SANTA FE GAZETTE.

VOLUME V. SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, JUNE 27, 1863. NUMBER 2 (NEW SERIES

ADVERTISEMENTS

EXTRACTS FROM THE INTERNAL

REVENUE LAW.

The following extracts are published for the information of all concerned.

Section 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of any person or persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations, made liable to any duty, license, stamps or tax imposed by this act, when not otherwise and differently provided for, on or before the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty two, and on or before the first Monday of May in each year thereafter, and in all cases even before the day of levy, to make a list or return to the assistant assessor of the district where located, of the amount of annual income, the article or objects charged with a special duty or tax, the quantity of goods, wares, and merchandise made or sold, and charged with a specific or ad-valorem duty or tax, the several rates and aggregate amount according to the respective provisions of this act, and according to the forms and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, for which such person or persons, partnerships, firms, associations or corporations are liable to be assessed under and by virtue of the provisions of this act.

Section 7. And be it further enacted, That the instructions, regulations, and directions, as hereinbefore mentioned, shall be binding on each Assessor and his Assistants, and on each collector and his deputies, in the performance of the duties assigned by or under this act; pursuant to which instructions the said Assessor shall, on the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty two, and on the first Monday of May in each succeeding year, and from time to time thereafter, in accordance with law, and direct and cause the several Assistant Assessors to proceed through every part of their respective districts, and enquire after and concerning all persons, being within the assessment district where they respectively reside, owing, possessing or having the care or management of any property goods, wares, and merchandise, articles or objects liable to pay any duty, stamp or tax, including all persons liable to pay a license duty, under the provisions of this act, (by reference as well to any lists of assessment or collection taken under the laws of the respective states, as to any other records or document, and by all other lawful ways or means, especially to the written list, schedule, or return required to be made out and delivered to the Assistant Assessor by all persons owing, possessing, or having the care or management of any property, as aforesaid, liable to duty or taxation,) and to value and enumerate the said objects of taxation, respectively, in the manner prescribed by this act, and in conformity with the regulations and instructions before mentioned.

Section 8. And be it further enacted, That if any person owning, possessing, or having the care or management of property, goods, wares, and merchandise, articles or objects liable to pay any duty, tax, or license, shall fail to make and exhibit a written list when required, as aforesaid, and shall consent to disclose the particulars of any and all the property, goods, wares, and merchandise, articles and objects liable to pay any duty or tax, or any business or occupation liable to pay any license, as aforesaid, then, and in that case, it shall be the duty of the officer to make such list, which, being distinctly read, consented to, and signed, by the person so owning, possessing or having the care or management as aforesaid, shall be received as the list of such person.

Section 9. And be it further enacted, That if any such person shall deliver or disclose to any Assessor or Assistant Assessor appointed in pursuance of this act, and requiring a list or lists, aforesaid, any false or fraudulent list or statement with intent to defeat or evade the valuation or assessment hereby intended to be made, such person so offending, and being thereof convicted on indictment found therefor in any circuit or district court of the United States held in the district in which such offence may be committed, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the Court, and shall pay all costs and charges of prosecution; and the valuation and enumeration required by this act, shall, in all such cases, and in all cases of under valuation or under statement in such lists or statements, be made, as aforesaid, upon lists, according to the forms prescribed, to be made out by the Assessors and Assistant Assessors, respectively; which lists the said Assessors and Assistant Assessors are hereby authorized and required to make according to the best information they can obtain, and for the purpose of making which they are hereby authorized to enter into and upon all and singular the premises respectively; and from the valuation and enumeration so made there shall be no appeal.

Section 90. And be it further enacted, That there shall be levied, collected, and paid annually, upon the annual gains, profits, or income of every person residing in the United States, whether derived from any kind of property rents, interest, dividends, salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation, carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, except as hereinafter mentioned, if such annual gains, profits, or income exceed the sum of six hundred dollars, and do not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars, a duty of three per centum, on the amount of such annual gains, profits, or income over and above the said sum of six hundred dollars; if such income exceeds the sum of ten thousand dollars, a duty of five per centum upon the amount thereof exceeding six hundred dollars; and upon the annual gains, profits, or income, rents, and dividends, accruing upon any property, securities, and stocks owned in the United States by any citizen of the United States, residing abroad, except as hereinafter mentioned, and not in the employment of the government of the United States, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of five per centum.

