Santa Fe Weekly Gazette.

VOLUME II.

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Santa fe Weekln Gagette.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

WILLIAM DREW.

TERMS. WEEKLY- \$5 a year, payable invariably in advance; single copies 12 1-2 cents. Advertisements, \$1 50 per square of ten lines for the first insertion, and \$1 for every subsequent insertion.

Notice.

A LL those having claims against the undersigned are requested to present them immediately for settlement. And those indebted to him and the late firm of Isedore Hochstadter, are notified to make payment immediately, or legal proceed-ings will be instituted for collection.

During the absence of the undersigned from the

city, Levi Spiegelberg is his authorized agent to transact all his business.
S. J. SPIEGEPBERG. Santa Fe, Nov. 4, 1852.—If

THE U. N. Mail from Santa Fe to the States leaves regularly on the first day of each

Passage during the summer months winter months \$150 (
40lbs of baggage allowed to each passenger.
WALDO, HALL & CO. Preprietors. Santa Fe, Sept. 18, 1852-tf

travellers. Notice to

THE undersigned, Mail Contractor from San Antonio, Texas, to Santa Fé. N. Mexico, would respectfully inform the travelling public that he has placed upon the line the best kind of stock and good comfortable spring carriages for the accommodation of passengers. The mail will leave Santa Fé on the first of each

nonth, and arrive at San Elizario by the 11th.

Leave San Elizario on the 12th of every other

month, and arrive at San Antonio on the last day of the same month.

Leave San Antonio on the first of every other month, and arrive at San Elizario on the 19th, Leave can Elizario on the 20th of each month, and arrive at Santa Fe the last day of the same

This will be the arrangement for the present— ut will in a short time be changed to a monthly

Passengers will be taken through from Santa Fé to San Antonio for \$125, and from El Paso to San Antonio for \$125, and from El Paso to San Antonio for \$100. From Santa Fe to El Paso for \$30. Passengers will be allowed 40 pounds of bag-

gage.
Greatest distances between watering places 40 miles. Mr. Skillman is an old hand and well acquainted with the route.

He will also have on the line a small train of

HENRY SKILLMAN, anta Fé, Dec. 6, 1851,—if.

J. W. REED,

CITY OF SANTA PR. NEW MEXICO,

WILL practice in the Courts of Santa Fe,

and adjoining countries and will the VV and adjoining counties; and will attend to riminal business in any part of the Territory. Santa Fe, Sept. 25, 1852.—6mo

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been granted fetters of administration on the estate of Humana Gradura, deceased, by the Probate Judge of the country of van Miguel, Territory of New Mexico, bearing date the day of August, 1852, and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them for allowance within one year from the date of said letteror they may be precluded from said estate, and if not within three years, shall be for ever narren, and all persons indebted to the said estate are reto come forward and make settlement HENRY CONNELLY,

Atamaktento Las Vegas, Oct. 2, 1852 .- f.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Territory of New Mexico, County of Santa Fe, Court, ep. term, 1852

HUGH M. BECKWITH, Attachment.

David Waldo, Jacob Hall, & Attachment.

William McCoy.

This day came the plaintiff by his attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that neither of the said defendants are residents of this Territory, but reside beyond the limits there f. so that the ordinary process of law cannot be executed upon them, It is therefore ordered, that they in the their appearance hereto, on or before the first day of the next term of this court, to be begun and held at the court room in the city of Sonta Fe on the third Monday of March next, and pleast, answer or demur to plaintiff a petition, or judgment will be rendered against them. It is further ordered, that publication be made of this order according to leave. cording to law

A true copy of the order made in the above cause at the September term of said court. A.D. 1852. R.H. THOMPKINS, Cierk. Santa Fe, Dec. 11, 1852 - 25 4w.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Territory of New Mexico, ¿ United States District CERAN St. VRAIN court, Sept, term, 1852

Henry L. Dodge & Altachment.

Alexander W. Reynolds.

This day came the plaintiff by his attorney, and

This day came the plaintiff by his attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Alexander W. Reynolds, one of the defendants in this cause, is not a resident of this Territory, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be executed upon him. It is therefore ordered, that the said Alexander W. Reynolds enter his appearance hereto, on or before the first day of the next term of this court, to be begin and held at the court room in the city of Santa Fe, on the third Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's petition, or judgment will be rendered against him. It is further ordered, that publication be made of this order according to law.

him. It is further ordered, that publication him. A true copy of the order made in the above cause, at the September term of said court, A.D. 1852.

