

Enlargement and New Dress.

To-day we present the Gazette to our patrons in an increased size and in an entire new dress. For some time past we have felt that the limited space of the former site, and the large type in which the paper was printed prevented us from fully performing our duty to the public as the leading journal of the Territory. We were necessarily precluded from setting forth our own views of public policy at length when we thought we should have done so, and we were likewise often compelled to omit the publication of important communications from our friends, because we did not have space for them.

We think, however, that with our present arrangement we can obviolate all these difficulties and present to the Territory a journal that will meet its wants in so far as our humble capacity will enable us to conduct it. As heretofore the columns of the Gazette will continue to be devoted to the advancement of the interests of the Territory. With these interests our long residence in the country has enabled us to become familiar, and our extensive acquaintance with the citizens of all parts of the Territory enables us to keep well informed with the public sentiment. Of these advantages we constantly avail ourselves in the preparation of matter for our columns and we come as near keeping our readers reliably posted in regard to events transpiring in the Territory as circumstances will permit. We, as other mortals, make mistakes. We have no pretensions to infallibility. But we never intentionally attempt to mislead the public mind.

We have ever conceived it to be our duty to expose those public office-holders in our midst who are unworthy of the trusts to which they are assigned. This course we shall continue to pursue, and pursue it in a proper manner to bring about wholesome results.

In the appearance which our paper makes to-day we feel a just pride. About four years and a half since we reconstituted the Gazette from the ashes which had been thrown around it by the unfortunate conflagration of 1858. We began with a diminutive sized sheet somewhat larger than those of our present contemporaries in the Territory. For many months we met with poor encouragement. Some who were then in authority made it their business to discourage the enterprise and food the Territory with false representations in regard to our designs. These obstacles were in the course of time overcome and whilst our maligners passed out of public view we gained the confidence of the people and a degree of prosperity which enabled us to enlarge the paper to the size in which it continued to be published till last week.

By a diligent attention to business we have attained a patronage and hold upon the public confidence which warrants us in the belief that we can now with safety and profit enlarge our columns once more and sustain ourselves in the enterprise. We are well aware that we do this at a time when the largest number of newspaper proprietors in the States are entailing expenses, in consequence of the high price of labor and material which have to be used in the conduct of a newspaper office. But we have watched our business closely and are satisfied that we have prudently done what we have done, and that our improvement is a permanent one which will be of advantage to the public and, we hope, profit to ourselves. We commenced with a small beginning and have gradually attained our respectable proportions whilst we have seen contemporaries begin with large pretensions and dwindle, in some instances, out of sight, and in others, to a little less than the size with which we began.

By reference to the terms of subscription which are published in the first column of the first page it will be seen that we have advanced the subscription price of the Gazette to \$5. per annum and for a less time in proportion. This we have thought just under the circumstances. We have also made a slight advance on the charges for advertising.

Those of our subscribers who have paid in advance will be furnished the paper for their full time without further payment. Those who have not paid in advance will be charged at the rate of \$2.50 up to this date and from this forward at the rate of \$5.00 per annum. If there be any who do not wish to continue the paper on these terms they will please advise us by letter immediately.

Atlanta Taken.

Atlanta, the confederate stronghold in Georgia has at length fallen into the hands of Gen. Sherman's army. The contest for the city was a long one and the battles which were fought for its reduction and in its defense were many and bloody. Gen. Sherman, in his official report of the capture says that his army has been engaged in an almost constant series of battles since May last and needs rest.

The capture of the city was accomplished by a flank movement and the final success was attained without much loss of life on either side.

Personal.

Brig. Gen. Carlton has gone to the Ojos Calientes, in Rio Arriba County, to recuperate his health: he is accompanied by his Adjutant General, Capt. Ben. C. Cutler.

Brig. Gen. Crocker has gone to the Boque Redondo and will have, in addition to the command of the troops, the care and supervision of the eight thousand captive Indians now upon the Reservation there, and of all other captive Indians who may come to be located at that point.

Col. Selden of the 1st N. M. Infantry was mustered into the service on Monday and started to Fort Union to take command of his Regiment on Wednesday. Many officers and citizens escorted the Colonel as far as the Arroyo Hondo and there took leave of him.

Capt. Cary has gone to Fort Union to temporarily relieve Capt. Enos who is going to the Rio Abajo on official duty for a short time.

Capt. Brotherton relieves Col. Selden as Provost Marshal of the city of Santa Fe. Lieut. and Aide-de-Camp Wood in addition to his other duties has been assigned to the duty of recruiting officer for California Volunteers.

Capt. Greene is in the city this week.