Section 91. And be it further enacted, That in estimating said annual gains, profits or income, whether subject to a duty, as provided in this act, of three per centum, or of five per centum, all other national, State, and local taxes, lawfully assessed upon the property or other sources of income of any person as aforesaid, from which said annual gains, profits or income of such person is or should be derived, shall be first deducted from the gains, profits, or income of the person or persons who actually pay the same, whether owner or tenant, and all gains, profits, or income derived from salaries of officers, or payments to persons in the civil, military, naval, or other service of the United States, including senators, representatives, and delegates in Congress, above six hundred dollars, or derived from interest or dividends on stock, capital, or deposits in any bank, trust company, or saving institution, insurance, gas, bridge, express, telegraph, steamboat, ferry boat, or railroad company, or corporation, or on any bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness of any railroad company or other corporation, which shall have been assessed and paid by said banks, trust companies, saving institutions, insurance, gas, bridge, telegraph, steam-boat, ferry-boat, express, or railroad companies, as aforesaid, or derived from advertisement, or on any articles manufactured, upon which specific, stamps or advalorem duties shall have been directly assessed or paid, shall also be deducted; and the duty herein provided for shall be assessed and collected upon the income for the year ending the thirty-first day of December next preceeding the time for levying and collecting said duty, that is to say, on the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty three, and in each year thereafter: Provided, That upon such portion of said gains, profits, or income, whether subject to a duty as provided in this act of three per centum or five per centum, which shall be derived from interest upon notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty not exceeding one and one-half of one per centum, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 111. And be it further enacted, That any person or persons having in charge or trust, as administrators, executors, or trustees of any legacies or distributive shares arising from personal property, of any kind whatsoever, where the whole amount of such personal property, as aforesaid, shall exceed the sum of one thousand dollars in actual value, passing from any person who may die after the passage of this act possessed of such property, either by will or by the intestate laws of any State or Territory, or any part of such property or interest therein, transferred by deed, grant, bargain, sale, or gift, made or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment after the death of the grantor or bargainor, to any person or persons, or to any body or bodies politic or corporate, in trust or otherwise, shall be, and hereby are, made subject to a duty or tax, to be paid to the United States, as follows, that is to say,

First, Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be the lineal issue or lineal ancestor, brother or sister, to the person who died possessed of such property, as aforesaid, at and after the rate of seventy five cents for each and every hundred dollars of the clear value of such interest in such property.

Second. Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be a descendant of a brother or sister of the person who died possessed, as aforesaid, at and after the rate of one dollar and fifty cents for each and every hundred dollars of the clear value of such interest.

Third. Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be a brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the person who died possessed, as aforesaid, at and after the rate of three dollars for each and every hundred dollars of the clear value of such interest.

Fourth Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be a brother or sister of the grand father or grand mother, or a descendant of the brother or sister of the grand father or the grand mother of the person who died possessed, as aforesaid, at and after the rate of four dollars for each and every hundred dollars of the clear value of such interest.

Fifth. Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be in any other degree of collateral consanguinity than is hereinbefore stated, or shall be a stranger in blood to the person who died possessed, as aforesaid, or shall be a body politic or corporate, at and after the rate of five dollars for each and every hundred dollars of the clear value of such interest. Provided, That all legacies or property passing by will, or by the laws of one State or Territory, to husband or wife of the person who died possessed, as aforesaid, shall be exempt from tax duty.

