

How is it, and why is it?

We have carefully read the "declaration of principles of the Union Republican Association of New Mexico," as they are published to the world, and with equal care have we read some of the orders issued by the Grand Army of the Republic in Santa Fe and observed the vigor with which they anathematize Copperheads and Slavery, neither of which institutions ever existed in the Territory to any dangerous or alarming extent.

How is it? Why is it that an association which has so holy an abhorrence for Copperheads and African slavery, neither of which ever existed in the Territory to any dangerous or alarming extent, should be so ready to say in regard to a system of bondage that for centuries kept three fourths of the people of the Territory in the most abject subjection to their masters, and from the evil and degrading effects of which we are yet suffering?

These associations are of the Chavez party and the Chavez party is the peon party of New Mexico. His principal supporters in the last election were the most extensive peon owners in the Territory; his immediate family and relatives were most extensively interested in this species of property, and resisted with all their power and influence the abolition of the system.

During the canvass for Delegate last fall when the friends of Gen'l Clever marched through the streets of Santa Fe with transparencies, on some of which were inscribed "No more Peones," "No more Peonage," the supporters of Chavez regarded this as an element of weakness for us and of strength for them, because we would bring upon us the opposition of all those who were opposed to the abolition of the system and give all their influence and strength to the Chavez party.

This is Chavez; this is the Union Republican Association of New Mexico and this is their organ. They are all most violent in their denunciations of Copperheads and slavery, but in reality are the friends of peonage in N. M. They, too, are not measured in their abuse of Gen'l Clever who was an early advocate of the abolition of peonage.

In conclusion we commend those Union Republican people to the tender mercies of those in Congress to whom they are constantly appealing as partisans and sympathizers in the Republican cause. They are nothing more or less than New Mexican demagogues, which are, in our opinion, the meanest demagogues to be found within the limits of the Republic.

Judge Thurman has been elected U. S. Senator from Ohio vice Senator Wade, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. Judge Thurman was the democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio last fall and was defeated by only a small majority.

The unsuccessful attempt made by the Chavez people to ridicule the mass meeting of the citizens on Sunday last proves how severely they feel the rebuke that was administered to them, their Legislature and their Territorial Secretary.

It is stated that Breeden has been removed from the office of Assessor in New Mexico and that Henry Green, Esq. of Mora County will be appointed his successor.

Fiendish Letter.

The translation of the letter written by one Manuel Romero, of San Miguel County, to Aniceto Salazar, a member of the House of Representatives from that county, which we publish on the fourth page of this issue, is doubtless a fair expression of the sentiments that prevail in the Chavez party throughout the Territory.

They are not only satisfied, but are pleased at the death of Chief Justice Slocugh, and they demand more victims.—San Miguel County, through this Romero, demands the blood of Don Jesus Maria Baca y Salazar. This is exposed in the letter referred to, which fortunately came into the possession of Mr. Baca in the manner explained in his letter, published in another place to-day. Who are the victims demanded by the representatives of the Chavez party in other counties? Who will they of Mora have? Who will those of Taos have? Who will they of Rio Arriba have? Who will they of Rio Grande have? Who will they of Valencia have? Who will those of Bernalillo have? Who will those of Socoero have? Who will those of Doña Ana have?

Romero's letter exposes San Miguel.—But what of the balance? They are preserved among the secrets of the conclave. When a man shall be put out of the way we will know it, but at whose demand it shall be done, we will never know. No more letters will be allowed to fall from the pockets of ever coats to be picked up and read by the persons who are to become victims. All that kind of thing will be prevented in the future.

Then, Romero must have a war of extermination against the Jews. And why? Because they as a general thing opposed the sending of a worthless and wholly inefficient man as a Delegate to Congress a second time. The first time Chavez was a candidate many of them supported him and contributed greatly to his election.—Then they were marvelous proper fellows. Now they must at the demand of the Chavez partisans be expelled the country. They must be pursued until the Devil gets them.

