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THE WEEKLY ARIZONA MINER.

VOLUME VI.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1869.

NUMBER 13.

THE ARIZONA MINER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
—AT—
PRESCOTT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA.

SUBSCRIPTION:

One Copy, One Year, \$7.00
Six Months, 4.00
Three Months, 2.50
Single Copies, 25
Papers will not be sent unless paid for in advance, and will necessarily be discontinued at the end of the time paid for.

ADVERTISING:

One square, one time, \$3.00; each additional time, \$1.50. Each additional square, same rate. A liberal discount will be made to persons continuing the same advertisement for three, six, or twelve months.

Professional or business cards inserted upon reasonable terms.

Job Printing.

The MINER office is well supplied with Presses, Plain, Fancy and Ornamental Type, and the proprietor is determined to execute all work with which he may be favored in the neatest and best style of the art.

Work may be ordered from any part of the Territory, and, when accompanied with the cash, it will be promptly executed and sent by mail, or as directed.

Persons sending us money for subscription, advertising or job work, may forward it by mail, or otherwise, at their own risk.

Legal Tender Notes taken at par in payment for subscription, advertising and job work.

J. H. MARION,
Editor and Proprietor.

Directory of Yavapai County.

- Judges:** W. F. TURNER, Probate Judge; HERMAN THOMAS, District Attorney; JOHN M. ROUNTREE, Sheriff; A. J. MOORE, County Recorder; JOHN H. BURNAL, County Treasurer; WILLIAM GORT, Clerk of District Court; E. W. WELLS, Jr., Clerk of District Court.
- TEEMS OF COURTS:**
District Court—First Monday of April and first Monday of October in each year.
Probate Court—First Mondays in January, April, July and October.
- BOARD OF SUPERVISORS:**
E. J. Cook, A. J. Shanks and L. A. Stevens.
Board meets on the first Monday in January, April, July and October, at Prescott.

United States Mails.

Schedule time of arrival from San Bernardino: Tuesdays and Fridays, at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. W. BARNARD, Postmaster.
Prescott, February 6, 1869.

Business & Professional Cards.

JOHN M. ROUNTREE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Prescott, Arizona.

J. P. HARGRAVE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN HOWARD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Prescott, Arizona.

A. E. DAVIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Mohave City, Arizona Territory.

Dr. J. N. McCANDLESS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
(Late of the U. S. Army.)
Offers his services to the people of Prescott and vicinity. Can be found, at all hours, except when professionally engaged, at his office, in Allen & White's store, Montezuma street, Prescott.
Prescott, November 7, 1868.

F. P. HOWARD, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Wickenburg, Arizona.

JAMES P. BULL,
District Clerk, U. S. Commissioner and Recorder,
Hardyville, Mohave County, Arizona.
Will attend, at all times, to the drawing of Deeds, Mortgages, Powers-of-Attorney, etc. oct1768

J. GOLDWATER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Groceries and Provisions,
Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.,
At the old stand formerly occupied by R. Cobb, LA PAZ, Arizona. fe1968.
The Cheapest House in Arizona to buy Goods at
HENDERSON & CO'S.
We do not take advantage of every scarcity in the market to raise our prices.
D. HENDERSON & CO.

FOR SALE—A FEW GOOD COWS.
Apply to A. G. DUNN, Prescott.
Blank Mining and Quitclaim Deeds, Special and General Powers-of-Attorney, etc., for sale at the Miner Office.

Railroads—The Omnibus Bill.

Knowing that most of our readers take a deep interest in matters relating to railroads, we give below, a summary of the bill now before Congress, commonly known as the Omnibus Bill. Should it pass the 41st Congress, it will not be many months before grading will commence upon the route in this Territory. A Washington correspondent says:

The new Railroad Bill, as reported in the Senate on Saturday, is in eighteen long sections, and covers six lines of roads, etc. The Northern Pacific, from Lake Superior to Frigid Sound; the Atlantic and Pacific, from Springfield (Mo.) southwest to the Canadian river, and thence, on the thirty-fifth parallel, by Albuquerque, to the coast; the Southern Pacific, of California, from San Francisco to a junction with the thirty-fifth parallel line, near the eastern boundary of California; and the Union Pacific, Eastern Division, from its present terminus to a junction with the through line, at a point not west of Albuquerque; the Arkansas Valley, from Little Rock, by Fort Smith, to a junction with the through line at the crossing of the Canadian river, and the Oregon Pacific, from Portland to the north head of Humboldt river, in Nevada. The aggregate length of these several lines is about five thousand miles. The Government aid asked is by lands and a guarantee of interest on railway bonds. The land grant consists of the alternate sections on each side of the respective roads, within twenty miles through Territories, and within ten miles through States. Each road gets one section per mile outright, as soon as selected and approved by the President. The title of the remaining lands remain in the United States. Whenever twenty consecutive miles of roads are finished, the Government is to sell the lands bordering on that section for not less than \$2.50 per acre, in lawful money, the proceeds to be put in the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of the Railway Company, which, in no event, is allowed to buy or bid for the lands. The pecuniary aid asked of the Government to the roads is a six per cent. currency guarantee for thirty years on \$30,000, gold bonds, per mile. The bonds are to be issued and recorded by the Secretary of the Treasury, with coupons indorsed by the Treasurer of the United States, and payable half yearly, and the principal of these bonds constitutes the first lien upon the roads, rolling stock, and all other property. The Government undertakes to secure itself from loss in guaranteeing its interest, by retaining the proceeds of all sales of land by covering, with the Treasury, all dues from the United States to the respective roads on account of transportation, etc., and by requiring each company to pay over to the Treasury of the United States, half yearly, ten per cent of its gross receipts. From these three sources the Government is to draw in paying the company, and whatever remains of the land fund goes to the proper road. The ten per cent of the gross receipts is to be paid into the Treasury ten days before each semi-annual installment of interest becomes due; and whenever any road fails in this requirement it is to be proceeded against under the bankrupt law; the first mortgage bonds on which, it is guaranteed, are to be delivered on the completion and equipment of twenty mile sections of road, except that on the mountain portions of the Northern Pacific. Two-thirds of the amount on each such section may be delivered when the road bed has been made ready for the ties. The provisions of the bill, with respect to annual reported rights of pre-emptors, etc., seem to be like those of other railroad bills. Each of the roads named in the bill is required to accept and assent to its provisions within six months, or be defeated from sharing in its benefits.

The Oregon Branch of the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific, Eastern Division, Companies, are authorized, by combination, to form a corporation under the style of the United States Southern Pacific Railroad Company, to construct a railroad and telegraph line between the thirty-fourth and thirty-sixth parallels, through New Mexico, to a junction with the Southern Pacific of California, on the Colorado river. The bill going almost immediately to the Government printing office, it is impossible to give further details, which relate to a description of the Southern Trunk line, to be constructed by the various companies, and to the manner of receiving and selling the lands, making reports, etc.

Letter from Camp Goodwin.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MINER.]

CAMP GOODWIN, ARIZONA, March 22, 1869.

Since February first the troops down here (south of the Gila) have been continually scouting. Col. Barnard, with company G, 1st cavalry, and some infantry, have been out from Tucson since the first of March. They called here about the 12th, and after shooting their horses and drawing rations, started on the 16th, under the guidance of an Apache Indian, who came in and volunteered to conduct them to a rancharia. After marching to the San Carlos and crossing it about a dozen times during a heavy rain, and making about 20 miles up that stream, they struck west some eight miles, and came upon two rancharias, captured four Indians and six asses; destroyed about eighty hats, plenty of mineral and a killing four horses themselves. They then crossed the Gila on a raft, swimming the animals. Most of the warriors were absent at the time the attack was made. Several other rancharias were passed, but no Indians were found in them. They are living on mule meat, plenty of heads of moles and asses being found around their camps.

Major Perry, with fifty Infantry, left here on the 17th for the White Mountains for a scout of twenty days and to look for a good position for a camp out there.

There are various rumors of troops moving but I can't say for certain how it will be. We expect a cavalry company to be stationed here, and, indeed, this is a good post for cavalry and well situated for scouting.

A short time ago, the Indians tried to come in here but were not allowed. They shot a horse belonging to G company, 1st cavalry, the morning before they left for the scout, and tried to stampede the herd, but failed. The Colonel goes back to Tucson from here. He has been doing a smashing business among the Apaches, and may their shadows grow less.

We have had a good deal of rain this month and everything looks green, the Gila is pretty high.

OCCASIONAL.

