

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

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Pacific Railroad Meeting.

We are requested to state that there will be a meeting of the citizens of this city, in the Court House on Wednesday evening, at 8 1/2 o'clock, to consider the subject of a Pacific Railroad.

Auction sales have been very frequent for the past few weeks, at the jewelry shop of J. Hunt. Chairs, tables, groceries have been in market in almost any quantity.

We are pleased to be able to notice the continued manifestation of a public spirit by our citizens, in planting shade trees. There remains but one side of the Plaza (the west) to be supplied, when trees will have been planted around the entire square. We notice that an acquia is being dug around the plaza, in which to convey water for the benefit of the trees. O. P. Hovey, Esq., has extended his row of trees in front of the Surveyor General's office.

District Court.

The Spring term of the first Judicial District for this Territory will commence its session in Santa Fe, on Monday the 8th inst. Judge Kirby Benedict of the third District, will preside in the absence of the regular Judge for this District.

We learn from Squire A. DeMarle, the recommending clerk for the first District, that there are 68 criminal and 80 civil cases docketed for this term. Five of the criminal cases involve capital punishment: Rafael Rodriguez, Antonino Padilla, and Jose Balgo Sena from Santa Fe county; and Fernando Gonzalez and Charles Harrison, from San Miguel.

The number of the civil cases is small compared with what it was before the change of the judicial system of the Territory. When court was held in each county of the District, and suitors from other counties were not burdened, with the expense of attending court at Santa Fe, litigation was much greater.

Court will be in session for some weeks. It is expected the United States Territorial Attorney will be in attendance—a very rare occurrence.

A Murder.

On Monday afternoon one of the most heinous murders was committed in this city. It has ever become our province to record—based on our statement upon the facts deposed in the investigating court which was immediately called. The evidence showed the main circumstances to be the following.

The deceased, a Mexican peon of Simon Delgado, named Bernabel Blos, had pawned some articles in the store of Benito Larragotti, which he did, and on the article being handed him Señor Larragotti made some remark about the amount due. Blos replied that he had paid part of the money on a previous day, saying it. Antonino Padilla, the accused, then stepped forward and told the deceased that he had, for he, Padilla, was in the store on that day, and there was no payment made. A few words passed between them, during which the deceased remarked that he was the better man of the two, and invited the other out into the street to test the assertion.

Padilla then covertly drew his bowie-knife, and in an instant plunged it to the hilt in the breast of Blos, who ran out of the store and about half way across the street, where he fell upon his face and immediately died. Several gentlemen went into the store and arrested the murderer, who at first denied having committed the deed, but who, upon the knife, covered with blood, being produced from a box of wheat, subsequently acknowledged his guilt, as we are informed by Mr. Johnson, one of the gentlemen alluded to. Aheide Quintana committed the accused to jail without the privilege of bail. The deceased was some twenty years of age, and had a mother and other relatives in the city. He was for several years employed in the family of Mr. Hunt of this city, where he still has a brother, and who represents him as one among the best Mexican boys he has ever known.

The Dona Ana Affair.

Dr. M. Steek, United States Agent for the Apache Indians, arrived in Santa Fe on Thursday evening last, looking well and hearty. We learn from Dr. S. that the Indians of his agency are peaceably disposed, and that no outrages have been committed by them since the Gila war. He officially reports the revolting massacre of eight Apaches in Dona Ana county on the 7th of February, which we have heretofore noticed in the Gazette. In addition to the brutal mutilation of the bodies of the women, who were murdered, by cutting off their breasts, tearing out their tongues, and alluding up their hearts, another case occurred of equal brutality. An old Indian woman, at least 60 years of age, was shot through the body, stabbed in the back five different times, and then suspended by one foot from the pommel of the saddle by a rope, and dragged at the full speed of the horse down a hill for 400 yards. She was loosened and left on the ground for dead. After the Mexicans had left, the other Indian women gathered around her, and ascertaining who was present, and that her tormentors had gone, she arose and walked off with her companions.

While this wholesale butchery is the most brutal that has ever been perpetrated upon the Apaches by the people of the Mesilla, it is but one of many outrages committed. On various occasions heretofore they have murdered Indians of this tribe without provocation; and not one of the murderers has ever been brought to justice. In the present instance, it is impossible to have the perpetrators of this premeditated slaughter arrested by the action of the civil authorities of the section of country where they live. The officers of the law and the people sympathize with them, and will not issue or execute any legal process against them. In this condition of things, it will become necessary for the federal authorities to take the matter in hand, and by the assistance of a military force, arrest and bring them to justice. Let them feel and know, that under American government law, and not license, governs. Let an example be made, and the precedent established and enforced, that the life of an Indian who is at peace with our people, is as sacred in the eyes of the law, as that of a citizen. How is it possible for the government agents to keep the Indians quiet and peaceable when their people are shot down upon the public highways and at their homes, like so many buffaloes, and that too when they are putting forth honest exertions to earn something to eat in a legitimate manner? It is not in reason that they should be quiet. Flesh and blood cannot rest contented under such heinous wrongs, when they go unredressed. We earnestly hope the Judge of that district will promptly take the necessary steps to bring these cut-throats to justice, and that the proper tribunal will inflict upon them the severest penalty of the law, by hanging them by the neck until they see dead.