Section 112. And be it further enacted, That the tax or duty aforesaid shall be a lien and charge upon the property of every person who may die as aforesaid, until the same shall be fully paid to and discharged by the United States, and every executor, administrator, or other persons who may take the burden or trust of administration upon such property shall, after taking such burden or trust, and before paying and distributing any portion thereof to the legatees or any parties entitled to beneficial interest therein, pay to the collector or deputy collector of the district the amount of the duty or tax, as aforesaid, and shall also make and render to the Assistant Assessor of the district a schedule, list, or statement of the amount of such property; together with the amount of duty which has accrued or should accrue thereon verified by his oath or affirmation, to be administered and certified thereon by some magistrate or officer having lawful power to administer such oaths, in such form and manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which schedule, list, or statement shall contain the names of each and every person entitled to any beneficial interest therein, together with the clear value of such interest, which schedule, list or statement shall be by him delivered to such Collector; and upon such payment and delivery of such schedule, list, or statement, said Collector or deputy collector, shall grant to such person paying such duty or tax a receipt or receipts for the same in duplicate, which shall be prepared as is hereinafter provided; such receipt duly signed and delivered by such collector or deputy collector, shall be sufficient evidence to entitle the person who paid such duty or tax as having taken the burden or trust of administering such property or personal estate to be allowed for such payment by the person or persons entitled to the beneficial interest in respect to which such tax or duty was paid; and such person administering such property or personal estate shall be credited and allowed such payment by every tribunal which, by the laws of any State or Territory, is or may be empowered to decide upon and settle the accounts of executors and administrators, and in case such person who has taken the burden or trust of administering upon any such property or personal estate, shall refuse or neglect to pay the aforesaid duty or tax to the collector or deputy collector, as aforesaid, within the time hereinbefore provided, or shall neglect or refuse to deliver to said collector or deliver to said collector or deputy collector, the schedule, list, or statement of such legacies, property, or personal estate under oath, as aforesaid, or shall deliver to said collector or deputy collector a false schedule or statement of such legacies, property or personal estate, or give the names and relationship of the persons entitled to beneficial interest therein entirely, or shall not truly and correctly set forth and state therein the clear value of such beneficial interest, or where an administration or personal estate shall have been granted or allowed under existing laws, the proper officer of the United States shall intervene such proceedings in law or equity before any court of the United States as may be proper and necessary to enforce and realize the lien or charge upon such property or personal estate, or any part thereof, for which such tax or duty has not been truly and justly paid. Under such proceedings the rate of duty or tax enforced shall be the highest rate imposed or assessed by this act, and shall be in the name of the United States against such person or persons as may have the actual or constructive custody or possession of the property or personal estate, or any part thereof, and shall subject such property or personal estate, or any portion of the same, to be sold upon the judgment or decree of such court, and from the proceeds of such sale, the amount of such tax or duty, together with all costs and expenses of every description to be allowed by such court, shall be first paid, and the balance, if any, deposited according to the order of such court, to be paid under its direction to such person or persons as shall establish their lawful title to the same. The deed or bonds, or any proper conveyance of such property or personal estate, or any portion thereof, as said, under such judgment or decree, executed by the officer lawfully charged with carrying the same into effect, shall rest in the purchaser thereof all the title of the delinquent to the property or personal estate sold, free and clear of and from all liens and charges thereon created by this act. And every person or persons who shall have in his possession, charge, or custody, any record, file or paper pertaining or supposed to contain any information concerning such property or personal estate, as aforesaid, passing from any person who may die, as aforesaid, shall exhibit the same at the request of the collector of the revenue, his deputy, or agent, and to any law officer of the United States, in the performance of his duty under this act, his deputy or agent, who may desire to examine the same; and if any such person, having in his possession, charge or custody, any such records, files, or papers, shall refuse or neglect to exhibit the same on request, as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, and in case of any delinquency in making the schedule, list, or statement, or in the payment of the duty or tax accruing, or which should accrue, thereon, the assessment and collection shall be made, as provided for in the general provisions of thisact: Provided, in all legal controversies where such deed or title shall be the subject of judicial investigation the recital in said deed shall be presumed, to be true, and that the requirement of the law had been complied with by the officers of the government.

Section 113. And be it further enacted, That whenever by this act any license, duty, or tax of any description, has been imposed on any corporate body, or property of any incorporated Company, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to prescribe and determine in what district such tax shall be assessed and collected, and to what officer thereof the official notice required by the tenth section of this act shall be given, and of whom payment of such tax shall be demanded.

