SANTA FE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

'Independent in all things—Neutral in nothing.'

W. W. H. DAVIS, Editor.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1856.

LOCAL ITEMS.

An Isleta Indian killed by a Navajo.

We learn from Agent Dodge that about the eighteenth of December last a Navajo killed an Isleta Indian under the following circumstances, viz:

"The Navajo was hunting in the Mountains near Blue Water, on horseback, with a boy, when they encountered two herders. The Navajo asked the Indian of Isleta for powder which he refused him. The Navajo said "I am hunting and have but one charge of powder, and that is in my gun, give me two charges more for amigos." The other replied, "I will not give you a grain." The Navajo grabbed the hat of the Isleta but did not attempt to run, thinking that he would get the powder by returning the hat. In this he was sadly disappointed for the powder he received was from the gun of the Isleta accompanied with a ball which wounded him in the hand and lodged in his thigh. At the same time the other shepherd knocked the boy from the horse with a stick. When the Navajo recovered he discharged his gun at the Pueblo, wounding him mortally."

The Navajo chiefs appear to be in much tribulation, and express a desire to do any thing in their power to right the injury one of their number has done. The Isleta Indian, at the time, was in the employ of Juan Chavez of Sabinal, as a shepherd.

Departure of the mails.

The mails for Independence Mo. and for San Antonio Texas, left Santa Fe, on the morning of the first instant. In the former there went as passenger the Rev. D. D. Lore, late Methodist Missionary in this Territory.

Correction.

In our last week's paper the type made us say that our "fair countrymen" kept open house on Christmas day, when it should have read our "fair countrywomen."

New Year's Day.

New Year's day passed away quietly, with scarcely any observance as a holiday. The American ladies received their friends as on Christmas day, and the two Houses of the Assembly adjourned over until Wednesday the second instant.

News from Chihuahua.

We learn through Judge Hart, of El Paso, Texas, the following item of news from Chihuahua, viz:

"An entire change has taken place in Chihuahua, Trias is superseded by order of the General Government. Juan Urguide is civil Governor. and General Alejo Garcia Conde military commander. At last advices one entire regiment of infantry in Chihuahua refused to submit to Conde; and we may expect stirring times in Chihuahua.

Death of the Honorable H. L. Dickinson.

It becomes our painful duty this week to announce to our readers the death ofthe Honorable Horace L. Dickinson, Auditor of Public Accounts for the Territory of New Mexico, who died at his residence, in this city, Wednesday evening the second instant, in the thirty first year of his age. He was taken ill some two weeks ago, with a slight attack of bilious fever, but venturing out too soon he had a relapse which turned into a malignant case of typhoid, which baffled all medical skill.

Mr. Dickinson was a native of the State of New York, and came to this Territory in the year 1848, about the close of the war, and has been a resident here up to the day of his death. It has been a long time since any one has died here, whose death will be more sincerely regretted, and the void thus made cannot be filled up. He was one of our most useful and upright citizens, and in all the relations of life was universally respected and esteemed. He enjoyed the confidence of the community in a high degree, and has held several responsible places of public trust in addition to that of Auditor of Public Accounts, among which we may mention those of Probate Judge of Santa Fe county, Clerk in the Legislative Council, and private Secretary to the Governor, the two last of which he held at the time of his death. He was buried on Friday morning according to the rites of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of which he was an honored member, and his remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of friends and neighbors.

"The sceptred king, the burthened slave,
The humble and the haughty, die;
The rich, the poor, the base, the brave,
In dust, without distinction, lie."

On the third instant, the Legislative Council as a mark of their respect for the deceased, passed the following resolution.

Whereas, this House has received, with the most profound regret, the sad intelligence of the death of Horace L. Dickinson, fourth Clerk of this House, who died about 7 o'clock, on Thursday morning January 3rd 1856, Therefore,

Be it resolved, That the members of this House wear the customary badge of mourning in testimony of their great appreciation of the deceased, and in acknowledgement of his merits as a citizen, and the high consideration we have for his distinguished services as Clerk of this House.

Council Chamber, January 3, 1856.

The Custom House robbery in Franklin Texas &c.

We are indebted to our correspondent, Cassius, for the following communications in reference to the late Custom House robbery in Franklin Texas.

Franklin, Texas, Novr. 18 1855.

W. W. H. Davis Esquire.

Dear Sir:

You will confer a favor upon the citizens of this place, by making mention of certain robberies committed in this town on the night of the sixth and seventh instant, and of the perpetrators.

