Mr. Breckinridge and two Mr. Douglas. Nor was there any effort made by the said office holders, to influence voters on that occasion in favor of Mr. Breckinridge. If there were no other reason for this course of action on their part, the fact that they did not know the voting was going on, is sufficient to refute the charge that they were instrumental, in a quiet way, in opening the polls for the very laudable purpose of recording their undying attachment to the Administration &c.

Whether the result would have been different, had there been a general election, there are of course no means of determining except by surmise. Mr. Douglas may or may not have that immense popularity among the Mexican citizens attributed to him by "Spectator." Not knowing how this is we express no opinion in regard to it.

"Spectator," whom we suspect is, or was at that time, one of the ardent supporters of Mr. Douglas has made a big mountain out of a mole-hill, and attached an importance to this election to which it is not at all entitled. Some three or four of the boarders at the Fondas in conversation, on the morning of the presidential election in the States, proposed to open books here for the purpose of seeing what would be the result among those of the American population who would see proper to record their preference. There was no effort made by any party to run his favorite ahead of the other candidates. Everything was conducted quietly and in good order.

The friends of Mr. Breckinridge were quite well satisfied with the result, but they did not exult over their victory in such a manner as would warrant "Spectator" in going off in a conquisition fit, or getting excited to such a degree as to make it necessary for him to adopt the usual tactics of politicians and explain at full length how his opponents resorted to underhanded means in order to prevent a fair expression of sentiment. The only thing that was the matter with Mr. Douglas in Santa Fe, on the 6th of November was pretty much the same as in the States. He didn't get votes enough.

Here is the letter:
SANTA FE, New Mexico, Nov. 7, 1860.
Mr. Editor: Yesterday, the Federal officeholders and their attaches, addressing with loyalty to the illustrious *Jeems*, were instrumental, in a quiet way, in opening a poll at the Fondas or Tavern, for the very laudable purpose of recording their undying attachment to the Administration that gives them fat offices and but little to do.

The result was altogether different from what was anticipated by the getters up of the moonshine election. Instead of *Buckinridge* receiving all the votes, he only beat *Douglas* twelve. Had all the guests of the hotel voted who are known to be *Douglasites*, notwithstanding the outside pressure from the *Palacio*, *Buck* and *Breck's* cohorts would have been greatly in the minority. The result will be forwarded to *Jeems*, as evidence that they did not desert him in his last extremity.—*Buck's* vote all told was just one more than a baker's dozen, and *Abraham's* was scarce half that number. Had there been general notice of the election, instead of merely placarding it at the eleventh hour, on one of the pillars of the portal of the Fondas, and the accustomed number of voting places open to the Mexicans, who are almost to a man in favor of *Douglas*, would they have voted, which would have thrown the Administration candidate so far behind that his most ardent supporters would have seriously debated the question amongst themselves, whether or not they had been supporting a candidate whose political future died at the precise moment of his nomination as the disunion candidate for the Presidency.

Truly yours, &c.
SPECTATOR.

Messrs. D. M. Boland & Co.—These gentlemen, whose card may be seen among the new advertisements, have a large wholesale and retail China, Glass and Queensware establishment in Kansas City, and are well prepared to supply the New Mexican trade with everything in their line. Being importers, they are enabled to sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than the merchants of St. Louis.

A house of this character, in a border city, is entitled to encouragement, and is worthy of the patronage of the merchants of New Mexico.

Look at a kingdom for a mail from the States!

Look at the first page of this issue.

The Passage of the Alleghenies.

The following glowing and highly-wrought description of the passage of the English party with the Prince of Wales over the Pennsylvania railway, is from a correspondent of the London Times:

After passing the great Cambria iron-works, the scenery soon changes, and the track lays for miles between mountains and up a gorge, clothed from base to summit with the densest foliage. At any time of the year such a ravine would be grand and beautiful, but now, when the coming winter has roused the forest into a quick warm life of color, and robed the mountains in celestial tints like rainbows, there was a solemn gorgeousness about the pass that is utterly indescribable. The eye ranged over mountain and valley till the mind was started with their burning richness, and they turned as if for relief from the great sheet of tints to look upon the soft unfathomable blue of the distant ranges, or watched the stripes of fleecy mist gathering with the fall of night, draping the hills in silvery streaks, like the haze over Turner's gorgeous paintings. This was the entrance which begins the ascent of the Allegheny mountains, up which and amid such scenes the train was to wind. For long, long miles it pulled, and toiled, and struggled painfully upwards, but always shut in between these masses of colored hills, stretching up wards on each side like feathered tapestry. At last the train emerged from the gorgeous defile near Kittanning mountain, half way up the summit of the Alleghenies, and nearly 1500 feet above the line at Pittsburgh. What a view was got from here! It was like looking down through a prism upon the landscape from the summit of the Rigi Kulm. Distances had softened off the warm deep, bright glow of the changing trees into a rich mass of gentle color, so varied yet so equal to its variations, that it seemed like one grand arabesque of nature, a vast pasture, which covered the very mountains, and shone up through the soft blue mists that gathered in the valleys in gleams of color like jewels under water. The sun had set, but its train of rainbow light was still brilliant in the west, shedding a farewell fervor over the hills, and gliding down the valleys in yellow beams, filling them with an atmosphere of gold. On one side in the distance all was light and life, and gorgeous rays; while up in the east remoteness night came crowding on, stifling out the brilliant woodland with a dull gray haze, and making the mountains loom heavily through the darkness from the heavens like clouds of a coming storm. Close and sheer above the train rose a precipice, worried and riven into such fantastic ruins as only the decay of mountains show—stained with raw blotches whose water-course trickled down into old gray pinnacles, draped with a silent moss, and here and there long creepers dropping softly down from stone to stone in rills of vegetation, rustling and waving gently with the wind. Above the rock, like sunset clouds, the forest rose in all its glory with fountains of glowing woods, like old torn banners, hanging in melancholy grandeur from their boughs, with clumps of underwood, and sweet wild flowers still alive with bloom, with humble timid willows, bending in low obeisance before these lords of the woods; the dark, tall, sombre, unchanging pine. Maple and sumach, swamp ash and hemlocks, oaks, sycamores, larches, chestnuts and aspens, all crowded together in every form and hue of leaf, in every shape of branch, holding their tinted leaves together like a huge pavilion, to screen in and shroud from view the deep, low, silent vistas that wandered into darkness between their stems.

From the New York Herald.
Progress of Revolutionary Movements.
Events crowd thick and fast upon us. The revolutionary movement is gaining volume as it rushes on, and every day adds to the complications.—The news from Kansas is calculated to exasperate still more the feelings of the Southern people.—We find that four or five hundred armed outlaws have organized themselves into a band of brigands to rob and murder peaceable citizens, to carry on a war of extermination upon slaveholding communities, and to repeat on a grand scale what John Brown did on a small one. It is evident that the same spirit of mischief which set on foot the raid upon Virginia in the fall of 1859, is still at work, and that the projected raid of these Kansas outlaws upon Texas and Arkansas are part of the same general plan. If these brigands are not promptly suppressed by the federal troops they will arouse a spirit of retaliation in Southern communities which will sweep like a devastating plague over the whole land, and will not be stayed until the country shall have been deluged with blood.

With equal steps the financial revolution is progressing. Already many of our Southern and Western cities are feeling the severity of the commercial crisis. Banks in Washington, Richmond, Philadelphia and Baltimore are seeing themselves forced into a suspension of specie payment. A financial revolution more dreadful than any we have yet experienced menaces all the great interests of the country. Where it will end no one has the hardihood to predict or to contemplate. We are emphatically taking a leap in the dark.

This double revolution, political and financial, involves not alone the people of the United States. Its effects will be felt all over the whole civilized world. The American Revolution of 1776 led to the French Revolution of 1789, and to the sanguinary wars which, following that event, deluged all Europe in blood. Events at the present moment are shaping themselves into a similar course. The hostility existing on the part of one section of the Union towards the other is certainly no less bitter or intense than that which existed between the colonies and the mother country; and that feeling is hourly increasing in volume. At any moment the fatal step may be taken which will precipitate an internecine war, the very contemplation of which is enough to make one shudder.

The progress of the revolution will derange the finances of every country, and produce a commercial revolution against which no limits will be able to stand, and which may even cause the banks of England and France to suspend. Thus we are being borne along irresistibly in a movement which threatens to go on increasing in force and volume till finally it sweeps like a tempest over both hemispheres. If there be yet means of avoiding these perils, that means should not be left untried.