R. H. THOMPKINS, Clerk. Santa Fe, Dec. 11, 1852 .- 25 4w

A LL persons indebted to the late firm of Ramley & Ardinger are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate settlement to the undersigned. And all those having claims against said firm are notified to present the same for allowance.

T. K. McCUTCHEN.

Assignee of Rumley & Ardinger.
Santa Fe, Oct. 16, 1852.—

NOTICE

I Sheceby given that the firm heretofore known as the firm of Gerk & Zoeller, of Doßa Ana, N. M., has been dissolved by mutual consent. All demands against said firm, and all accounts due to it will be settled with John N. Zoeller. All de-mands are required to be forwarded with promp-titude, and all accounts must be settled without delay: GECK & ZOELLER. Dona Ana, Nov. 19, k852.

The Drunkard's Bible.

'Mr. President,' said a smort, stout man, with a good numored countenance, and florid complexion, rising, as the last speaker took his seat, I have been a grog-seller.

At this announcement, there was a movement throughout the whole room, bor deink; that putteth the buttle to him of his favorine science, while a shepand an expression of increased interest.

'Yes, Mr. President,' he went on, 'l have been a grog-seller, and many a glass I have sold to you, and to the Secretary there, and to a dozen others t at I see here'-glancing around upon the

'That's a fact,' brok in the President, many a gin-toddy and brand punch have I taken at your bar But mes these exils. I cannot tell how much I have changed now, and we have begun to carry the war into the enemy's camp. And our war has not been altogether unsuccessful, for we have taken prisoner one of the rumsellers' bravest Generals! But go on friend Wus have your experience.'

'As to my experience, Mr. President,' the ex-bar-keeper resumed, in rum-selling and drinking, for I have done a great deal of both in my time, that would be rather too long to tell to-night-and one that I would much rather forget out finding anything directly to my case, than relate. It makes me tremble and I telt an increasing desire to abandon sick at heart, whenever I look up in the evil I have done. I therefore, usually look ahead with the loope of using some good to my fellow men.

But there is one incident I will relate. For the last five years, a hard working mechanic, with a wife and seven small children, came regularly, almost every night, and spent the evening in my barroom. He came to drink, of course, and man a dollar of his hard earnings went into my till. At last he became a perfect sot, working scarcely one-fourth or his time, and spending all he earned in liquors. His poor wife had to take the man!? in washing to support herself and childres, while he spent his time and the little he could earn at my bar. But his appetite for liquor was so strong, that his week's earnings were usually gone by Tuesday or Wednesday, and then I don the dreadful traffe in liquid poison? had to chalk up a score against him, to

it amounted to three or four dollars over every keg or barrel of spirits, whee beer. as Saturday night's pay, when I refused or cider, and let the contents escape on to sell him any more li pior until it was the floor. My hottles and decanters settled. On the day after I had thus retused him, he came in with a neat montning breast pin I at once saw was worth double the amount of my bill. I did not smaded the man whose Bible had been think nor indeed care about the question, whether he owned it or not; I wan-likewise ted my own, and in my schish eagerness to get it, I hesitated not to take a little more than my own.

things went on smoothly for a while -But he g adually got behind. This time he brought me a pair of brass andirons, and a pair of brass candlesticks; I took them, and wiped off the score against him. At last he brought a large family the pledge by my persuasion, and I am Bible, and I took that too-thinking, no doubt, I could sell it.

On the Sunday afterwards, having mily, and honor. nothing to do, for I used to shut my bar on Sundays, thinkingit was not respectable to sell liquor, I opened this poor drunkard's Bible, scarcely thinking of what I was doing. The first place I turned to was the family record. There it was stated that upon a certain day, he known Emily --- when I was a young seriously of offering myself to her in marrisge. I remembered her happy young face, and seemed suddenly to hear a tone

of merry laughter,
'Poor creature!' I sighed involuntarily, as a thought of her present condition crossed my mind-and with nopleasant feelings I turned over another leaf - there was the record of her four chil- is commonly true, as was often most and pure writer. Hugh Miller, who is Legislative power to pass for the proand was in the mother's hand.

I never had such strange feelings as subject was ably ex-pounded, and titluswords arrested my attention

'This was just the subject that, under

There I read: Who hath woe? Who bath sorrow?

like an adder !

"I felt like throwing the book from me; but once more I turned the leaves, and my eyes rested open these words:

·Woe unto him that growth his neighand maketh bim dronk?

