

We are authorized to announce JOHN G. JONES as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Santa Fe county, at the ensuing election in September.

The letter of Cardenas to Gallegos.

We publish to-day this remarkable letter, in order to furnish to our readers further evidence, if any were needed, of the fact that Gallegos, Cardenas, and a few other disaffected priests of New Mexico, are now the head and leaders of what has lately taken the name of the "Democratic Organization." It is in reality, as every one must by this time know, nothing more nor less than an Anti-Church faction, existing and working under the name of Democracy.

It will be seen on reading this famous letter, written from London by Padre Cardenas to Padre Gallegos, that these two men have long entertained ideas and feelings adverse to their religion, and that the former no longer takes any trouble to conceal his hostility to the Catholic Church.

On the contrary he boldly renounces the Roman Catholic Religion, and declares himself to be a Protestant.

We would not assist padre Cardenas in giving publicity to his suspicious apostasy, if he were not plainly one of that faction attempting to make the breach wider among the faithful.

Padre Cardenas has changed his religion, but the change has neither been a gain to Protestantism nor a loss to Catholicism. The same remark will be applicable to padre Gallegos when ever he is ready to publish to the world his conversion to Protestantism as padre Cardenas has done.

We would be more lenient with padre Cardenas if we did not believe that he has added falsehood to his other vices. He asserts in his letter that he has seen the Pope, and has been reinstated by him in the enjoyment of all his former ecclesiastical privileges. Now, this is what we believe to be a barefaced falsehood, as it is evident that the Pope would not reinstate a man who has not the confidence of his Bishop, whose business it is to remove unworthy and vicious men from the ministry. If however, padre Cardenas, on his arrival in New Mexico, can convince Bishop Lamy of the truth of what he has asserted in his letter, then we promise to withdraw the charge we have made against him. We publish this letter of padre Cardenas, in which he renounces his allegiance to the Church of Rome, also to confirm the truth of what we have heretofore said about Gallegos, and to show our readers what bad company the man is in who now asks the people of New Mexico to honor him above every other person in New Mexico, by sending him to the Congress of the United States.

We are fully satisfied that if the people of New Mexico were thoroughly acquainted with the character of Gallegos he would be about the last man in the Territory whom they would consider fit to be honored with the charge of their interests in Congress.

The unworthy manner in which he has discharged the duties of a priest ought to be enough to bring down upon him the contempt of all good christians; and we were about to say, the unfaithful manner in which he met his political obligations, when elected to a seat in the Legislature last winter, should be enough to bring upon him the suspicion and aversion of every patriotic citizen.

But so far from discharging those duties even in a bad manner, what is worse than all he did not attempt to discharge them at all. We suppose that from this forward he and Cardenas will devote their public energies to the cause of Anti-Christ, and Democracy.

If the talents of Gallegos cannot render better service to Democracy than they have rendered to christianity, not even the "True Democrats" of Santa Fe can find cause to rejoice at his conversion to their party. The truth is, they have a little grounds for faith in Gallegos' conversion to Democracy, as we have for confidence in that of Cardenas to Protestantism. Neither being worth the name of Priest, in the opinion of the Bishop, who ought to know them though one turns Democrat, and the other turns protestant.

Each is equally hostile to the Church, and to Bishop Lamy who is the head of the Church in New Mexico; and one of

them, Gallegos, expects the people of New Mexico to elect him from the depth of degradation, into which his vices have thrown him, to the honorable position of Delegate to Congress.

We will not do the people of New Mexico the injustice to suppose that they can give their confidence to Gallegos, by electing him to an office for which he is not only unworthy, but eminently unfit. We cannot see how any man who loves his Religion can vote for a man, whom the Bishop thinks too vicious to practice its rites; nor can we see how any one, who entertains a becoming respect for his excellency can honor a man whom he has justly driven from the Church.

He who is for Gallegos is against the Bishop. Who is there that can bring forward reasons sufficient to justify such conduct? We confess that we have not up to this time heard from the friends of Gallegos a single becoming and sufficient motive for giving him their support. He is not in favor of any thing that is good, on the contrary he is against everything—against the Church, against the Bishop, and will no doubt, if he is sent to Washington, do as Cardenas has done, return Protestant, and set himself about overturning the Catholic Religion.

Colonel Mansfield; Inspector General.