CONCENTRATED MEANNESS. Some fellow, who, no doubt, voted for McCormick or Steamboat Adams at last election, is in the habit of stealing the copy of the MINER sent to Col. Woolsey, of Agua Caliente, on the Gila. Should he continue to keep up his lick, the Colonel and myself will be compelled to pray for his consignment, after death, to a region made calidate than Tucson or Guzman. Let up, sinner, or prepare to scorch.

Mineral Resources of the Colorado River.

"Cerberus," a correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin, discourses as follows of the mineral resources of Mohave county, in this Territory, and the drawbacks to its development:

The newspapers are full of correspondents from the White Pine country, and the eyes of every body are at present directed towards that section of the country, remarkable for its extraordinary richness. It is highly gratifying to the inhabitants of the Pacific Coast, that our mining resources are not exhausted, but in the main are fully as rich and extensive as ever, since the first discovery of the precious metal on this coast. The discovery of the rich silver mines in the famous Comstock lode, carried everything before it, captivated the capitalists quite easy, and their money was given quite freely for the development of these silver bearing ledges in Nevada.

The recent discoveries at White Pine promise far to eclipse the palmy days of the Comstock lode. In connection with the White Pine country, numerous enquiries have been made of us about the mines and country bordering on the Colorado river, between Fort Mohave and Callville, the head of navigation.

THE SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT.
To commence at Fort Mohave, as for some distance below there no silver mines have been discovered. Within ten miles of it, in the first range of mountains, known as the Callville District, a number of ledges have been located, some of which promise quite rich in silver, which, if they were anywhere else but in Arizona, would attract a great deal of attention, and much greater developments would have been made.

THE SACRAMENTO DISTRICT.
The next mines of any note are those of the Sacramento District, which is the second range of mountains from the Colorado river and about thirty miles east of Hardyville, seven miles above Fort Mohave. The mines of the Sacramento District are, with few exceptions, all argentiferous galena, such as are called White Pine, "base metal" ore. There are such an abundance of mines containing this argentiferous galena (or base metal) that it is surprising and almost incredible to find a number of them, where there is not a single vein of silver. In fact, that all the ore carry as much silver with them per ton as do mines now probably worked in and near Virginia City, Nevada. But to do the district, the mines and the amount of them, is a matter of course, we must then direct our eyes to the right of the white man to look them over. Within the last three years they have killed men at their work in the mines. At present the Indians are very numerous and everything else is much changed there, there is a little chance there for a poor miner. It requires a large company, able to employ 30 men or more, which might be considered safe, as the military will afford some help in the shape of a regular force. As I do not know of any other mining district, White Pine excepted, that promises so rich.

Supplies and everything necessary can be shipped to White Pine in the winter months, and the lead and base metals can be made available by shipping down the Colorado river to San Francisco, where it can be probably marketed. Taking everything as found at present, all the disadvantages considered, compared with mining any from the Colorado river, we can say that working with any system at all, to be lightly successful. Many valuable mines could now be easily obtained. If these base metal mines at White Pine can be worked successfully, the mines of the Sacramento District will be much improved, and the same kind of ore, and plenty of wood, water and grass, with a pleasant climate. They are also on a straight line with the White Pine country, which a glance at the map will at once explain.

AN UNDISCOVERED DISTRICT.
There is also a rich mining district southwest of the Sacramento District, but as yet undeveloped, for it is not safe, nor has it been years, for small parties to travel through that country. Before the Indians began to show hostility to the whites, they were much feared, and the richest kind of silver ore is to be found there, and they would show them the veins where they had broken the ore from, which they exhibited. There is no doubt that the state of the country permitted small parties to go wherever they pleased, rich developments would surely be made.

EL DORADO CANYON.
El Dorado Canyon (Colorado District) sixty miles above Fort Mohave, is a number of silver mines, which have been discovered, some of which have been and are now worked with profit. It cannot be said the mines are not rich enough, but the general rule of silver mining cannot be ignored here, it is said to be a matter of course, we must then direct our eyes to the right of the white man to look them over, which they exhibited. There is no doubt that the state of the country permitted small parties to go wherever they pleased, rich developments would surely be made.