Lieut. James of the California volunteers, arrived on Thursday. He goes east.

Lieut. Newbold has returned from the Rio Abajo.

Col. Kit Carson was in the city last week on his way to a visit to his family in Taos. He will in a short time return to the Boque Redondo.

Judge Houghton and family have returned to the city.

Upon the departure of Dr. McNulty for the States Gen. Carlton issued the following special order under date of September 12th 1864:

In compliance with par 23, Special Orders, No. 252, current series, from the War Department, Surgeon James M. McNulty, U. S. Vols., Medical Inspector of the Department of New Mexico, is hereby relieved from further duty at these Headquarters, and will without delay report in person to the General Commanding the Army of the Potomac for further instructions. The General Commanding the Department takes this occasion to express his thanks to Surgeon McNulty for the efficient and prompt manner in which he has performed his varied duties in the military service for a period of time now covering more than three years.

Always ready, always cheerful, always energetic and untiring, Surgeon McNulty has won for himself the most kindly feelings of every officer and soldier of this command; and he has the satisfaction of knowing that all feel deep regrets that he has been ordered to another sphere of duty. That he will there meet with the regard to which his genuine merit and kindly nature entitled him, is the earnest wish of the comrades he so long has known, and whom he now leaves behind.

By Comd. of Brig. Gen. CARLETON.
Ben. C. CUTLER,
Ast. Adj. General.

Read the new advertisements on the third page; Also the proposals for carrying the mail between Albuquerque and Prescott in Arizona, which are to be found on the first page.

The mail from the East had not arrived this week up to the time of closing our paper.

McClellan Nominated.

The convention which met at Chicago on the 29th ult. nominated Gen. Geo. B. McClellan as a candidate for President and Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton of Ohio for Vice President.

The platform upon which the candidates were put looks to a speedy restoration of peace and the Union, and was adopted by the convention with great unanimity. Democrats of all sorts war and peace were represented in the convention and, with the exception of a Mr. Harris of Maryland, appeared to heartily acquiesce in the nominations and the resolutions. Vallandigham was a member of the convention and voted the resolution which made the nominations unanimous.

We understand that at the recent election in Colorado Territory upon the State question the anti state party had the majority and consequently defeated the proposition for adopting a state Government. The Denver News was the organ of the state party and advocated the measure with a small modicum of discretion, but with a great deal of zeal. The latter does not often avail when the former is wanting.

The Journal, published in one of the provincial districts of the Territory, was the opposing paper and seems to have managed its side of the question with an ability that crowned its labors with success.

SANTA FE N. M. INSTITUTE.—A first class English school has been to-day opened in this city under the superintendence of Rev. W. I. Kermott, Baptist Missionary. Miss Julia Eita Koonin, Proceptress and Mrs. Rev. W. I. Kermott, Music teacher. Sept. 21, 1864.

VEGETATION OF THE BOQUE REDONDO.—We have seen some of the vegetable productions of the Boque Redondo which excel anything of the kind we have seen in the Territory. There is for instance a specimen of a beet twenty one inches long, twenty one inches in circumference and weight eleven pounds, and a watermelon twenty three inches in length and of the best flavor.

A letter from San Miguel.

LAS VEGAS N. M. SEPT. 11, 1864.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

There seems to be a settled determination on the part of a certain clique in this Territory to wilfully misconstrue, misinterpret and unfairly criticize every act of the General Commanding this Department. No matter to them whether the measure or act is one involving in its purpose and effect the lives, property and permanent prosperity of the people of New Mexico, or is one of trifling importance, their malice and jealousy master all better feeling; if they have any, and manifest themselves by the most underhanded assaults, criticisms and wilful misrepresentations.

I have been led to these reflections more particularly after reading a letter purporting to come from the Probate Judge of San Miguel County, dated June 23 1864 and published in the New Mexican newspaper in its issue of August 21th 1864. That letter, which I have good reason to believe was never written by the Probate Judge, though perhaps signed by him, claims to represent the views of the people of San Miguel County in relation to the location of the Navajo and Apache Indians on the Pecos River at the Boque Redondo. No discontent was ever manifested by the people of this County at the location of the Indians at the Boque, until the members of this Clique, by misrepresentation, induced many of them to believe that the Indians on the Reservation were dissatisfied and that already some of them had escaped from there and committed the recent outrages at or near Chaparito. The Probate Judge of this County was no doubt made to believe the truth of his statement in the letter referred to where he says: "about one month ago forty Apaches left the Reservation and came to this County (San Miguel), killed eleven persons and carried off seventy mules and horses."