This officer, who arrived from the States in company with Gen. Garland, after having inspected the posts at Fort Union, Fort Massachusetts, and Cantonment Burgwin, passed through this city, and inspected the troops stationed here, this week on his way below.

Colonel Mansfield has but recently received the commission of Inspector General, in place of Colonel McCall, who will be recollected by most of our readers as having been in this department on duty in 1850, and who has since resigned.—Col. Mansfield was formerly an officer of the Engineer Corps, and well and favorably known throughout the country for his extensive and valuable scientific attainments, and his great knowledge of the internal resources, and the means of making them available, of our country. At the battle of Monterey he distinguished himself highly by his cool and accurate reconnoissance of the enemy's positions, in the course of which he was severely wounded in the leg.

The Colonel seems to be giving to the military affairs of this department a most thorough investigation, and we anticipate no little benefit to all parties from his tour of inspection. And as we are given to understand that his inquiries and examinations are not confined to mere technicalities, but extend to every thing in which the economy as well as the efficiency of the service is concerned. We trust that he will take into serious consideration the plan which was partially adopted here with so much success a few years since, we mean that of supplying the troops as far as practicable, from this Territory.

Should proper inducements be held out, we venture to predict that within two years from this date, every single item of the soldier's regular ration, with the exception of sugar, coffee, and rice, could be furnished in this Territory, and at a saving to the General Government of from twenty-five to seventy-five per cent., in some articles even greater. When we take into consideration that the freight alone on a barrel of pork, from Fort Leavenworth to this point, is from \$30.00 to \$35.00, this statement will not seem exaggerated.

This is the kind of "economy" we would like to see practiced, by which, while money is saved to the Government, the industrial resources of our Territory are fostered and encouraged.

THE CAPITOL.

After digging the foundation for this building, and making other preparations to commence the erection of walls, the contractor met with difficulties, apparently insurmountable, in obtaining a sufficient number of competent Stone-masons. As a dernier resort, he applied for aid to Gen. Garland, the Commandant of this Military Department, who responded in a manner so polite, and liberal that we think he deserves, and will receive, the thanks, not only of the contractor, but of every person who feels an interest in that work, and the prosperity of the Territory.

The General allows Six Masons to be selected from the Army, and put on furlough, in order that the work may be continued. They are paid at the rate of \$2.50 per day.

We cannot but contrast this gentle-

manly and enlightened conduct with the course of Col. Sumner which was always consistently narrow minded, and inimical to every interest of the Territory. When every branch of the public service can indirectly, and without injury to itself promote the success and welfare of another, it is obviously according to the dictates of reason and patriotism to do so.

We think the people of New Mexico have cause to rejoice, that they have among them General Garland in place of the man whose mind was not sufficiently comprehensive to give assent to more than one idea at a time.

In our comments upon the famous letter of padre Cardenas, that will be found in another column, we may have conveyed the idea that Cardenas was suspended by Bishop Lamy, this was not the case, he was suspended by Bishop Zubiria of Durango. In this we wish to call the attention of our readers to the remarkable fact that Cardenas and Gallegos were both suspended for the same reasons: immorality, and disobedience. Cardenas by Bishop Zubiria, and Gallegos by Bishop Lamy.

Now when we notice the intimacy that exists between these two suspended priests, and the remarkable hostility that they have evinced towards their Bishop, we cannot doubt their hostility to the Catholic Church. One of these factious spirits has already turned Protestant and denounced the Roman Catholic religion, and if the other should be elected to Congress, he will no doubt put on the protestant robes, and return to the Territory to aid his friend Cardenas in his assaults upon the Catholic Church, and the established religion of the country.

Mexicans this is no fiction, you have only to examine the conduct of these two disobedient priests, to see that they are actuated by the same motives, and that they are aiming at the same object, the overthrow of the Catholic Religion.

Pause then before you, by any act of yours, put it in their power to accomplish this wicked design against the religion of your fathers.

The next Legislature.

The voters of the different counties in the Territory should not allow the excitement occasioned by the approaching Congressional election to cause them to overlook the importance of selecting suitable and competent men to represent them in the next Territorial Legislature, a duty second only in importance to the selection of an able man to represent the Territory in Congress.

We publish to day the Ticket for the County of Santa Fe, presented by the friends of Gov. Lane. We think the Ticket is one that should give satisfaction to all parties.