FORT YUMA.—Mr. J. Ross Browne thus pictures Fort Yuma, California, and the country adjacent, on the Arizona side of the Colorado:

I was not disappointed in my first impressions of Fort Yuma. Weid said barren as the adjacent country is, it is not destitute of compensating beauties. The banks of the river for many miles below are fringed with groves of mesquite and cotton-wood. Above the junction of the Colorado an extensive alluvial valley, clothed with willow, cotton-wood, mesquite and arrow-wood, stretches far off to the foothills of Castle Dome; and toward the great desert a rugged range of mountains, which rises in solitary majesty, forms the background. An atmosphere of wonderful richness and brilliancy covers the scene like a gorgeous canopy of prismatic colors, and the vision is lost in the distance.

Above the mountain range, commanding the adjacent country for many miles around, and presents an exceedingly picturesque view, with its neat quarters, store-houses and winding roads.

The climate near its foot is finer than that of Italy. I would scarcely be possible to suggest an improvement. I never experienced such exquisite Christmas weather as we enjoyed during our sojourn. Perhaps latitudinal people will object to the temperature in summer, when the days of the sun attain their maximum force, and the hot winds sweep in from the desert.

GRANT'S RECONSTRUCTED CABINET.—Democratic papers argue that in forcing Grant to fill his Cabinet with men of their own ilk, the Radicals of Congress have conquered the conquerer of the Rebellion, and will henceforth lead the illustrious Ulysses by the nasal organ; but we are disposed to doubt this, and shall look for feints, flank movements, and other maneuvers to checkmate the "Jacobins." Following is a list of Cabinet officers, with short sketches of their past history, etc.:

Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, is a native of New York City; was born in 1809; has been a lawyer, a member of the State Legislature, a member of both houses of Congress, Governor of his native State, and has traveled through Europe. He belongs, heart and soul, to the protectionists. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, was born in Brookline, Mass., in January, 1815. He has been Governor of his State, a member of its Legislature, Internal Revenue Commissioner, Congressman, lawyer, merchant, etc. He is a professionalist of the first water, and so far as he can influence the finances of the nation, they will be managed in the interests of New England manufacturers. Brigadier General John A. Rawlings, Secretary of War, is a native of Illinois. His history as a soldier, (and he has no other) is well and favorably known to the country. He is said to possess administrative qualities of a high order, and will doubtless make a good Secretary of War for such men as Grant and Sherman, with whom he has been so long connected. A. E. Borie, Secretary of the Navy, is a retired merchant of Philadelphia, who bears a high reputation.

SECESSION.—The Radicals of Texas, have, we are told, voted to split that State in two, and form a new State, to be called "West Texas," with San Antonio as the capital. More officers and more epiphoes.

Apache Doings on the Lower Gila.

We make the following extract from a private letter received by us from Col. K. S. Woolsey, of Agua Caliente Ranch, on the Gila river, in the south-west corner of this county. It seems that wherever the Colonel goes, his old enemies, the Apaches—follow him and try to burst him up in business, as they did here. Well, he has caused the death of many an Apache, and for vengeance is no part of the nature of the brute:

"I have not seen or heard of your publishing our Apache troubles, and take it for granted that you have not heard of them, so I will give you the items in detail. They commenced in February, at Oatman Flat, by stealing blankets, clothing, provisions, arms, etc., while the men were out at work, repairing the road. A few days after they attacked and killed a Mexican herder at Gila Bend Station, but got no stock. The cattle outran Mr. L. O., and arrived safe at the station. Their next break was at Cottrell's Ranch, four miles below Gila Bend, where they succeeded in running off a valuable yoke of oxen and one mule or cow. They next paid their respects to me, by entering one of the cottages on the upper part of the ranch and helping themselves to blankets, clothing, etc. A few days later, they drove off fourteen head of cattle from Burke's Station, three miles from here. That was about the 4th inst. since then they have been quiet, and we reasonably expect they will remain so as long as the cattle last. The trucks that I have seen indicate eastern Indians; whether they will return to their old homes on the Salt and San Carlos rivers or reside permanently with us is a question entirely of their own choice. During the winter months, a few mounted men could have driven them from this part of the country, but the opening spring has bountifully replenished their commissary by bringing forth fine crops of pig-weeds and lizards. The snake harvest also promises well (a boy killed eleven or twelve the other day), the squaw berries will be ripe in June, the cactus fruit in July, so you see that it will be almost impossible for us to get rid of them this summer, if they elect to stay. No other news on the river."