I closed the book suddenly, and threw it down. Then for half an hour I paced the room backwards and forwards in a state of mond I never before experienced had become prinfully conscious of the direfule, ils resulting from intemperance. still more poinfully conscious, that I was a willing instrument in the spread of offered during that day and night, nor describe the featful conflict that took place in my mind, between the selfish love of the gain- of calling, and the clain dictates of truth and humanity. It was about nine o'clock, I think, on the same evening, that I opened the drunkard's Bible again, with a kied of desparing hope that I should meet there with some-

thing to direct me I opened at the Psa ms and read two or three chapters. As I read on withmy calling because it was injurious to my fellow men. After I had read the Bible, I rettred to bed, but could not sleep I am sure that during that night I thought of every drunk n man to whom I had sold liquor, and of all their beggared families. In the brief sleep that I obtained, I dreamed that I saw a long line of tottering drunkards with their wives and children in rags And a loud voice said: . Who hath done this?

'The answer, in a still louder voice, directed, I felt, to me, smote upon my

From this troubled slumber I swoke to sleep no more that night. In the more ning the last and most powerful conflict came. The question to be decided, was - "Shall I open my bar, or at once aban-

be paid if when saturday night came to any man's lips the cup of confusion. This score gradually increased, a til sty next step was to turn the spiggot of were likewise empired. Then I signed your Total Abstinence Pledge, and what is better, never rested mutil I had peror so much use to me, to sign the piedge-

And now, Mr President, I am keep ing a temperance greety, and an making restitution as fast as possible .-I laid the breast pin away, and all There are at least half a dozen fosailies, to whom I famish a small quantity of groceries every week, in many places sieep, at home. These spare moments equal to the amount that used to be spent at my bar for benor. Four of my oldest and best customers have already signed. They have performed wonders for others, not going to rest until every man I help- a chance Dr. John Mason Good comed to rain is restored to himself, his fa-

Learning without a Master.

professing to induct the student into the mysteries of various languages and sciences, 'without a master.' Did it ever professional instructions. William Hutoccur to you, most conrecous reader, ton, a well known haglish writer, went had been married to Emily -. I had that anything within the capacity of the to work in a silk mill at the age of sevhuman mind may be learned in the same en, and remained till he was fourteen, man, very well, and had once thought way? Studying without a master' is and afterwards served an apprenticeship not, of course, to be understood literal- to a stocking we ver; but he found leily. The master is there, but he appears sure to educate himself, and became a only in the printed page, and not in his proline writer. Wm. Cobbett learned bodily presence. We will not say of the grammar when he was a private soldier administration of justice. The law proschoolmasters, as some ill-mannered cri- on sixpence a day,' amid the 'talking, teets the citizen in the uninterrupted tics said of Paul, that this letters are singing, whistling, and bawling of at enjoyment of his rights, and provides for weighty and powerful, but his bodily least half a score of the most thoughtless adequate panishment for every violation presence is weak.' The reverse of this of men;' and yet he became a vigorous of those rights. It is the husiness of the dren: the last had been made recently, satisfactorily demonstrated to us, in our equally eminent as a geologist and a tection of the people good laws. It is jacket-and-trowserdays, when the whole writer, was a stone mason not many the duty of the people carefully to obey

now came over me. I felt that I had trated with numerous cuts.' But, while no business with this book; but I tried admitting the force there is in a living to stifle my fee ings and turned over se- and active presence, before the student, veral leaves quickly. As I suffered my it is a question whether there is not a eyes to rest upon the open page, these tendency in some minds tolean too much upon schools and teachers, in the work ·Wine is a mocker, strong drink is 18. of education Far be it from as to utter ging; whose is deceived thereby is not a word in disparagement of the instructor of youth. This right hand though never trained in academic halls, would the feelings I then had, I wished to almost refuse to obey the impulse which avoid, and so I referred to another place. guides it, sooner than record an unjust word concerning those who are engaged in this good work. But it is no dispar-Who bath wounds? Who bath bab- agement of the teacher or the school, to bling? Who hath redness of eyes?- say that they are not indispensable to They that tarry long at the wine. At the student. They are invaluable helps, last it biteth like a scrpen and stingeth it is true; but since all cannot enjoy their aid, it is consoling to know that a any have become wise without them. James Enryuson the celebrated Scotch astronomer, barned to read without an in tractor, and mastered the elements herd's boy, watching his flocks in the fields by night. Sir Wm. Phipps, a former Governor of our own State, learned to read and write after entering upon Lis eighteenth year, and while serving an apprenticeship to a ship-corpenter in Boston Thousands of similar instances might be addresed were it necessary, to show that education does not depend upon teachers and schools. President Hopkins has wisely observed, that every man who is educated at all, is, and must be, se f-educated. Danier Webster uttered the same truth, when he said,-The Creator has so constituted the human intellect, that it can only grow by its own action, and by its own action it will certainly and necessarily grow .-Every man must therefore educate himself. His books and teachers are but helps; the work is his.' This sentiment should be impressed upon the mind of every youth who has been denied the advantages of the school-room. True. he is deprived of a valuable assistant but let him not give up all attempts at