Who are these men against whom this war of extermination is demanded by this Chavez partisan? Are they mendicants not fit to be citizens of New Mexico? Do they labor under any mental or moral disability that would disable them from living in the same land and breathing the same air as does Saint Romero? Certainly not.—On the contrary they are of our most enterprising and progressive people, and leave far in the shade such men as Chavez and his anti progressive adherents.—They encourage and contribute to all the enterprises that are initiated for the advancement of New Mexico and do their full share in the development of all our resources. In this they differ widely from this man Romero whose views and recommendations would be a disgrace and stigma to the sixteenth century and are scandal upon the enlightenment of the age in which we live.

Shame! Romero, shame!! Shame! Chavez, shame!!

The Great Mass Meeting.

The mass meeting held in Santa Fe on the 19th inst. in the Library Hall and in the portal in front of the Hall was the most imposing demonstration of the kind that was ever witnessed in this city.

At the hour, 3 o'clock, for which the meeting was announced the spacious hall was crowded to overflowing, and the people were forced to get favorable positions as best they could in the door of the hall, and at the windows in front and rear of the room. Never was such enthusiasm manifested on the part of the people as was exhibited on this occasion. The spirit was fully in unison with the prevailing opinion in this community, and the speeches of the orators and preamble and resolutions, unanimously adopted, were but an expression of that opinion in language so plain that it cannot be misunderstood. All of the speakers dwelt eloquently upon the evils had men and partisans who had brought upon us.—They discussed without reserve those subjects, and their auditors endorsed them to the letter, which shows how public sentiment runs in Santa Fe and how odious to the people the conduct of the majority of the Legislature and those who manipulate them for selfish purposes and to the great injury of the public.

The preamble and resolutions, published in the proceedings of the meeting on the fourth page, will explain themselves and will give a fair understanding of what we mean to say in these comments. Public sentiment, in this county and city and throughout the Territory, approves and will sustain Gov. Mitchell in the impartial and upright discharge of his duties as he has discharged them thus far in his administration. The vindictive and false resolutions of the majority of the Legislature which prompted the assembling of the mass meeting, find no sympathy among the people, who now look more earnestly for something, some measure of legislation, or for some public spirited and progressive officers, that will effect the elevation and tend to increase the wealth of our Territory, rather than for a

stilly legislative and personal warfare upon individuals. The time was when this kind of conduct was tolerated by the people on the part of their representatives.—That time was during the old rule, before the abolition of peonage; before we thought of having railroads and telegraphs; before we concluded that our mineral resources must be developed into a source of individual, Territorial and National wealth; before the spirit of the Yankee Nation came over us and opened our eyes to what we were and what, under other auspices, we might be.

The time, however, for the toleration of such foolish conduct on the part of our legislators has passed by, never more to return. The people demand to see something more in the acts of their legislators than the change of the boundaries of precincts and resolutions for and against federal officers. Hence the spirit which animated the mass meeting in Santa Fe on Sunday last. That was the first proof of the kind that the majority of the two houses have had for spending their time as it has been spent during this session—spent without the accomplishment of any good for the public. But it will not be the last. The feeling of resentment is not confined to Santa Fe. It exists in every county in the Territory and will find expression through public meetings in terms no less positive than those which characterize our preamble and resolutions.

By this means will inevitably be effected the reform that is so imperatively demanded by our material interests, in the conduct of those who come here to enact laws for the whole Territory. The voice of the people will be heard and heeded, and we feel satisfied that this, though far from being the first, will be the last session of a Legislature in New Mexico that will make for itself so ridiculous a record and reflect upon the constituents of its members a disgrace that will bring to their faces the blush of shame.

The Senate, acting under the tenure of office bill, refused to sustain the President in the suspension of Mr. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War.