SEVERAL copies of a bound pamphlet containing acts, resolutions and memorials, passed by the Fifth Legislature of this Territory have been received at the office of the County Recorder, for distribution. It bears the imprint of the "Tucson Publishing Company," although it was published in San Francisco. We could have done the work as well and as cheaply at the San Francisco house, but for some reason or other the officials did not see fit to give it to us. This is the way that Mr. Corrick and his friends help the Territory along. We notice that the Governor and Secretary are put down in the list of Federal officials as belonging to Prescott, and conclude that it must have been an oversight on the part of said officials, as neither of them have resided here for the past 15 months.

ELECTION PRECINCTS

Established by the Board of Supervisors of Yavapai County, for the ensuing Election.

- Prescott, including Upper Granite, and Willow Creek—Inspector, S. E. Blair; Judges, E. F. Bowers, S. C. Miller. Election at Court House.
- Kirkland creek—Inspector, John Robinson; Judges, P. McAtner and T. Roddick. Election at Robinson's house.
- Date creek—Inspector, Wm. Gilson; Judges, Weaver—Inspector, —; Judges, —; Election at Bertrand's store.
- Walnut Grove—Inspector, Allen Callumber; Judges, Fred Henry and T. Lamberton. Election at Callumber's house.
- Wickenburg—Inspector, A. H. Peoples; Judges, H. Wickenburg and P. Richardson. Election at Peoples' saloon.
- Vulture Mine—Inspector, —; Judges, —; Election at house of Vulture Co.
- Agua Caliente—Inspector, K. S. Woolsey; Judges, H. Junonue, —; Election at Woolsey's ranch.
- Fort McDowell—Inspector, —; Judges, —; Place of holding election to be designated by Inspector.
- Beaver Valley—Inspector, J. P. Osborn; Judges, —; Towns and J. M. Branerman. Election at Osborn's house.
- Agua Frio—Inspector, D. Marr; Judges, John Reese and —; Election at Agua Frio Knuch House.
- Lower Lyne Creek—Inspector, M. K. Larty; Judges, —; Loveloy and N. L. Griffin. Election at Larty's house.
- Rio Verde—Inspector, J. Melvin; Judges, P. H. Crawford and —; Election at Melvin's house.
- Big Bag—Inspector, —; Walters; Judges, —; Election at Big Bag mill.
- Lyne creek—Inspector, D. Ring; Judges, B. Grays and —; Election at Eureka mill.
- Groon creek (Nyona & Curtis' saw mill)—Inspector, J. K. Walker; Judges, T. S. Ruff and A. O. Nyona. Election at saw mill.
- Chiao Valley—Inspector, R. Postle; Judges, —; Shivers and D. R. Poland. Election at Postle's house.
- Walnut creek—Inspector, Wm. King; Judges, E. A. Bostett and A. Staenbrook. Election at Bostett's house.
- Point of Rocks—Inspector, Geo. Cary; Judges, J. Vickers and R. Osborn. Election at Cary's house.
- Phoenix—Inspector, J. W. Swilling; Judges, J. H. Davis and William Smith. Election at Swilling's house.
- Skull Valley—Inspector, J. C. Dunn; Judges, Joseph Elye and John Boyie. Election at Dunn's ranch.
- Sterling Mill—Inspector, Chas. Berger; Judges, John Martin and Wm. Cole. Election at Sterling mill.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, } S.S.

COUNTY OF YAVAPAI.
I, John H. Behan, County Recorder and ex-officio Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of said county, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the election precincts established, and the officers of election appointed, by the Board of Supervisors of said county, for the ensuing election, to be held Wednesday, June 3, 1869.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 6th day of April, A. D. 1869.
J. H. BEHAN,
County Recorder and ex-officio Clerk Board of Supervisors.
By J. M. ROUNTREE, Deputy.

CHARLES L. WELLER, one of the founders of the San Francisco Examiner, has sold his interest in that paper to a practical printer. The Examiner is still under the able editorial control of B. F. Washington, who says it's now established on a solid basis.