mental culture on this account. ing, probably we address many young lads and lasses who have just enjoyed their last 'schooling,' and who will receive no other assistance in their studies but such as is common to ail. We have a word to whisper in the ear of all such Young friends, don't stow your books away in the garret, nor consign your studies to oblivion, because you are no longer subject to the restraints of the school room. Your education is not finished-it is but begun. You will soon forget much of the knowledge you have laboriously acquired during the winter, puless you occasionally recur to your books. The mind is like a rolished piece of metal- a little rubbing every Happily I decided never again to put day will keep it in good order, but if face, and to have a s long neglected, it is difficult to 'put on the shine' again. But keeping up your studies at home, you will not only retain the ground already won, but be able to make larger advances in knowledge.

But, man alive,' we hear somebody saying, 'you are certainly crazy. We are going to work now, and how do you suppose we can keep up our studies, when we are engaged all day in plowing. digging, teaming, cooking, mending old clothes, etc.?' We will tell you how: Improve those leisure moments and fragments of time in rubbing up' the mind, which too many waste in lounging about the streets, or in idle tattle, foolery, or are grains of precious gold dust, and should be treasured with watchful care and will do so for you, if you give them posed his long and elaborate poetical translation of Lucretius in the streets of London, while passing from one patient to another. Dr. Eurney, the distinguish-Not a few books have been published, ed musician, learned the Italian and French languages on horseback, while riding from place to place to give his

years ago; and he would have been laboring in the same useful but humble but useful capacity to-day, instead of delighting thousands of readers in this and the old world with the instructive productions of his pen, but for a diligent improvement of his leisure moments .--Think of these examples, you whose evenings are now spent on store boxes, or at the corners of the streets, or in listless idleness at home. Think whether is would not be better for you to devote these spare hours to intellectual culture, and thus enlarge the sphere of your influence in the world, as well as augment the measure of your own enjoyment .-Now is the time to decide the question; and remember that indecision is a wrong decision .- N. E. Farmer.

Charge of Hon. Judge Watts TO THE GRAND JURY OF TAOS COUNTY, IN RELATION TO THE MORA EXECUTION.

Santa Fe, December 13, 1852.

MR. KEPHART .- Sir: - The following is that portion of my Charge to the Grand Jury at Taos, Nov. 22, 1852, relating to the subject of 'Mob Law,' in this Territory; a copy of which you desired for publication. Yours &c.

J. S. WATTS.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: Before concluding this charge, it becomes my duty to call your attention to a matter of the utmost importance .-The right to personal security is one of the highest human rights, and no civil goversiment is answering the just ends of its creation, where this right is trampled underfoot or disregarded. For the purpose of guarding this right, the framers of our Constitution provided that,

"In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and District wherein the crime shall have been committed, which District shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his

in order that the people of this Territory might secure the advantages of this protecting shield, thrown over them by the Constitution of the United States, it was provided in the 5th, 6th, and 7th paragraphs of the Bill of Rights prefixed to Kearny's Code, "That the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate .-That in all criminal cases the accused has the right to be heard by himself and counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, to have compulsory process for witnesses in his favor, to have the witnesses against him face to ry of his country." Not content with all these securities, the Legislative Assembly of this Territory, on the 12th of July, 1851, passed a law on the same subject, which provides that,

"In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have a speedy, public trial by an impartial jury, unless the accused waives his right to a jury trial; he shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself; he shall have the right of being heard by himself or counsel or both; he shall be confronted with the witnesses against him, and shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and no person shall be holden to answer for any capital offence or felony but on indictment or information, unless the party accused shall waive his right to an indictment first found against him, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or offences egainst the laws regulating the

No turther legal enactments are wanting for the safety of the persons of the people. Blessed, as our country is, with 'so many glorious recollections of the past and brilliant hopes for the future, it will not do for the people merely to admire virtue and love justice; they must practice and enforce it. Obedience to the enactments of our own lawmakers, is at all times incumbent upon the citizen. The eventful history of the must has clearly demonstrated, that strict conformity to law is indispensible in the