Gen'l Grant upon being notified of the decision of the Senate put Mr. Stanton in possession of the office. This the Missouri Republican says was in violation of an understanding between the President and Gen'l Grant. It is alleged that according to the understanding Gen'l Grant was to remain in the office until Mr. Stanton's right to re-occupy it under the law should be determined by the courts, or until a successor to Gen'l Grant should be appointed who would remain in office until the question of law should be determined.

Mr. Stanton was occupying the office about an hour before the President was aware of what had taken place between him and Gen'l Grant.

The next day after this event, Gen'l Grant was invited to attend the cabinet meeting and Mr. Stanton was not.

What are the intentions of Mr. Stanton is not announced but his friends, many of them, advise him to continue in the office.

This is the condition of this embroglio at the latest dates we have from the States.

We have a report of an attack that was made by Indians on some ranches about six miles from Cubero in Valencia County, on the 9th inst, in which one man was killed, two wounded and about three thousand sheep stolen.

The Indians were pursued by citizens and about fifteen hundred of the sheep recaptured.

The name of the man who was killed was Jose Garcia, a citizen of Sapatillo, Mora county. The names of the wounded men are Marcelino Jaramillo and Ramon Duran. The former was wounded with a ball in the right arm. The latter in the lungs with two arrows. The wound is supposed to be mortal.

The Indians which made the attack are reported to be Navajos.

The attorneys of Mr. Chavez served a notice on the attorney of Gen'l Clever on Wednesday of this week to take evidence in reference to the contest for the seat as Delegate in Congress.

This procedure in no way prejudices the rights of Gen'l Clever as the occupant of the seat. He will continue to discharge his duties the same as if no effort were being made to obtain the seat by Mr. Chavez.

If the good people of Tucson do not have regular mails it will be no fault of the Arizona. Our contemporary of the 4th inst. has no less than five articles, two of them leaders, on the uncertainty and prevention of mail contractors.

Tucson is now the Capital of Arizona, the Governor and Secretary and all other Territorial officers living there.

Gen'l Kit Carson has been appointed a member of the Indian Peace Commission. No better appointment could have been made. The General is sound on Indian fighting and we have no doubt he will be equally so on Indian treating. We congratulate him upon his appointment.

The Supreme Court adjourned on Thursday morning, after the transaction of considerable business.

Our Delegate at Work.

The following which we clip from the House proceedings as reported in the Daily Globe of the 6th inst. shows that our Delegate has begun work in favor of his constituents in earnest.

We will here say to our readers that since his arrival in Washington, Gen'l Clever has made many and valuable friends who will be of great assistance to him in his labors in behalf of New Mexico.

Mr. CLEVER introduced a bill (H. R. No. 300) to provide for a geological and mineralogical survey of the Territory of New Mexico; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. CLEVER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 351) to provide for the completion of the capital of New Mexico, the building of a penitentiary, and the establishment of free public schools in each county in said State; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Territories.

Mr. CLEVER also introduced a bill (H. R. No. 362) to establish certain post routes in New Mexico; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Territories.

By reference to the letter from Mora dated the 6th inst. which we to-day publish on the Spanish side of the Gazette, it will be seen that Heath was hung in effigy by the people of that town on the 5th inst.

We regret that our limited space prevents us from publishing an English translation of the letter.

Col. W. A. Rucker is acting Quartermaster and Capt. Geo. T. Beall acting Commissary during the absence of Colonel Ludington and McClure.

The public are indebted to the indefatigable industry and good taste of A. Guttman Esq., for the beautiful, convenient and comfortable manner in which the Library Hall was fitted up for the mass meeting on Sunday last.

After the adjournment of the meeting on Sunday night the crowd with torch lights and music marched around the Plaza and serenaded Governor Mitchell.

A brief synopsis of the Governor's very appropriate response will be seen among the proceedings of the meeting on the fourth page.

We are under renewed obligations to Hon. C. P. Clever for favors in the way of public documents.

Our people have been busily engaged during the week in putting up a supply of ice for next Summer's consumption. They are keeping cool on the subject.