Section 114. And be it further enacted, That all articles upon which duties are imposed by the provisions of this act which shall be found in the possession of any person or persons for the purpose of being sold by such person or persons in fraud thereof and with the design to avoid payment of said duties, may be seized by any collector or deputy collector who shall have reason to believe that the same are possessed for the purpose aforesaid, and the same shall be forfeited to the United States. And the proceedings to enforce said forfeiture shall be in the nature of a proceeding in rem in the Circuit or District Court of the United States for the district where such seizure is made, or in any other court of competent jurisdiction. And any person who shall have in his possession any such articles for the purpose of selling the same, with the design of avoiding payment of the duties imposed thereon by this act, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be recovered as hereinbefore provided.

No. 1. t.f.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

April 20.—n50,tf

JOHN S. WATTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

BUSINESS CARD.

JOHN S. WATTS will be in attendance upon all the Courts in New Mexico after the 15th of March next, and will give his personal attention to all legal business placed in his charge.

JOHN S. WATTS.

no 25 t.f

HEZEK. S. JOHNSON, THOS. C. GUTIERRE

JOHNSON & GUTIERRES

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

WILL PRACTICE in the several Courts of the Territory and transact promptly and carefully all office business and collections of money &c., entrusted to him.

n20,tf

SANTA FE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

"Independent in all things, Neutral in nothing."

JAMES L. COLLINS, PUBLISHER,

JOHN T. RUSSELL, EDITOR.

SANTA FE, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1863.

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From the Rio Abajo Press.

"People's Union Candidate,

"FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,

"HON. JOSE MANUEL GALLEGOS,"

Is the announcement in the "New Mexican" of the 6th instant, and that too under the American Eagle with an American flag in his mouth. It is certainly very gratifying to the patriotic heart that the Union and the ample folds of its banner, like Charity, cover "a multitude of sin," and vainglory likewise. Here we have the "bold, able, intelligent, good men and true" nominating as candidate for Delegate that angelic pattern of perfection and quintessence of moral rectitude and virtue, Jose Manuel Gallegos! and his nomination announced in the most glowing terms by the Universal Paneg'rist, Dr. Leib. Says that Dr. in his editorial, "whenever Mr. Gallegos has been before the people as a candidate he has been most vilely abused and misrepresented by his opponents, and his friends expect that this same game will be attempted this time, but this eminent disciple of Galen, consummate strategist, and profound jurist, does not tell us in what manner Mr. Gallegos "has been most vilely abused and misrepresented." We opine that, to tell truth about the character of a candidate will be no vile abuse or misrepresentation of him. If such be abuse and misrepresentation, the editor of the "New Mexican" must have special logical rules adapted to any emergency. Mr. Gallegos as a private individual should be free from public scrutiny, and, as such, were Mr. Gallegos' private character made the subject of public comment, such comment would be abuse or scandal, but when Mr. Gallegos becomes a candidate to represent New Mexico in Congress, it is the right of electors to know all about his public and private character, and they shall not be left in the dark if we can prevent it.

Mr. Gallegos at the time of the acquisition of this Territory, and for several years thereafter, was a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, and Rector of this parish. About the year 1852, he was "knocked out of the ring" by the Bishop on account of his grossly immoral life. Instead of repenting of his sins, and leading a new life, Mr. Gallegos became a damagogue, and endeavored to attain honors as a layman; but habit holding him as in a vice, his endeavors to humbug the people have not been so successful as when in a sacerdotal sphere, because divested of the immunity of the long gown. In view of these circumstances, the nomination of Mr. Gallegos can be considered nothing less than an insult to the religious sentiments of a very large portion of our citizens; and they, and not Mr. Gallegos, are the "abused."

Mr. Gallegos, during his sacerdotal career, enjoyed one of the fatest curacies in the Territory, by which he made a considerable "pile;" but we cannot ascertain what he has done for "the people among whom he has lived for nearly half a century and loves so much,"—as the editor of the "New Mexican" tells us. Twelve years ago, the Church at this place, next door to Mr. Gallegos' parsonage, more resembled a dilapidated barn than the House of God, although it was his duty to have kept it in the best condition, and his receipts of tithes, first fruits, proceeds of baptisms, marriages, indulgences, masses, and from innumerable other sources, were abundantly sufficient to have built a handsome Church, maintained an hospital at this place, and a school for the free education of the poor children of the parish. Mr. Gallegos, unlike Churchmen in other countries, did nothing for the Chuch building in which he officiated, nor for the sheep of which he was pastor, except to shear them as closely as he possibly could.