Lt. Beall's Expedition.

The expedition under Lt. Beall, organized by order of the War Department, with an appropriation of \$50,000 to construct a wagon road from Fort Defiance, in New Mexico, to the mouth of the Mohave river on the Rio Colorado, has closed its labors, as announced last week, and proved eminently successful. Instead of commencing operations at Fort Defiance, as the Bill of Congress indicated, Lt. Beall selected Zuni, some 40 or 50 miles south of the Fort, and on the 35th parallel as the starting point. Thence he proceeded due west, not varying at any time, more than 15 miles from the 35th parallel, until he struck the Rio Colorado precisely where the bed of the Mohave intersects that River. On this route, grass, water and wood are abundant. The grades are easy, Lt. B. not finding it necessary to "double teams" but in one single instance, and the soil is rich and productive. The country is reported to be most beautiful, and the wood and grass of superior growth. The expedition traveled no distance greater than 20 miles without finding water. In few words, the route is, penitently practicable and 300 miles shorter than any other from the Mississippi Valley to California. It is a direct route, and cannot fail to become the great highway across the continent, for the emigrant. It also must be the route over which a railroad will eventually pass, if those having the disposal of the location, consult economy, and the interests of the whole country.

The most striking commentary which we can here adduce upon the advantages of this route over the two competing locations—the one along the 42 parallel, and the other along the 32d parallel, is to be found in the results of the recent efforts to construct a wagon road along each. For the road from Fort Kearney, in Nebraska Territory, via the South Pass, to the eastern boundary of California, near Honey Lake, an appropriation of \$300,000 was made by the last Congress, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. This money has been exhausted by the expedition under Magraw, and the company disbanded, without accomplishing anything. The sum of \$200,000 was appropriated for the construction of a road from El Paso, on the Rio Grande, to Fort Yuma, at the mouth of the Gila River. We have heard nothing definite about this expedition, and cannot positively assert whether it has been a total failure or not. The partial reports which we have are anything but favorable. For the route along the 35th parallel, \$50,000 was appropriated for the construction of a wagon road from Zuni to the Rio Colorado, at the mouth of the Mohave

This is the road which was assigned to the superintendency of Lt. Beall, the result of whose operations has been so far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine friends of the enterprise. His work has been completed, so far as it was designed he should complete it, the road is found practicable, and he returns to Washington city with \$10,000 surplus of the \$50,000. This experiment clearly demonstrates that the GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE is more practicable, cheaper, shorter, more direct, and better adapted to the necessities of the country than any other.

It is not our purpose, however, to discuss here and at this time, the comparative merits of the three competing routes. We merely wish to record the success which has attended the exertions of Lieutenant Beall.

Subsistence Supplies.

During the week a number of visitors have been in Santa Fe, called here, principally, by the letting of contracts for supplies for the subsistence department, U. S. A., which took place on the 4th. A large number of bids were offered. The following named gentlemen were the successful bidders, for the articles and posts designated.

- Wheat: Joseph Hensch, Santa Fe, " Cern St. Vrain, Fort Union, " Joseph Herseh, Albuquerque, " A. J. Otero, Fort Defiance, Beans: Cern St. Vrain, Fort Union, " " Fort Massachusetts, " " Cantonment Burgwin, " F. White, Fort Fillmore, " " Fort Bliss, " F. & C. Huning, Albuquerque, Vinegar: Deus and May, Fort Fillmore, " Kessler & Zeckendorf, Albuquerque, " Th. Logan, Fort Thorn, " Joseph Nangle, Fort Bliss, Salt: James Cumming.

Some of the contractors named above for flour received the contracts for other posts than those mentioned. These, however, are all of the successful contractors.

Where will Brigham Young go?—Manifest Destiny.

Speculation is rife as to what will be the final movement of Brigham Young and his violent and deluded followers, after Utah shall have become too hot for their continuance there. It is believed by some that they will seek the inhospitable regions of the Russian possessions; by others that they will direct their steps towards the British possessions, and by others again that they will endeavor to camp either in Sonora or Lower California. There is already a large settlement of Mormons in Lower California, and it is thought that the route from Salt Lake to that region of agnity, is sufficiently protected by Mormon settlements and friendly Indians to render their exodus thither comparatively safe. When there, it is assumed to be Brigham's conviction, that the Mormons and their savage allies will be powerful enough to protect themselves from any repulsive force Mexico may send against them, if, indeed, she will be prepared to send any at all. Her own chaotic condition, and the constant warfare carried on between contending factions it is argued, will greatly favor the peaceable possession of Sonora by Brigham, and the numerical strength of his people will be ample to awe down any open demonstration of hostility against him.