For the Senate the names of Donaciano Vigil, Jose Guadalupe Gallegos and W. H. Moore, who are all citizens, identified with the interests of the Territory, and in every way qualified for the important duties.

For the House of Representatives, there is two Mexican gentlemen of unexceptionable characters who are well qualified, and worthy the confidence of the people.

The two American gentlemen on the Ticket, Messrs. Ashurst and Tompkins are both lawyers, and in every way qualified to represent as ably and usefully.

The candidate for Prefect, Francisco Ortiz y Delgado, is one of our most worthy and respected Citizens, has previously served as Prefect for a term of four years, and is admitted to have made one of the best officers that has filled that respectable position.

The name presented for sheriff, Mr. John G. Jones, late Marshal of the Territory, is in every way unexceptionable; he made a good Marshal, and will no doubt make as good a Sheriff.

We bespeak for this Ticket the favorable consideration of the voters of Santa Fe county, feeling confident that they cannot do better than to elect the whole Ticket.

THE NAVAJOS.

Capt. H. L. Dodge, agent for the Navajos, arrived here on Wednesday last with a deputation of these Indians, headed by the principal chief Zarcillos Largo, with several other chiefs, and Indians from the different settlements,

numbering in all about one hundred souls, including among them several females.

The visit was intended as a friendly demonstration and to make the acquaintance of Gov. Meriwether whom they had not seen since his arrival in the Territory.

On Thursday the chiefs, headed by the agent, Capt. Dodge, met Gov. Meriwether in council, they expressed themselves desirous to remain at peace with the Territory, and among other promises made to evince their good faith, agreed to deliver the murderer of Martin who they stated, was at this time in the Utah country.

They also promised to complete the delivery of all the property lately stolen.

Capt. Dodge was good enough to furnish us a statement of his recent trip through the Navajo country, including a description of the valley of the San Juan, which is heretofore known to the Americans. We regret that our columns are so crowded this week that we cannot find room for this, but resting statements of a similar nature in our next issue. The reports heretofore received with regard to the large amount of stock owned by these Indians seem to have been exaggerated. Capt. Dodge estimates the number of horses and mules at twenty thousand, and their corn at five hundred and fifty thousand.

He thinks the Navajos in including all the different settlements number about eight thousand souls, and that they have now in cultivation at least two thousand acres of corn.

We refer our readers to a communication signed Fernandez de Taos in formation in reference to one of the surveying parties now examining the different routes for the great Pacific Railroad. It will be seen from the information received by the writer of Fernandez de Taos, that the route, known as Benton's route, so far as it has been examined presents no difficulty for the location of a Railroad. As the party travels west, however, we presume greater difficulties will be met with.

Mr. Riggs who left for the States in the stage on the first of the month, was one of the party that passed through with Lieut. Beal about the first of June.

Mr. Riggs reports the route impracticable, and will so represent on his arrival at Washington.

We are becoming more thoroughly convinced every day that the most practical route, and the one that must in the end be adopted is the Albuquerque or New Mexico route. Of the impracticability of that route there can be no doubt, it will be free from the snows of winter, will be the most central as regards the whole union; and the best calculated to bring into notice, the mineral and agricultural resources of that vast country between New Mexico and California, that is now almost entirely unknown.

LA CAMPAÑA DEMOCRATA DE 1853.

A paper under the above title, has within the last few days made its appearance amongst us. Although this anonymous sheet has neither the endorsement of Editor nor publisher and therefore is not entitled to our notice, yet as it evidently bears the same spirit, as Bart. Wightman's "Whig" and "Republican" may be expected that we should regard it with some interest. This we intend to do, but not before next week, as we have several other matters of more importance that demand our time.

It will be seen by a reference to our communication from the Hon. H. N. Smith in an 5th column of this paper, that he has fixed the terms of forgery on the authors of that beautiful sheet. This is making a pretty fair shot, but it will not surprise those who have made the acquaintance of the gentleman in question.

The thing they have made at the Gazette, as an abolition sheet, does not reach its object, the opinions of the present editors, and proprietors of the Gazette, on the subject of slavery, are too well known, and have been for the last thirty years, to be now effected, by any thing that can be said by S. M. Baird & Co. It would be matter of surprise, however, to any one who would examine the physiognomy of Baird to find him wanting in sympathy for the Negro.