DIVINE NATIONS.—Why do nations die? Cultivated Greece, and all-conquering Rome; Vandal and Goth, and Hun, and Moor, and Pole, and Turk, all dead or dying! Why? Murdered by nations more powerful! Swallowed by earthquakes!—Swept away by pestilence and plague, or starved by needless famine? Not by any of these. Not by lightning and the thunder; not by the tempest and the storm; not by the poisoned air of volcanic fires that they die, and do they die! They perish by moral degradation; the legitimate result of gluttony, intemperance and effeminacy.—When a nation becomes rich, then there is leisure and the means of indulging in the appetites and passions of our nature, which waste the body and wreck the mind. As with nations, so with families. Wealth takes away the wholesome stimulus of effort, idleness opens the flood-gates of passionate indulgence, and the hair of millions dies hoarse and poor, and both name and memory ingloriously rot!

Division among the Republicans.

There are signs among the Republicans that they are dividing into Union and Disunion Republicans. The latter faction, whose organs are the *Tribune* and *Post*, are throwing cold water on all propositions of adjustment. In its issue of the 4th the *Tribune* devotes almost the entire of its editorial page to ridicule of such propositions, and to irritating epithets, intended, one would think, to influence the minds of all parties so as to make all attempts to close the present breach hopeless. It is afraid that the more tolerant and pacific sentiments, expressed by the *Albany Journal* will prevail with some portion of its party. So it threatens that paper, and threatens Mr. Seward, who is supposed to be in accord with it. It does not do this directly, but it republishes an extract from one of the most irritating of Mr. Seward's speeches before the late election, and follows up the extract with this comment upon it:

These are the words of a statesman who will not start at anathema, or run away because somebody blusters. And what is more, the temper of this extract is the temper of the great body of the Republican party. *Gentlemen who forget this will probably be reminded of it hereafter.*

As further evidence of the disposition of the *Tribune* and of the Republicans it represents, may be added the fact that that paper is anxious to show that secession ought to be and can be a peaceful process. In this way it reconciles the least willing of its section to that fatal measure. Yet the superiors of its news and sensation columns ought to be more careful than to give frequent admissions to such articles as the following extract, which we find in the *Tribune*, of a letter from Mr. T. W. Higginson, who is a captain in one of the wings of its division:

"Every day is confirming the position taken by the Worcester Disunion Convention nearly four years ago, that the Free States and Slave States of America are not one nation, but two nations—between which harmony is impossible, and ultimate separation inevitable. A dissolution of the Union is, in my opinion, a more question of time. It will come whenever the North takes a firm Anti-Slavery position, however mild or moderate, and holds to it. The longer it is delayed, the greater will be the accumulation of mutual hostility and the probability of bloodshed. I wish, therefore, that the Slave States might fulfill their present threats; it must come to that, sooner or later, and every year's delay only embitters the feeling.

"The Union being dissolved, the fate of Slavery is in the hands of the slaves themselves. The day of peaceful emancipation, has probably passed. That being the case, it is impossible to show why insurrection is not as much the right and duty of the negroes as of the Italians. And this principle carries with it the right and duty of aiding insurrection, in both cases.

Though not precisely Germans to the matter, we may remark upon these humane and godly utterances of the *Reverend* Mr. Higginson, that the author of them, not eight years since, wrote and published a series of elaborate articles to prove that the American Union, "however bonded," would be perpetual. But in the case of a man who shows himself, as Higginson does in this letter, a moral wreck, consistency in his opinion, is the last thing to be expected.—[St. Louis Republican.]

O. P. HOVEY.—This gentleman gives notice in our advertising column that he intends closing the business in which he has been engaged for several years past. See his advertisement.

Read the advertisement of Leo, Smith Esq.

DIED.
At Las Vegas, in the 8th year of his age, of Typhoid fever, WILLIAM MOORE BOICE, son of Dr. W. Boice.
The funeral ceremonies were performed on the 11th inst.