Those who originated and circulated this falsehood did it for the express purpose of manufacturing public sentiment preparatory to the meeting of the Legislature this winter, when they expect by due diligence and a total disregard of the character of the means necessary to accomplish their end, to induce the Legislature to pass a memorial asking a removal of the Indians from the Boque Redondo to some place in Arizona, utterly regardless (in their extraneous desire to defeat the General in command of this Department in his Indian policy) whether the removal of the Indians from the Boque to a place in Arizona will advance the interests of the Indians or the people of New Mexico.

Col. Carson who was here a few days since on his way from the Boque to Santa Fe, and who has been for the last three months acting in the capacity of military superintendent of all the Indians on the Reservation, declared that the statement in the letter of the Probate Judge charging that the late Indian outrages committed near Chaparito was done by "Apaches who had left the Reservation" was false, and said the Indians who committed the outrages referred to, were a band of Apaches who had not as yet been subdued or conquered by the military and were, therefore, near the Reservation.

Col. Carson further stated while here, that a party of Navajos from the Reservation pursued the Apaches who were fleeing to the mountains with the stock stolen from the people near Chaparito, and after a severe fight recovered some of the stolen stock and brought it to the Boque, where the owners received it. The Navajos in this fight lost two men killed and five wounded. He further stated that since he has been at the Boque no Indians, either Navajo or Apache have escaped from or left the Reservation.

Now the question arises who are the public to believe, Col. Carson, who has had immediate control of all the Indians on the Reservation, or the clique who speak through the letter of the Probate Judge of this County, not one of whom perhaps, has ever been near the Boque.

The people of this County hearing it repeated and even seeing it published to the world by their highest county officer, the Probate Judge, that the Indians from the Boque had "left the Reservation" and committed the outrages alluded to, were disposed to believe it, and naturally felt uneasy and fearful that at some future day the entire body of Indians might overpower the military at the Post and sweep through their county, ravaging and slaughtering as they went. But when they understood fully the deception that the aforesaid clique were endeavoring to practice upon them, presuming on their credulity and ignorance in regard to Indian matters, they will, as heretofore, fully approve of the policy of the military head of this Department in locating the Indians at the Boque Redondo.

The distance of the Reservation from all settlements and the fact that a strong military force, sufficient for any emergency, is stationed at the Post to guard against any contingency that may arise, being known to the people of this county leaves no ground for apprehension. Another circumstance of weight with them is the fact that the location of the Indians at the Boque gives them at all times an unlimited and most remunerative market for all of their agricultural productions and their live stock, besides furnishing them of

them who own wagons and cattle with all the employment, in the way of freighting they desire.

The people of this county entertain the same views in regard to the proper policy to be pursued towards the warlike tribes who have for more than one century murdered and pillaged the people of the country. All they ask or ever have asked of the government is that the military power, to whose hands their all is virtually entrusted, will protect their lives and property from the depredations and cruelties of the barbarous tribes of Indians which infest the country. Ever since the conquest and occupation of this country by the United States Government, the people have been promised, year after year, that the Government would maintain and keep in the field a sufficient military force to protect their lives and property from the Indians. Until within the last year they have seen all efforts of the military power of the Government to stop the incursions and ravages of the Indians upon them prove unavailing and fruitless. Each succeeding year has witnessed an equal if not an increased number of victims to the merciless Navajo and Mesquero Apache.

But now, owing to the energetic, vigorous and successful war waged against these Indians by the present head of this department, and his efficient aids, the people of New Mexico see their once powerful and implacable enemy subdued, led captive and rendered powerless to do them further harm. The people of this county are not an ungrateful people but actuated by a true sense of justice and a proper appreciation of the inestimable service rendered them and those who may come after them in thus subduing their cruel, heartless and bloody enemy of nearly one hundred and fifty years standing, and by comparing the security and immunity which they now enjoy and have enjoyed since the location of the Navajo Indians at the Boque Redondo, with their precarious and comparatively defenceless condition for years past, they cannot but feel and acknowledge a deep and lasting debt of gratitude to those whose wisdom and energy have produced results so beneficial to the people of the whole country.

And believing, Sir, that I have merely given expression to the unanimous sentiment, not only of the people of San Miguel County, but of the entire population of the Territory of New Mexico, I cannot for a moment be led to believe that the people of any part of this country will give countenance or lend themselves to any clique or set of individuals whose only motives and aim in seeking to remove the Indians from their reserve on the Pecos where they are living contentedly and peacefully, is an earnest desire on their part to further their own individual interests, and an equally earnest desire to break down and if possible to remove from his position the present efficient and energetic head of this military Department.

Yours &c.

OBSERVER.

Capt. Calloway's Report in regard to the Indians at the Boque Redondo.