PAY AS YOU GO.—An exchange urges people to pay their small bills. It says: "The prompt payment of small bills is something more than a convenience, considering its results, and the real distress, which the neglect of it often occasions, raises it to the dignity of a virtue. There are many tradesmen, engaged in extensive business, who have to meet large payments, and who depend for them upon the aggregate of small sums. It makes no sort of difference to the payer whether these small sums are paid to-day, or to-morrow, or next week. It makes weighty differences to the tradesman, who is obliged to keep two or three clerks running after little bills, and to pay one per cent per month for the money that is due to him, in a thousand little sums, that he should have for the asking, and that he is kept out of by the thoughtlessness of customers whom he does not wish to offend by impurity." That is all true as the gospel, but we would teach even a purer virtue, a higher morality, and say don't make any small bills, but pay as you go. The habit of getting everything charged, from a tooth-pick to a barrel of flour, is a most pernicious one, yet most people would be surprised if they could see the bills made out by our traders, to perceive how many small charges they have, how even, in many hundreds of instances the whole bill of an individual for the quarter or the half year, as the case may be, is less than one dollar. Probably the individual had the money in his pocket when he made the purchase, and sheer laziness or the force of habit prevented his paying for it down, and thus ending the matter. Instead of that it was charged on the books, drawn off upon a bill, and perhaps took the time of a clerk half an hour to collect. Much as it costs merchants and mechanics to collect these small sums, they cannot afford to lose them, for the aggregate often amounts to a considerable sum; but their customers ought not to ask them to submit to such a tax, for it really amounts to that.—Boeala.

COURTESY IN BUSINESS.—Next to integrity and smartness, courtesy is the most desirable capital and the most available for a young man. Those who possess it, if they have brains and energy, are as certain to go up as a kite is with a fair wind when the belly-band is right. It is so rare a commodity as to attract attention at once. At railroad stations, in the postoffice, in banking houses, at the counters of leading newspapers, if one gets a civil answer and don't get their heads snapped off, it attracts attention. If a young man gets up to let an aged person sit down in the cars, the whole company examine him from his boots to his hair. If a gentleman offers a lady his seat in the cars she takes it with a bounce, and if there is a vacancy, instead of making room for the gentleman who got up, two ladies will form the letter V and occupy three sittings. It was not so with the merchants of olden time and with the successful men who laid the foundation of New York business character. The old merchants were not only their own porters, bookkeepers, and salesmen, but they did everything well and everything courteously. They were not only thoroughly honest, but they were considerate, attentive and studied politeness as an element of success. Old men who knew John Jacob Astor, speak of his genial, pleasant, affable manner. His attention to his customers was untiring and no amount of stubbornness or fault finding could trouble his placid spirit. It was a positive pleasure to do business with him. The names of his associates in business who have outlived the oblivion which has assigned so many to a nameless grave, were distinguished for a like spirit of kindness and courtesy.—Exchange.

ROWDIES.—This comprehensive title includes a class whose names and doings are known to few but their own privileged set. Their existence, however, is painfully present to all who frequent places of amusement, crowded meetings, or haunts of vice. Nay! they are found everywhere. The wonder which ever surrounds them, is how they live. All do not steal, and housebreak, and pick pockets, how, then, do the balance get their dinners and breakfasts, and so forth? They do not beg, and yet they are always to be seen around corners, leaning with the most free-and-easy nonchalance, smoking black cutty pipes, and looking on all human institutions as the Emperor Maximilian might probably have done previous to his departure from private life. A life of elegant leisure is the aim of cultivated happiness; a life of elegant leisure must be the summum bonum of rowdiness. The rowdy's estimate of his fellow-man rests on muscle. He has no admiration for intellect. When he speaks of such a one being the best man, he does not mean what you and I would imply as a gentleman, a scholar, and a good judge of aqua vita. No! he refers to the party biceps, and implies that he can stand more punishment, come up to the scratch more smilingly, and look with more calm resignation on the closing of his dexter optic, or the increasing inflammation of his potato-trap. The poetry of rowdiness is touching. A gentleman's skull is his knowledge-box. His prominent facial feature his bugle, his teeth his ivory. It is really funny to bear a juvenile rowdy request the honor of japing your trotter cases. It is a question of divided contest whether a New York or a Baltimore rowdy takes the precedence in the attributes which distinguish the class, for there is a certain pride attached even to this, and he who wears his cap most over his left eye, swears the fiercest, drinks the strongest vitriol, and has fought the greatest number of fights, is the hero at whose feet his fellows worship.

JAMES GUTHRIE, late U. S. Senator from Kentucky, and Secretary of the Treasury under President Pierce, died at Louisville, March 18.