The robbery on the night of the sixth inst. consisted in breaking upon the safe in the Custom House office, and taking therefrom the sum of $2300, leaving behind a draft for the sum of $1,100. Obtaining admittance into the Custom House office was a mere circumstance to contend against, but the fact of the robbers finding an aperture sufficient to insert powder for its explosion, evinces, to our minds, that they were well versed in the business. (The safe is one of Wilder's patent Salamander, fire and powder-proof lock, and I will here mention the fact of the lock of this remaining injured.)

Upon knowledge of this circumstances, Mr. C. Sherman, custom house officer, searched and discovered that three men had left the Ranch, by the names of William Miller, Edward Russel, and John. *Alias* "Jack," Gordon. Of the previous character of the first two, the writer does not know anything, but so far as concerns that of "Jack," I have only to mention that it is the same John Gordon that leagued himself with the Apache Indians in the years, 1846. 47 and 49. The three together, left California a short time since; came into Tucson and ran off with a *Cavallada*, but were pursued, arrested, and incarcerated, and eventually escaped and stole sufficient animals to bring them to this country.

The night of Monday Mr. Ben. Dowell was robbed of two horses, and other articles contained in his bar and billiard saloon: other persons were robbed of guns, pistols, clothing &c. This occurred about eleven o'clock, and in an hour afterwards,, it was discovered that Mr. William Gifford and Wm. B. Mc. Elroy had, also, taken their exist. Gifford has been accused of assisting to rob an English pedler at the Pima villages, this past summer. As to Mr. Mc Elroy. the writer anticipates that the citizens of Santa Fe formed no very favorable opinion of him during his late visit to that city. A more consummate liar, thief, and murderer does not now, probably, live. Though in justice to himself, it is said, by those who have known his character for a number of years, that this is the first of this guilt as a thief. And that he is now entitled to the brand, he has admitted himself in a notice written by him, and left in the counter of the bar-room;—further that from his intimacy with Gordon, and his having, previously, taken a map of the safe, that he was alike guilty in its destruction and robbery.

A reward of $1,200 has been offered for the arrest and delivery at this place (or to the Sheriff of the county) of the two parties. After the committal of the first robbery, C. Sherman Esquire, repaired to Fort Bliss, and through the kindness of Col. Reaves obtained the assistance of as many troops as could be spared out of the garrison, to aid in the pursuit and arrest of the robbers; as, also, a detachment to guard our town, at night, during the probability of the robbers lurking in our midst. He also obtained permission of the Commandant at El Paso to cross over on to the Mexican line, with any armed force, and an order vesting the Sheriff of this county (El Paso, Texas) with authority to call out any number of citizens of the State of Chihuahua that he might desire. By twelve o'clock on the morning of the seventh, three hundred men, Americans, Mexicans and Pueblo Indians, were on the hunt, but all returned the next morning, not having found a trace of the robbers. Since that time some Americans, and semi-civilized Apaches, started in pursuit of Mc Elroy and Gifford, but as yet we have not the result of the expedition.

As in all communities we have been in a very excited state, but it has nearly died away, and our town remains once more tranquilized, though for how long. Time has to tell the tale, California has many a thief yet to free herself of, and the chances are, that we, bordering on Mexico, have to be the receivers of nine-tenths of such population, more anon.

CASSIUS.

Postcript.—Nov. 19, 9 o'clock, P. M.—We have just received information, (from Mr. Barnes. of Las Cruzes.) of the capture and death of two of the above named party. They were pursued to the Florida Mountain, a long distance the other side from "Ojo de Baca," (on Cooks route to California.) The Indians, five in number, (Apaches,) first got possession of their horses, and in advancing to capture the robbers one Indian was shot, in the breast. The Apaches reserved their fire, until the robbers had discharged all they had, 16 shots, without further injury. Gifford then started to run, but was shot dead. McElroy, upon being asked to surrender, obstinately refused, and with his Bowie knife warded off the blows of two lances,—the third one struck him mortally, living only about ten minutes.

McElroy confessed that he had committed a heavy robbery, in this place, and that he and Gifford had been looking for his companions, (Gordon & Co.) for four days, but could not find them.

From the fact of no money being found on these two, it is yet probable that Gordon is not far from here, as Mr. Barnes is of opinion that they are on foot, and that he can overtake them in four days. If sufficient inducements are held out he will undertake it.

The wounded Indian rode all the way back, but his recovery is doubtful.

CASSIUS.

We received the following communication at the same time, with latter particulars in reference to the same proceedings.