SANTA FE N. M. SEPT. 14th 1864.

General: According to instructions I respectfully submit the following report for your information, concerning the Indians now located on the Reservation at the Boque Redondo.

Some time last February the Navajo Indians were placed under my charge and commenced to prepare for planting. The first thing I did was to enlarge the ditch that was dug last year to irrigate the Apache Farm as that would enable me to irrigate about 1500 acres of land that lays between the Apache Farm and the Post. At that time I thought that this tract of land would be sufficient for all the Navajos that had come in, but soon after this a large number of them arrived and I found it necessary to provide land for their use above the Apache Farm. About the middle of March I commenced work on a new ditch five miles above the Post and in less than a month I completed a ditch 12 feet wide and over 6 miles length with only 50 spades to work with; up to this time I had cut over 15 miles of large ditch with the Navajos alone.

After the completion of the ditches I divided the land into small fields from 10 to 25 acres according to the number that work together. A great portion of this land was covered with Mesquite that had to be grubbed out before the land could be plowed; neither axes nor picks sufficient could be had, so the Indians were compelled to grub their land almost without tools, by removing or scratching the dirt from around the roots and then with a piece of wood or a stone beat down and break off the roots, so as not to interfere in plowing.

This process of grubbing often compelled an able bodied man to work hard all day on the roots of one Mesquite; by their perseverance and industry I was enabled to plant about 3000 acres in corn, beans, melons and pumpkins, all of which looked well up to the 1st of July. About that time a small worm made its appearance in the corn and in less than a month over one half of this vast field of corn was destroyed. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars will not more than repair the loss occasioned by the worm. The Indians bear

their loss with a calmness and fortitude peculiar to their race and speak of better luck next year.

From the time I took charge of the Navajos up to the last day that I was with them they were cheerful and contented and showed a willingness to work that cannot be found in any other tribe on the continent. From what I know of them if properly managed next year with a favorable season for farming they will raise all the bread stuff and vegetables they will need for the year, and let me here say that the conduct of the Navajos while under my charge was unexceptionable and they show not only good but that they are determined to lead a quiet and useful life notwithstanding the charges made against them in some of the newspapers. I refer in particular to a letter published in the New Mexican of Aug. 20th, and addressed to a prominent citizen of this place (Dr. STICK, I believe) and signed by Mr. ORIN ROUNDO y BACA Probate Judge of San Miguel County. You will see General, that the writer of that letter said that the Indians on the Reservation are dissatisfied; this is not the case, a more contented and happy people cannot be found.

The letter referred to says that about a month ago 40 Apaches left the reservation and came to San Miguel County and killed eleven persons, and drove off 70 horses and mules; this charge cannot be true for I was with the Indians every day from the time I took charge of them up to the 24th, of last month the day I left the Reservation and I do not think it possible that they could go off 125 miles and return without my knowing it. Furthermore the Apaches have had a strong guard around their camp day and night for the last 5 or 6 months and in addition to this they have been surrounded every night for that length of time by their agent Labadie. So you see that it is utterly impossible for them to be guilty of what is charged in the Judge's letter. I cannot believe that any depredations have been committed either by the Navajo or Apaches since they have been located on the Reservation. There are robberies and murders perpetrated, but it is done by outlaws of these tribes, who have not given themselves up. And not by them that are now, or ever have been on the Reservation. If this robbery had been committed by the Apaches that run away from the Reservation last Spring Delgado and his party would have recognized them as they talked together and afterwards fought them hand to hand; so you see that the statement made in the Judge's letter is untrue and that the letter was written in English by some designing knave and the Judge's signature obtained without his knowing what it contained. I had a conversation with the Judge on the 4th or 5th day of this month and he told me in presence of witnesses that he had no reason to believe that the depredations committed recently in his County were done by Indians from the Reservation; he then read to me all the official reports from the different Alcaldes of his county and not one of them charge that the depredations had been committed by Indians from the Reservations but said that it was the Mesquero Apaches. The Judge had official information of 3 persons only being killed but he had heard of 2 more but did not know whether it was true or not; he also had official reports that 4 horses had been taken and not seventy as is published in his letter, for this reason I must think that the Judge's signature, was obtained to that letter without his knowing its contents as this conversation with me was ten days after his letter had appeared in print and I certainly think that if he had known the contents of the letter published over his signature he would not give me this information with the willingness that he did, and believing the Probate Judge of San Miguel County to be a gentleman, induces me to believe that there has been some fraud practised on him, to prejudice the public mind against the Indians on the Reservation.