Many come to bring their clothes to church rather than themselves.

An exchange paper has this day risen: "Two sisters want washing." We hope they may be washed.

The less a man needs money, the more he worships it. Misers are always people with small appetites and no children.

Editor of the Santa Fe Gazette:

I observe in a sheet of paper published at Allouquerque, and called the "Campana Democrat," that my name appears as being signed to a letter requesting Ambrosio Armito to become a candidate for delegate to Congress. It is well known by my my friends in Santa Fe that I refused to sign that letter, and that I did not sign it; and I believe that the publisher of the letter in the Campana Democrat knew that he was publishing a lie at the time he published it. As that paper has no responsible name, as publisher or editor, attached to it, I address myself to you for the purpose of giving publicity to this denial.

Respectfully yours, H. N. SMITH. Santa Fe, Sept 2, 1853.

TAOS, August 22, 1853.

Mr. Erwin:—

The party under Capt. Gunnison, now engaged in surveying one of the proposed routes for the Pacific Railroad, are at Fort Massachusetts, and will leave there perhaps to-day. From Mr. Williams, who arrived from Fort Massachusetts on yesterday, and from Lt. Beckwith of the Artillery, and Lt. Baker of the Rifles, who were here a few days since to procure the services of Mr. Antonio Leroux as guide to the party, we gather the following items:

Capt. Gunnison has with his party eighteen or twenty wagons, and some sixty men. They passed up the Arkansas and intended to leave it at the mouth of the Hueyphano, but from an error in the map the party went up the Fish-pah; thence crossed over to the Cu-hares and from the Cu-hares to the Hueyphano, and thence they crossed over the mountain to the head of the Sangre de Cristo by a new route, which has been christened Gunnison's Pass,—thence they passed down the valley of the Sangre de Cristo to within a few miles of Fort Massachusetts. It is the intention of the party to proceed to the Cochitope pass of the Grand River Mountains, and on reaching the old Spanish trail follow it as far as Santa Clara spring, at which point they expect to meet the party from California. The party under Capt. Gunnison will then return by the way of the South Pass and Fort Laramie to the United States. It is the intention of this party to examine Rubidoux's Pass, and if found equally practicable, that pass will perhaps be adopted as more direct than the one followed by them. The entire practicability of the route thus far is spoken of in the most flattering terms by Lts. Beckwith and Baker not only for a Railroad, but for a good wagon road.—The party was in good health—found plenty of wood, water, and grass on the route, and express the opinion that next year the California emigrants will take this route as far better than the Fort Laramie route, and from three to four hundred miles nearer. Mr. Leroux left some two days since, to go to Fort Massachusetts to act as guide for them, but whether he will go with them or not, has not yet been finally settled. He will probably spend some ten days with them and then return, as he is anxious to go with Lt. Whipple on the Allouquerque route.

I refer you to the report of Capt. E. A. Graves, Indian Agent, for the past and prospective movements of the Utahs, which will reach the Gov. at the same time you get this letter. Capt. Graves leaves to-day for Albuquerque.

The party of Mr. Riggs, on their way to Fort Laramie, is rumored as detained by the sickness of Mr. Riggs, some six days march beyond the Arkansas, and the guide to the party has made his appearance at Rio Arriba with a number of the pistol, and other articles known to belong to Mr. Riggs, and which he is supposed to have stolen from him and then led the party.

What, corn, beans, and red-pepper look well.

Yours &c. FERNANDEZ DE TAOS.

SALT LAKE CITY.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Times, writing from Salt Lake City, the seat of Mormon power of the growth of that place says:—Without detracting in the least from the untiring of the saints in this respect, I will say that any other body of Anglo-Saxon farmers, mechanics, artisans and laborers, (of equal number) would have effected quite as much, if not more, in the same length of time. I think the same number of Quakers would have effected more, because the amount which has been spent in support of the priesthood and their harems, would have gone in a more useful direction. The whole marvel lies in two facts—First, that the entire community were transferred here at once, without waiting for the tedious process of a gradual settlement. And, second, all their energies, stimulated by religious enthusiasm, have been measurably directed by a single will. The real miracle consists in so large a body of men and women, in the nineteenth century, being governed and controlled by such gross religious imposture.

The Rev. Dr. Atkinson, of Baltimore, accepted the office of Bishop of North Carolina.