The examination of the Ryersons Habeas Corpus case was concluded on Thursday, Judge Broeckus admitting him to bail in the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

SONG.

Composed by Perry E. Broeckus, at Washington City in 1859, a "Hymn of Welcome to New Mexico," and respectfully inscribed to Hon. M. A. Ottor, then the Delegate to Congress from this Territory.

I love that land of brilliant climate, As bright as pearls ever shine, With lovely vales and hills sublime, The land of bright New Mexico, The land of bright New Mexico.

I love the valleys deep and green, Where crystal waters laughing flow, In wild romance the hills are seen, The valleys of New Mexico, The valleys of New Mexico.

I love the prairies broad and free, Where wild and deer unfettered roam, With tranquil brooks and lovely trees, The prairies of New Mexico, The prairies of New Mexico.

I love the peaks beyond the cloud, That gleam with perpetual snow, The glorious hills with grandest view, The sierras of New Mexico, The sierras of New Mexico.

I love the hues that gild the West, At evening, with imperial glow, And crown the hills with dazzling crest, The sunset of New Mexico, The sunset of New Mexico.

I love the soft, mellifluous tongue, That from the lips of happy maidens flows, Like strains with harp and timbrel rung, The language of New Mexico, The language of New Mexico.

I love the silence deep and grand, That reigns around, above, below; From mountain top to river strand; The silence of New Mexico, The silence of New Mexico.

I love the skies so fair and bright, That crown the earth with azure throw, serene by day; no grand at night; The skies of fair New Mexico, The skies of fair New Mexico.

Oh, I would haste, would haste away, More swiftly than the light can go, And there forever dwell, In the hills of fair New Mexico, In the hills of fair New Mexico.

Oh, yes, beneath that gentle sky, Where moon and stars so softly glow, There I would live, there I would die, On the wilds of dear New Mexico, On the wilds of dear New Mexico.

Thus, my eye on the mountains high, Through whose peaks the waters flow, Whose summits pierce the deep blue sky, The mountains of New Mexico, The mountains of New Mexico.

SANTA FE, JAN. 15, 1867.

Editor of Gazette:—

Please permit me to make the following explanation to the public: I have been informed that Hon. Fernando Nolan has been accused of having furnished me the letter which is published to-day, and for the purpose of vindicating him against this charge I will explain to the public how the letter (written by Manuel Romero to Don Aniceto Salazar) came into my possession; to wit: Some days since Aniceto Salazar, Esq. was at the Exchange (as is his custom) playing Faro, and being somewhat intoxicated, perhaps because he was losing mon-

ey to the Bank, he got up from his chair and threw the overcoat which he wore, upon the floor and at the same time a paper fell from the overcoat. I, who was a spectator there, saw the paper fall and immediately picked it up and said to Mr. Salazar, here is a paper that fell from the overcoat you threw down, but he, with all his attention fixed upon the Bank, paid no attention to me. I then, from curiosity, opened the paper, saw my name in it and kept it till the next day, when I learned it was a letter written from Sapele by a certain M. Romero, and seeing its contents I kept it and will keep it in my possession for publication for the information of the people of New Mexico.

As I understand, Hon. Fernando Nolan has stated that he gave me the letter, but he did that to protect Hon. Aniceto Salazar, who is his friend, from the responsibility of the publication of the letter, he not knowing that I was going to explain to the public how it came into my hands. The above are the facts in connection with the affair and if any persons blame Mr. Nolan they do it unjustly and falsify the truth.

I am respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. BACA Y SALAZAR.

Something more about Heath.

We clip the following from the Atchison (Kan.) Champion (Radical) in order that our readers may see what is thought of Heath in the State of Kansas. The G. A. R. will see a picture of their Post Commander. The Chavez party will see a portrait of their new found leader: THE NEW MEXICAN DELEGATE.