Franklin, Texas, Nov. 24, 1855.

W. W. H. Davis. Esq..

Sir:—We have had a little more excitement in this place within the last three or four days, in consequence of sympathy for Mc Elroy and Gifford being manifested by a small, but unenviable few. A great deal of abuse, by this clique, has been heaped upon Mr. Barnes and others, and assertions were made, that the sending of Indians in pursuit,, was a plot *to rob Mc Elroy and Gifford*, divide the spoils, and claim the reward besides. Such interest had been taken by these men, that our citizens politely informed one or two that they would be made to leave this country. Col. Reaves, of Fort Bliss was apprized of the circumstances and generously tendered the services of a detachment of men, (if necessary,) to drive such characters from the ranch.

Hearing of such proceedings, and thinking, perhaps, that "discretion" would be "the better part of valor," they concluded to saddle up,—and left here yesterday, *en route* for southern Texas.

The writer takes pleasure (in behalf of the citizens) in returning thanks to Mr. George Frazier, for having detained his train, in order to quell any disturbances that might have occurred,—and, in fact, was anticipated.

In my next I shall acquaint you with particulars concerning some *gentry*, now living in your part of the country.

CASSIUS.

PUBLIC MEETING.

On the 31st day of December 1855, The American citizens of Santa Fe, and others from different parts of the Territory of New Mexico, assembled at the Exchange Hotel in this city, for the purpose of taking some action in reference to the resolutions passed by the Legislature, now in session providing for a memorial to the President of the United States asking for the removal of the Hon. Perry E. Brocchus from the office of District Judge of New Mexico.

The Honorable A. G. Mayers was called to the chair and R. W. Stephens Esq. was appointed Secretary.

The President arose and stated the object of the meeting, and at some length explained the course that has been pursued by a majorfty of the Legtslative Assembly in the passage of the resolutions. He regarded the course as unusual and unheard of in the history of Legislation and he felt confident, that it would not receive the sanction and approval of the President of the United States. On motion a committee consisting of Messrs. Sidney A. Hubbell, James Gray and David J. Miller was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting, who after a short absence reported the following.

First. Resolved, that we view with pain and indignation, the course that has been pursued by a majority of the Legislative Assembly, in reference to Judge Brocchus whom we have ever regarded as one of our most worthy citizens, alike upright in the walks of social life, as he has been an ornament to the bench of which he is a member.

Second. Resolved, that we believe there is no other case on record where a judge has been arraigned before the Legislative body for misconduct, without being allowed to see the charges prefered against him, and permitted to be heard in his own defence, either by himself or his friends.

Third. Resolved, that a majority of the Legislative Assembly, by refusing to refer the charges to a committee of investigation to see if there was sufficient cause for [illegible] Judge Brocchus precluded [illegible] defence either by himself or [illegible] leaving only to inference [illegible] for his removal.

Fourth. Resolved, that [illegible] a majority of the Legislative [illegible] rence to Judge Brocchus, has [illegible] deepest mortification and regret. [illegible] do not admit the right of the Legislative Assembly to interfere with executive appointments and unless this act is rebuked by the President of the United States it may lead to the ultimate disorganization of our territorial government.

Which resolutions after being ably and eloquent discussed by the Honorables, Henry Connelly, Sidney A. Hubbell A. G. Mayers, Thomas G. Smith, Merril Ashurst and Hugh N. Smith, were unanimously adopted.

On motion of J. E. Sabine Esq. the following resolution was unanimously adopted. Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States and to the Hon. Perry E. Brocchus. On motion of C. E. Whilden the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that all the citizens now present sign these resolutions.

On motion of Henry Mercure Esq.

Resolved that the Editors of the Washington Union and Santa Fe Gazette, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion of A. P. Wilbar Esq. the meeting adjourned.

A. G. MAYERS,
President.
R. W. STEPHENS,
Secretary.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,
1853-54.
Continued.

and porter, for the hospital at headquarters, twenty five thousand dollars;

For the reapropriation of the following sum carried to the surplus fund, under the provisions of the tenth section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty three, and for other purposes," approved thirty first of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, to be applied to the payment of all expenses incurred prior to the first day of duly, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, for carrying into effect the provisions of the act providing for the prosecution of the war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, twenty six thousand one hundred and fifty six dollars and fifty cents;