ADVERTISEMENTS

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!
NOTICE.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

M. C. CLAIM AGENCY OFFICE AND PRESENT BUSINESS.
ALL persons having claims against the Government of the United States, are NOW CLAIMED IN THIS BUREAU.
All claims already placed in my hands, or the hands of J. N. WATTS & CO., which I have contracted to prosecute, and now pending before the Department, or the Congress of the United States, will be duly attended to.
I have NO PERSON OR AGENT authorized hereafter to use my name in any manner without the FURNISHING OF CLAIMS against the United States, otherwise, that is, assuming to business that I am not pledged to attend to, and such person or persons will in all cases proceed at their own risk, and at such agents or agents.
O. P. HOVEY.
SANTA FE, N. M., January 19, 1861—4f.

LEONIDAS SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

WILL practice before the Surveyor General and Register of the Land Office of New Mexico—either in the prosecution or defense of the validity of claims of whatever nature. All persons having business before either of these offices, can address me by letter or in person, and their interest will be met with my prompt and faithful attention. Having been for several years connected with the Surveyor General's office in this Territory, I possess more than the ordinary facilities for the investigation and prosecution of Spanish or Mexican titles to land. Offices near that of the Surveyor General.
SANTA FE, January 19, 1861—4f.

LOOK! LOOK!!
NOTICE!

I AM on the eve of leaving for the United States and of closing up MY PRESENT BUSINESS in this country.—Therefore, all persons having demands against me, will present the same for settlement, on or before the 1st of next month. AND ALL PERSONS indebted to me either by note or account, must settle the same previous to that date, or they will be paid in the hands of an Attorney at the Sheriff's office.
O. P. HOVEY.
SANTA FE, N. M., January 19, 1861—4f.

D. M. BOLAND & CO.,
Direct Importers of, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in,
China, Glass and Queensware!

BRITANNIA AND PLATED WARE,
Tea Trays, Table Cutlery, Window Glass, Looking Glasses, Chandeliers, Fire and Cast Oil Lamps, and Cast Oil, Main Street, between Second and Third, KANSAS CITY, MO.
January 19, 1861—2f.

In the U. States of America, Second Judicial District Court, Territory of New Mexico, County of Taos.

Spitzberg & Bro.,
vs.
Edward Harris.
September Term, A. D. 1860.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said Defendant is a non-resident of the Territory of New Mexico, and process not having been served in this case upon said Defendant, it is ordered by the Court that this case be continued to the next term of this Court, and that publication be made to said Defendant, according to law, notifying him personally to be and appear before our District Court for the Second Judicial District of the Territory of New Mexico, for the equity of Taos, and that he do so on or before the first day of the next Term of said Court, or judgment will be rendered against him.

A true copy of said order. Attest:
ROBERT CARP,
Clerk of the Circuit Court, for the Second Judicial District of the Territory of New Mexico, and for the county of Taos.
[L. S.]
January 19, 1861—2f.

In the U. States of America, Second Judicial District Court, County of Rio Arriba.

Francis A. Galloway,
vs.
William J. Davy, Richard Owen, and Geo. H. Eaton.
September Term, A. D. 1860.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, by the sworn list of Commissioners, that the Defendant William J. Davy is a non-resident of the Territory, and that he has not been served with process in this case: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Santa Fe Gazette, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Santa Fe, New Mexico, to said William J. Davy, by publication for six consecutive weeks, the last publication to be made at least thirty days before the first day of the next term of this Court, notifying the said Defendant of the pendency of this suit, and requiring him to appear, or answer, or demur, or do as he may think fit, on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, as a Court to be held and held, at the Court-house in the County of Rio Arriba, on the third Monday of April, A. D. 1861, or the same will be taken as confessed as to him. And by agreement of parties, it is further decreed that this cause shall be deemed to be said Defendant's, George H. Eaton, and the legal representatives of Richard Owen, without costs as to them, and that upon a final decree being rendered against said Defendant, William J. Davy, in said cause, that a decree shall be rendered against said Defendant, Eaton, and the legal representatives of said Owen, for the possession of said mortgaged premises, and without costs as to them.

Witness the Hon. Wm. C. Lawrence, Judge of the Second District Court, and the Seal of said Court, this 21st day of December, A. D. 1860.
ROBERT CARP, Clerk.
January 12, 1861—2f.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having obtained letters of administration from the Honorable Probate Court, for the County of San Miguel, Territory of New Mexico, for the estate of Frederick Kirtland, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to pay the same, without delay, and those having claims to present them for settlement, in accordance with law.
F. B. LEBLANC, Adm'r.
January 19, 1861.