We referred some time since to the fact that an effort would be made to deprive Gen'l Clever, the legally elected Delegate in Congress from New Mexico, of his seat and put in his place Don Francisco Chavez, a representative of the old peonage sentiment of that Territory. Our information was received from a former citizen of this state, now a resident of New Mexico, and an earnest Radical Republican. It seems he was not mistaken, as our despatches announce that the Secretary of the Territory, no other than that disreputable and unscrupulous shyster General H. H. Heath, although compelled to issue a certificate of election to Gen'l Clever, took occasion to say that he was elected by fraud and that Mr. Chavez was entitled to the place. We hope that not the least attention will be paid to this creature's assertions by Congress. Heath is the abominated essence of all that is false, treacherous, mean and shysterish. He is utterly incapable of an honest impulse or a decent action. The people of this State have a lively recollection of the shyster and his name is never mentioned without an expression of contempt and hatred. If Congress bases any action it may take upon what Heath may say it will be sold very cheaply.

New Mexico.

The Lavenworth Conservative of April 25, 1867, under the above caption, has the following:

Speaking of Gen'l (?) Heath's appointment and confirmation as Secretary of New Mexico the Santa Fe Gazette naively remarks that "since the appointment of Holmes in 1862, the office of Secretary of New Mexico has not been occupied by a gentleman, and it is gratifying to know that President Johnson has effected a reform in the occupant of the office, in this respect. A gentleman succeeds."

Heath should instantly order a thousand copies of the Gazette containing the above, so that it is the first time within our knowledge that he has been spoken well of by the press anywhere. The Gazette, however, has this crum—Heath is as yet a stranger down there.

(From the Dubuque (Iowa) Herald.)

Death of Judge Slocugh in New Mexico.

A former sergeant in some California volunteer troops, now a senator of the territory, did the shooting but was not the murderer so much as H. H. Heath, of unfragrant memory heretofore. Heath is one of the vagabonds from civilization who has gone to New Mexico for immunity from the kicks and cuffs of decent men.—He insulted Slocugh as Chief Justice, and was very properly denounced. Too much a coward to maintain his own quarrel, Heath persuaded ex-Sergeant Ryerson to introduce in the Senate a series of resolutions grossly insulting to Judge Slocugh. The Judge denounced Ryerson to his face for his dirty work in behalf of Heath. Ryerson had not the courage to resent it then, but the next day assassinated Judge Slocugh by shooting him. Reports from Santa Fe represent that even the gamblers and half-breeds of that country are outraged by such cowardice, and both Ryerson and Heath are threatened with death. A private letter received in this city says that Heath is compelled to keep a guard about his house and person to protect him from summary vengeance, and it is added that he will certainly be killed if he remains in Santa Fe. There are few who know him heretofore who will write for him to leave. His connection with the murder of Slocugh is only characteristic of the man, and perhaps no more appropriate instrument of vengeance can be found than the outlaws of New Mexico.

Will commence running October 1st, 1867, a weekly four-horse Passenger Coach, leaving Santa Fe every Monday morning on the arrival of the coach from Denver and the States, and returning to Santa Fe every Thursday morning, connecting at El Paso with the Chicago and San Antonio stage line; at Austin with the Texas and Los Angeles California, weekly line; making a

CONNECTED PASSENGER LINE From Denver and the States, via Santa Fe, to San Antonio, Texas, Mexico and California, without delay of passengers on the route; tri-weekly coaches from Santa Fe to Albuquerque.

Particular attention paid to express matter and conduct of passengers. Coaches leave El Paso and Tucson every Friday for Santa Fe.

Geo. W. COOK, Proprietor
J. M. SHAW, do
Business letters addressed to J. M. SHAW, Santa Fe, or GEO. W. COOK, Austin, W. M.

JULIUS H. SMITH & CO.,

WHOLESALE JOBBERS IN

Liquors

AND

RECTIFIED WHISKEYS.