Sec. 2. "And be it further enacted, That the provisions, contained in the act of the twenty second April, eighteen hundred and fifty four, adding a per centage to the pay of the clerks employed at the navy yard" in Washington city, be construed so as to include the clerks and messenger in the office of the Navy Agent for said yard, and the messenger in the Commandant's office.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the grounds and appurtenances thereunto belonging, known as the Memphis Navy Yard, in Shelby county, Tennessee, be and the same is hereby ceded to the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis, for the use and benefit of said city, and that the Secretary of the Navy order the commandant of said Navy Yard at Memphis, to surrender to the Mayor of Memphis said property: Provided, That the accounting officers of the treasury, in settling the accounts of the late Navy Agent at Memphis, shall not deduct the sum of two thousand nine hundred and sixty four dollars and fifty nine cents already received by him and passed to his credit on the books of the Treasury Department, from his salary as acting purser, provided for by an act making appropriations for the naval service of the country for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty three.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the two "General orders" of the Secretary of the Navy, dated August thirty one, eigteen hundred and forty six, and May twenty seven, eighteen hundred and forty seven, upon relative rank, shall have the force and effect of law.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the pay of the boatswains, gunners, carpenters, sailmakers of the navy, shall be as follows:

On leave, or waiting orders, per annum, six hundred dollars; shore duty, seven hundred dollars; sea service, nine hundred dollars. An addition of two per centum upon the foregoing rates for every year's sea service, and an addition upon sea pay of ten per centum when serving in ships with four hundred men, and twenty per centum, when serving in ships with one hundred men.

Approved, August 5, 1854

CHAP. CCLXIX.—An act to carry into effect a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed on the fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall receive from the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, through the proper officer, such evidence as he may deem sufficient of the adoption by the Legislatures of said Provinces respectively, of a law or laws authorizing the admission, free of duty, of the articles enumerated in the treaty concluded between the United States and Great Britain on the fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, when the produce of the United States shall be admitted into those provinces respectively, free of duty, he may, in his discretion, issue his proclamation, declaring that such evidence has been received, and that so much of the act of the second of March, eighteen hundred and forty six, as imposes a duty on the articles enumerated in the said treaty, when the same are the produce of those provinces respectively, and also the act of the twelfth August, eighteen hundred and forty eight, so far as it imposes a duty on lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; firewood, plants, shrubs, and trees; pelts; wool, fish oil; rice; broom corn and bark; gypsum, ground or unground; hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindestones; dye stuffs; flax, hemp, and tow, unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobbaco; rags;—

Shall be introduced into the United States free of duty so long as the said treaty shall remain in force—subject, however, to be suspended in relation to the trade with Canada, on the condition mentioned in the fourth article of the said treaty; And all the other provisions of the said treaty shall go into effect, and be observed on the part of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever the Island of New Foundland shall give its consent to the application of the stipulations and provisions of the said treaty to that Province, and the Legislature thereof and the Imperial Parliament shall pass the necessary laws for that purpose, the above enumerated articles shall be admitted free of duty from that Province into the United States, from and after the date of a proclamation by the President of the United States, declaring that he has satisfactory evidence that the said Province has consented, in a due and proper manner, to have the provisions of the treaty extended to it, and to allow the United States the full benefits of all the stipulations therein contained.

Approved, August 5, 1854.

CHAP. CCLXX.—An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, out of any moneys in the Treasury arising from the revenues of the said Department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six.

For transportation of the mails, five million two hundred and seventy five thousand dollars;

For compensation to postmasters, two millions of dollars;

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, twenty five thousand dollars;

For wrapping paper, fifty five thousand dollars;

For office furniture in the post offices, eight thousand dollars;

For advertising, eighty five thousand dollars;

For mail bags, fifty five thousand dollars;

For blanks, sixty five thousand dollars;

For mail locks, keys, and stamps, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For mail depredations and special agents, sixty thousand dollars,

For clerks in the offices of postmasters, five hundred and sixty thousand dollars;

For postage stamps and stamped envelopes, fifty five thousand dollars;

For miscellaneous items, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars;

For compilation of post routes, as contained in the bill passed at the present session of Congress establishing routes, one thousand dollars;

To enable the Postmaster General to purchase the patent of the clamshell padlock, should he be of opinion the publich service requires it, the sum of five thousand dollars;

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be, and is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum [illegible] million [illegible] Post Office Department [illegible] appropriations for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That hereafter the Postmaster General be authorized and directed to continue the mail service between [illegible] Key West and Havana [illegible] and settle with [illegible] Government, for the reimbursement of those expenditures, and any surplus that may remain, in the same manner as is now required in the settlement of his other accounts.