Really, the editor of the "New Mexican" is the man who misrepresents Mr. Gallegos, as will affirm any honest Catholic, Protestant, or Turk, who reads his editorial announcing the nomination.

THE RICHEST THING YET STRUCK.—A correspondent of the Union in Puckerville, Amador county, writes as follows, May 8th:

I herewith send you a sample of "gold ores" now being taken from the newly discovered lode of B. F. Caps, Puckerville, three miles and a quarter from Drytown, Amador county. This lode is found in the clay slate, without indications or croppings, inclosed in regular wall rocks, or binders, and bears from southeast to northwest.—At its present depth, which is fourteen feet, the lead is thirty five feet wide. Within the walls containing the lead are veins or shoots, ranging in thickness from one to eight inches, separated by gold bearing slate, to the number of thirty, and as they descend with the dip of the slate have a tendency to unite below; in fact, at its present depth some eight or ten have united, forming a belt of rich ores some eighteen inches wide. These veins are filled with ochers, which to look at seem to be half gold. The ores are of two kinds—a light brown and dark brown—soft when first taken out, but become harder by exposure, especially so with the light colored, like the sample I send you. In order to test the richness of the ores, I dried a sample no richer in outside appearance than the one I send you, then weighed and pulverized it, and found it to contain one fourth of the whole weight in gold, equivalent to $100,000 per ton of ores. Now, don't be startled, but come and see. The good old book says that "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." I have seen, and believe because I have seen. The discoverer, B. F. Caps, is a nephew of "James Caps," who in 1820, discovered the celebrated Caps' mine at Charlotte, Mecklenberg county, North Carolina; and by the practical knowledge gained by some twelve years experience in that celebrated lode of gold bearing ocher, enabled him to detect evidences on working the surface below the lead at Puckerville, some four years ago, so as to convince him that a lead of the same kind existed here, and by perseverance finally struck it last February. If you visit him, you will find him to possess the practical knowledge that will enable him fully to develope this lode, and if you visit him, you will find his "latchstring" always out.

Incidents of the Fight Between the Alabama and the Hatteras—The Hatteras Expected to Have Surrendered Without Firing a Shot.

Captain Semmes supposed that the Hatteras would surrender without fighting, when her provisions, ammunition and guns, all of which the Alabama at that time wanted badly, would fall into his hands without difficulty. When, however, he saw how bravely she fought, Captain Semmes asked his first officer after the latter surrendered, "Who commanded that ship?" "Captain Blake, sir," was the answer "Humph," grunted Semmes, "I think that he had a great deal of assurance to fight me with such a vessel."

ALABAMA SHORT OF PROVISIONS.

When the fight took place the Alabama was very short of provisions, pork, beans, and "hard tack" being about all that was furnished to the officers and men; yet Captain Blake states that, though Captain Semmes was a rabid secessionist and apparently a rough man, he was treated by him with the greatest consideration, more, in fact, as a friend than as a prisoner. Captain Semmes gave up his state room to Captain Blake, and when they arrived at a neutral port, he invited him to visit him as a friend, and not as a foe.

THE ALABAMA NARROWLY ESCAPED SINKING.

In one of his conversations about the fight, Captain Semmes admitted that the firing from the Hatteras nearly sunk him, and that he must certainly have gone down if the two shots, which struck under her counter at the water line, had been larger, or even if they had burst, they being only twenty and thirty pound shots; and, "Even as it is," said he, "I wish that I had let you alone; for I have captured nothing but a few prisoners, and my vessel must be some time before she will be as good as she was before the action." In another conversation, Captain Semmes said that among all the prizes he had captured, the Ariel was the only one that he found it necessary to use steam to overtake.

The first shot fired at the Hatteras from the Alabama, was from a 24 pounder which had been taken from the Ariel.

THE HATTERAS ON FIRE.

When the fire broke out on the decks of the Hatteras, and the men left their guns to extinguish it Captain Blake cried, "Go back to your guns, boys; it will take fifteen or twenty minutes before the fire can reach the magazine, (it had only to burn through a plank two and a half inches thick to reach it), and before that time we shall board her." The order was obeyed with alacrity.