No. 206 Walnut Street,

St. Louis.

Advertisements.

PAWN BROKER'S NOTICE.

All persons having property of any kind pledged with the undersigned as Pawn Broker, I hereby notify to redeem the same within thirty days from this date, or the same will be sold according to law. Notice is hereby given that no more articles will be received on pawn.

ROQUE TUDERQUE
Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 23, 1867.
No 25 17.

FOR SALE.

A good Concord Huggy for sale—cheap for cash. For particulars inquire at this Office.
No 19 17.

Advertisements.

Beans Wanted.

Sealed proposals to duplicate (with a copy of this advertisement appended to each) will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. Wednesday, February 25th 1867, for the supply of beans at the following points in this District, viz:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Quantity. Locations include Fort Wingate, Craigo, Seiden, Stanton, Sumner, Bascom, Garland, M'RAE, Union, and Camp Plummer. Quantities range from 2,000 lbs to 20,000 lbs.

Sample of the kind offered should accompany the bids. The beans that will be accepted must be a prime article of choice well dried, full and smooth, and must be furnished in good string sacks. Bids must be endorsed by two responsible parties who will become securities if the bid prove successful. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids deemed unsatisfactory. Proposals must be made separately for each point and be addressed to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., and endorsed, "Proposals for furnishing beans at Fort..."

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., February 25th 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.
GEORGE T. BEALS,
Capt. & Maj. U. S. A.
for CHAR. M. LINDSAY,
Maj. & Chief Q. M.

Office Chf. C. R., Dist. N. M., Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 24, 1867.
No 22 31.

Notice

Notice is hereby given that I hereby withdraw from the firm of Heath & Duncan, Attorneys at Law, and that hereafter I will practice law in the District Courts in this Territory and be pleased to see my friends and all clients as

SAMU. DUNCAN,
Attorney at Law,
Albuquerque, N. M.

No 22 31.

For Sale

One dozen large Flows, 15 inch, and one "airbank" Platform scales, with weights up to 1,000 pounds.

Require of
STREIBIS & PORTER,
Santa Fe, N. M.

No 22 31.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

District of New Mexico,

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 3, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Friday the 23rd day of January, 1867, when they will be opened for the delivery to the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, of 1,000 Bushels of charcoal made of Pison wood. Delivery to commence by the 25th day of February, 1867, and to be completed within four months. Proposals for any portion less than the whole quantity will be received.

For further particulars in making proposals, see my advertisement for proposals for grain dated 20th ult., or apply at this office. Enclose bids "proposals for charcoal at Fort Wingate" and address to the undersigned at Santa Fe, N. M.

By order of Dr. M. Gen'l George W. Gerry,
M. L. LUDINGTON,
Det. Lieut. Col. & Q. M. U. S. A.
Chief Quartermaster.

No 22 31.

ACCOMMODATION LINE

OF COACHES FROM

MAXWELL'S RANCH

TO THE

MORENO MINES.

The undersigned will run a Tri-Weekly Line of Coaches from Maxwell's Ranch to the Moreno Mines, connecting with the Tri-Weekly Mail from the East, and will leave Maxwell's Ranch immediately after the arrival of the Coach from the East. The utmost attention will be given to the comfort of passengers, and the fare will be under the immediate control of C. OSBORNIE. Rates of passage and freight moderate, and will commence to run on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1867.

V. S. SHELLEY & CO.,
Proprietors.

No 22 31.

SOUTHERN OVERLAND

U. S. MAIL

AND

Express Line!



FROM SANTA FE, N. M., TO EL PASO, TEXAS, & TUCSON, A. T.

Will commence running October 1st, 1867, a weekly four-horse Passenger Coach, leaving Santa Fe every Monday morning on the arrival of the coach from Denver and the States, and returning to Santa Fe every Thursday morning, connecting at El Paso with the Chicago and San Antonio stage line; at Austin with the Texas and Los Angeles California, weekly line; making a

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