Notice.
THE undersigned having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Martin Murray, deceased, hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to pay the same, without delay, and all persons having claims against the estate of said Martin Murray, to present them to the Probate Court of this County, within one year from this date.
MELCHIOR WERNER, Adm'r.
February 6, 1861 (New Mexico), January 16, 1861. 2f-2c.

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, was dissolved by mutual consent of the partners, on the 31st day of January last. It being necessary to close up the business, all persons indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and settle immediately.
D. B. SCHWARTZKOFF.
M. SCHWARTZKOFF. W. DEWEE. P. SCHWARTZKOFF.
Copartnership.

THE undersigned, entered into copartnership on the 28th day of January last, in the firm name of SCHWARTZKOFF, DEBES & CO. For the purpose of carrying on a mercantile business, in Santa Fe. His place of business will be in the house previously occupied by Debes & Schwartzkoff, where they have to remain the confidence and custom that was formerly given them.
January 18th, 1861. SCHWARTZKOFF, DEBES & CO. 2f-2c.

Notice.
HAVING on the 1st day of January, closed up my individual business and inventory, I go to the States on the 15th of the month. I respectfully request all who are indebted to me on book account or otherwise, to call and pay up without delay.
Z. STAAB.
AMERICAN STREET.

COPARTNERSHIP.
THE undersigned, on the 1st day of January last, entered into copartnership with the firm name of Z. STAAB & BIRD.
For the purpose of carrying on the mercantile business.—Our place will be the same as formerly occupied by the copartners, and we hope to retain the confidence and patronage heretofore extended to him.
January 18th, 1861. Z. STAAB & BIRD. 2f-2c.

DENTISTRY.
J. M. BRADSHAW, M. D.,
Has located in the City of Santa Fe, for the purpose of practicing DENTISTRY. His office is in the "Middler" building, where he may be found at all times.
January 18th, 1861. 2f-2c.

J. HOUGHTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office at Santa Fe. (Formerly office of Smith & Houghton.)

ALL business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His relations in the city of Washington, will enable him effectively and promptly to prosecute claims before Congress, the Departments and Court of Claims.
Santa Fe, Nov. 17, 1860—1y.

NOTICE.
The undersigned having obtained letters of administration on the estate of H. Guntz, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to pay the same, and all persons having claims against the estate of said H. Guntz are hereby notified to present the same for allowance before the Hon. Probate Court of this County within one year from this date.
ALBERT ELSBERG, Administrator.
SANTA FE October 28th, 1860. 2f-2c.

BUSINESS NOTICE.
JOHN S. WATTS.
During the months of November, December, January, February, and March, I will be in the City of Washington, and hereby give my personal attention to any business from New Mexico which may be entrusted to my care—for prosecution before the Court of Claims, the Supreme Courts or any of the Departments.
JOHN S. WATTS, Attorney at Law.
Oct. 12. 1-7.

BATHS! BATHS!
SALT WATER BATHS! MUSTARD BATHS! WARM LYE BATHS! COLD OIL WASH!
Given at the "MORNING STAR" SHAVING SALOON,
opposite the Exchange Hotel.
BY ANDREW PETER.
Proprietor.

10,000 ACRES OF LAND,
FOR SALE IN NEW MEXICO.
UNDER the 8th Section of an act of Congress approved July 23d, 1860, confirming private land claim in New Mexico, I have a tract for sale for the above number of acres. The tract can be located in a square lot by any recent Land lot survey in New Mexico or Arizona. As the lot is the only lot for sale capable of location in the option, the purchaser is afforded great inducements to capitalists, desiring a large body of land adjacent to valuable mines, for agricultural settlement, or to protect and enter a title to some of other places now occupied without title. The section of the act of Congress above referred to will explain the tract and show that title to be adjudicated. Proposals for the purchase of the entire quantity are invited until the 1st day of March 1861. The tract will then be sold to the highest responsible bidder, for 1/100 of each acre in hand, the remainder in one year, as the title is not to be made until final payment. No security will be required, satisfactory security will be given for the making of a valid title on final payment. No attention paid to bids not accompanied with a satisfactory receipt. Lots are not taken in New Mexico. Address
JOHN S. WATTS, Washington City, D. C.

DOCTOR BRADKE McDOWELL,
PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.
SANTA FE, New Mexico. Dec. 15, 60.