BRAVE ACT OF OUR TARS.

A little later, and the fire had become so hot that it was dangerous to bring up the cartridges from below; but they came, nevertheless, for our gallant tars carried them inside the breasts of their jackets, and produced them when required.

"WHY, SIR'S GONE, SIR, AND THE FLAG WITH HIM."

When the Hatteras was sinking, Captain Semmes shouted to one of his officers, "Go and tear that flag down." The officer stepped into the boat to obey the order, when, on looking toward where the Hatteras was and seeing that she had disappeared, he turned with a puzzled look to his superior, who stood leaning over the bulwarks, and said, "Why, she's gone, sir, and the flag with her."

Captain Blake had with him a very handsome gold mounted cane, presented to him by F. G. McGrath, Esq., a prominent merchant of Philadelphia. The inscription upon it was as follows—"Lieutenant Commander H. C. Blake, United States steamer Hatteras, 11th January, 1863, from F. G. McG."

The Vallandigham Habeas Corpus.

Judge Leavitt's opinion declining to issue a writ of habeas corpus in the Vallandigham case appears in the Cincinnati papers. The Judge declared that in time of war a military arrest is a legal arrest, and that a military arrest is not in itself a sufficent cause for the issue of the writ prayed for. The powers of the President as a military officer are given him by the Constitution, and he has power to do such acts as are deemed essential to the protection and preservation of the Government and the Constitution, which he has sworn to support and defend. Among those acts is, undoubtedly, that of arresting persons who, by their mischievous acts of disloyalty, impede or endanger the military operations of the Government. The officer in command of a department is the agent or representative of the President, and is clothed with the necessary power for the efficient supervision of the military interests of the Government throughout the department. It is not necessary that martial law should be proclaimed or exist to enable the General in command to perform the duties assigned to him.

The above is a brief outline of Judge Leavitt's argument. His decision is embraced in the two concluding paragraphs, which are in the following words:

"For the reasons which I have attempted to set forth, I am led clearly to the conclusion that I cannot judicially pronounce the order of Gen. Burnside for the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham as a nullity, and must, therefore, hold that no sufficent ground has been exhibited for granting the writ applied for. And I may properly add here that I am fortified in my conclusion by the fact, just brought to my notice, that the Legislature of Ohio, at its last session, has passed two statutes, in which the validity and legality of arrests in this State under military authority are distinctly sanctioned. This is a clear indication of the opinion of that body that the rights and liberties of the people are not put in jeopardy by the exercise of the power in question, and is, moreover, a concession that the present state of the country requires and justifies its exercise. It is a clear intimation that the people of our patriotic State will sanction such a construction of the Constitution as, without a clear violation of its letter, will adapt it to the existing emergency.

"There is one other consideration to which I may perhaps properly refer, not as a reason for refusing the writ applied for, but for the purpose of saying that, if granted, there is no probability that it would be available in relieving Mr. Vallandigham from his present position. It is at least morally certain it would not be obeyed. And I confess I am somewhat reluctant to authorize a process knowing it would not be respected, and that the court is powerless to enforce obedience. Yet, if satisfied there were sufficient grounds for the allowance of the writ, the consideration to which I have adverted would not be conclusive against it."

Don't Spill the Gravy.

Catlin, the famous American traveler and collector of Indian curiosities; has seen some stirring incidents in the course of his adventures. The following is related by a fellow traveler, who gave Catlin the sobriquent of "Governor:"