In conclusion, General, let me assure you that the Indians on the Reservation are perfectly contented and will, if properly managed, not only prove their own intentions to do good, but be useful in clearing the country of marauding bands that may persist in robbing and murdering for a living.

I have the honor to be, General,
Your most Obedt. Servt.
Wm. P. CALLOWAY,
Capt. 1st Infy. Cal. Vols.

Correspondence between Governor Evans of Colorado Territory, and Brig. Gen. Carleton, in reference to the Indian hostilities on the Plains.

The following is the correspondence which was had between Gov. Evans, of Colorado Territory, and Gen. Carleton, commander of this Military Department, in reference to the hostile Indians of the plains. The reply of the General manifests the willingness which he then had to assist our Colorado friends in the difficulties which were at that time beginning and which are now being experienced in the war with the Indians. The number of troops which have in the last four weeks past been put upon that service from this Department also shows with what promptness our Department commands its troops

to perform his part of the work against the savages. Although he had employment enough for all the troops in his command, in carrying out the policy which the Government had adopted in the management of our Indians, he assembled a handsome force from different parts of the Territory to help prosecute the war on the plains:

Executive Department Col. Ter.,
Denver June 16th, 1864.

General:—I have the honor to enclose copies of two statements made by Mr. Evans on the subject of the Indian War. I have other statements which corroborate those of Mr. Evans. Hostilities by these Indians have commenced set forth and attacks have been made on our troops and citizens at various points on the Platt and Arkansas, and now really endanger your lines of communication as well as ours. I wish to ask if a force from your department cannot be sent to our border to cooperate with our troops in chastizing these Indians whose alliance is extensive and extends to your department as you see by Mr. Evans' statement. Our forces have been weakened here by drafts for the campaign in the states so that we are unprepared for this emergency. The troops have withdrawn from Fort Garland and you see we may yet have trouble there by a letter from a reliable source.

Please place all the troops you can spare in shape to cooperate with both from Fort Union and in the San Luis Valley. I should judge one or two companies enough for the San Luis Valley while a whole Regiment sent to Fort Union will orders to respond to a call against the Indians from Gen. Curtis would be of the greatest service.

The copies of correspondence want to be kept private for the safety of the parties.

I should have sent the application sooner, but hoped to get all the force necessary from Kansas.

Please let me know what you can do in our aid.

I have the honor to be
Your Obedt. Servt.
JNO. EVANS,
Gov. C. T.

Brig. Gen. Carleton,
Comd. Dist. N. M.
Santa Fe.

HEAD QRS., DEPT. OF N. M.
SANTA FE, N. M. JUNE 26th, 1864.

To
His excellency John Evans,
Governor of Colorado,
Denver, Col.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 16th instant was handed to me by Captain BENJAMIN C. CUTLER, Assistant Adjutant General, last evening. I regret to hear that the Indians in Colorado are becoming hostile. Your Excellency perhaps may not have heard that we are now in the midst of active operations against the numerous bands of Apaches in Arizona, and that nearly all the available forces in this Department is now occupied in this campaign, or in conducting captive Navajo Indians from their native country to the Boque Redondo on the Pecos River, a distance of more than three hundred miles, or in guarding near 7000 of these captives at Fort Sumner and at Fort Cañon. A short time since a band of guerrillas robbed some trains upon the Cimarron route, and I have troops in pursuit of them from Fort Union and from Fort Bascom. I mention these matters to show how the small number of men now under my command are employed. But when we were menaced and in trouble you came to help us; and you may be sure that should you need our assistance, we will respond to your call as far as possible to the last man that can be spared. I will try to get some more troops to Fort Union at the earliest practicable day and will help you all we can.

Be of good cheer; for if Colorado and New Mexico join in hostilities against the Utes, I believe by the end of next winter we could bring them to such a state as to make any other campaign unnecessary. It would be well to avoid a collision until the snow falls if possible. The winter time is the most favorable for operations against the Indians, as then no time is lost in trailing; and they soon become exhausted of supplies; and, being embarrassed by their families cannot so well evade pursuit. Of course, a war with that, or any other tribe is to be avoided altogether if possible. When it is commenced, it should be commenced because they have been the aggressors and are clearly in the wrong. In this case the punishment should be very severe. I mention these matters to your Excellency so that all efforts for peace may be resorted to before war is resorted to; then if we must have war in spite of our efforts, Colorado and New Mexico united may make it a war which they will remember.

I am, Very respectfully, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

(Sgd.) JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brig. General, Comdg.
Enclosed please find a copy of General Orders No. 12.

Head Quarters, Department of N. M.
Santa Fe N. M. September 1864.
(Official)
ERASTUS W. WOOD,
Aide-de-Camp