"One day, when he had landed, and most of our party were lying asleep on the boat, which was drawn under the shade of some large trees, the Governor and I had collected wood and made a large fire on the bank, two or three rods from the boat, over which we were roasting a fat pig, which I had shot from the boat during the morning. I was squatted down on one side of the fire, holding a shorthandled frying pan, in which we had made some very rich gravy, which the Governor who was squatted down opposite me, was ladling over the pig with a wooden spoon. All of a sudden I observed his eye fixed upon some thing over my shoulder, when he said to me, in a very low tone, 'Now I want you to be perfectly cool and don't spill the gravy; there is a splendid tiger right behind you!' I held fast to the frying pan, and, turning my head gradually around, I had a full view of the fellow, within eight paces of me, lying flat on his side, and with his paws hitting up and playing with the legs of one of our Spaniards, who had laid himself down upon his belly and was fast asleep. Our rifles were left in the boat! The Governor drew himself gradually down the bank, on his hands and feet, ordering me not to move. I was in hopes he would have taken the old Minie, but he preferred his own weapon, and getting it to bear upon the beast, he was obliged to wait some minutes for it to raise its head, so as not to endanger the poor Spaniard; at the crack of the rifle, the animal gave a piercing screech and leaped about fifteen feet straight into the air and fell quite dead. The Spaniard leaped nearly as far in a different direction; and, at the same instant, behind a little bunch of bushes on the opposite side, and not half the distance from the fire, and right behind the Governor's back, where he had been sitting, sprang the mate, which darted into the thicket and disappeared. We skinned this beautiful animal which was shot exactly between the eyes, and after all had withdrawn to the boat, waited several hours in hopes that the other one would show itself again; but waited in vain, and lost our game."

The Spoils of the Enemy.

The Republican, of Washington, gives the subjoined explanation in contradiction of the statement of the Richmond Whig, that during General Hooker's late battles "not only an immense number of small arms—variously estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000—but an almost infinite quantity of over coats, knapsacks, coats, and blankets," were left on the battle field by General Hooker, and captured by the Confederates. The Republican says:

"What there is of the above statement that is not maliciously false is an enormous exaggeration. We were informed some days since that General Hooker, in returning to the north bank of the Rappahannock with his army, left in various places upon the battlefield of Chancellorsville, over coats, knapsacks, and blankets. They were deposited, from time to time, by order of the brigade and regimental commanders, to relieve the men of their burdens while fighting. Of course the lines were constantly changing, and when the army was ordered by the General commanding to return, there was no time for the men to collect their goods scattered over miles of ground. Consequently, they were abandoned, and of course the enemy is making the most of it. While it is to be regretted that so much property is lost, it is not so bad that it was left in the manner and for the purpose stated as it would be if it had been captured in battle or abandoned in a disgraceful and forced retreat. We deem this explanation due alike to the public and the army."

Old Coins.

The San Francisco Bulletin says:

We have been shown a curiosity in the shape of a small silver coin which belongs to a gentleman in this city. The coin date is 1652. It is a "Pine Tree" three penny piece, which was the first coin issued by the New England colonies, and in fact the first coinage made by any Europeans or their descendants in America. The piece is in good preservation, and is highly valued by its owner. The Pine Tree vintage is very scarce and is much sought after by coin collectors. A few years since an American dollar of the coinage of 1795 (the first year any were issued by the United States) was owned in this city, the circumstances connected with which were as remarkable as its date. The dollar was received by the supercargo of a trading vessel at the island of Waka Haira, one of the Marquesas group. The coin was perfect, with the exception of a small hole drilled through near the edge, and had evidently been used as a medal. It was said by the natives to have come from the first vessels which anchored in and fortified the harbor. This was, undoubtedly, Commodore Porter's fleet, which refitted there in 1813, and who fortified a small eminence at the head of Tai Hae Bay.

From Galveston—The Harriet Lane Not Out—Unsuccessful Attempt to Convert Her into an Iron clad.

The New Orleans Era of the 7th inst. furnishes the following interesting items of Texan affairs, obtained from a gentleman recently from the vicinity of Galveston

The statement recently made, that the Harriet Lane had escaped to sea, without masts, on the night of the 24th of April, we are positively assured, is entirely incorrect. Officers who have been in the blockade service since January 4, assure our informant that, to their certain knowledge the Harriet Lane is still closely blocked in Galveston harbor, and that she has been seen and identified by experienced eyes within the past few days.

It is known from various sources that the Lane was badly damaged in the fight on the 1st of January, her shaft having been bent to such an extent that it can not be used, and the rebels have no means of repairing or replacing it. The masts have been taken out and attempts made to iron clad her.

The blockade is rigidly kept up, and only a few small vessels and schooners of light draft get out of the harbor. There is sufficient grounds for believing that the Owasco damaged the Harriet Lane after her capture by the rebels.

The flag carried through the Chancellorsville battle by the Second Massachusetts regiment was pierced by sixty seven balls.