It is an ancient proverb, that whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad. Whether the gods have any particular hostility to the Mormons, is a question which our pen does not aspire to penetrate. But we are very sure, were Brigham to plant his colony in any of the territories of Mexico, especially that to which here allusion is made, the result would be very apt to show that fate had a decided antipathy to the peace of Mormonism, if not to its existence. Sonora and Lower California, are immediately on the highway of "Manifest Destiny." The expansive tendency of American institutions must, in obedience to the law of nature and of nations, push out into that country the adventurous Anglo-Saxon race, and they are as certain to become organized territories, and eventually states, of the North American Republic, as that the destiny of free institutions is—ensured.

We do not subscribe to the code of the filibuster, or in other words, the ethics of the highway robber, that "might makes right." The dignity and character of our institutions, and the policy of our government, are hostile to the advancement of our political and religious principles, through the agency of the sword, save in defence of national right or in redress of national grievances. And hence, lawless expeditions organized for the purpose of wrenching *vi et armis* territory from any neighboring power, are alike opposed to the dictates of justice and the honor of our government.

But "coming events cast their shadows before." We cannot close our eyes to the light that is daily revealing the destiny of Mexico:

and the necessity which seems to be pressing upon the American people, as a means of perpetuating our confederacy, and preserving the equilibrium between sections, of the final incorporation of some of the States of that country into our national domain. Like the shifting scenes of the drama, or the color of the chameleon, the political affairs of Mexico are constantly presenting a new phase, which only serves to more clearly demonstrate the utter incapacity of her people to comprehend and appreciate free institutions and the blessings naturally flowing therefrom. For a quarter of a century past, she has been the prey of contending factions and the theatre of incessant commotion and revolution. Scarcely has the voice of her people elevated to power a political head, ere that same elective element is ready with bayonet drawn, to satiate the maddened impulses of a fickle people in the blood of him whom their franchise had but recently placed in position. While in name Mexico is a republic, in essence, she is the type of anarchy—with no freedom, but that of passion, and no law, but that of license. Comfort, but six months ago, was as clearly the choice of the people of Mexico for the Presidency, as was Mr. Buchanan in 1856, of the citizens of the United States. But the chair of state had hardly become warmed from his occupancy, when popular sentiment reverses the verdict it had just recorded, and declares him to be an absolute Emperor, without any of the restraints or distinguishing characteristics of one who received a popular endorsement of his republican proclivities and administrative capacity. At this time, the national capital is the scene of disorder, confusion, war and bloodshed. Despotism, liberalism, and conservatism, each has its votaries, arrayed in the garb of a papacy of war, and contending for civil supremacy. The infection of anarchy is likewise spreading throughout the rural districts—the passions of the masses are inflamed, and without an object in view or a policy to establish, they are exposing the cause of this man and that man, just as the whim of the moment may dictate. The government is utterly powerless to protect its frontier settlements from the invasions of armed expeditions of adventurous and reckless men, or the depredations of predatory and hostile Indians. The power of the ruling officials is directed to uphold the existing government against the attacks of rebellious factions, and while the energies of the country are thus directed and the people are in a state of actual civil war, there is no ray of hope which breaks through the general gloom to lead us to believe that a day of redemption from anarchy will ever visit that unhappy people, until Anglo-Saxon energy and progress are infused into them.

We care not by what name prudish foggyism may call it, but events are forcing the mind of the world to the contemplation of the unsettled condition of the people of Mexico, and the spirit of anarchy that is tearing the empire of Montezuma into pieces. It is a question whether the demands of humanity will not require a change of rulers, and the substitution of a vigorous, stable and healthy government for an imbecile and worthless one. It is a belief which is sternly taking root in the popular mind, and a point to which events are rapidly converging, that this whole "boundless continent" is ours by the decree of destiny; and that circumstances are daily growing more propitious for the realization of this oriental result. Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, are States of Mexico highly favored by nature, (so is the whole country) with a luxurious soil, boundless natural wealth, and are eminently fitted for the products such as characterize the more southern States of the Union. At present they are in a state of revolution. Business is stagnant and the masses are suffering because a few ambitious and reckless politicians are seeking for local and federal supremacy. Is it not a reversion of the programme of "manifest destiny" that such should be the case, and that a weak, worthless and powerless government should have the nominal rule over a country so prolific in all the elements of wealth? The question may be with propriety asked, whether any imaginary national boundary is sufficient to keep back the onward rush of American sentiment and American institutions, and whether nature ever designed that an incapable people should claim exclusive right to the occupancy and government of so rich and productive an inheritance? Especially is such a suggestion pertinent, when it is considered that the permanency of the Union is intimately involved in it. It is a fact patent to all that the sections of the Union are rapidly losing their equilibrium. The Northern States and Northern sentiment are being strengthened by the admission of new States assimilating in feeling and belief. The South is becoming numerically weaker in the councils of the nation, and the institution which has become interwoven into her social system, is in danger of being stripped of its rightful and constitutional guaranties. There is but one remedy for this impending evil, and that is the peaceable annexation of territory, out of which can be created new States upon whose soil negro labor may be made profitable. Sonora contains an area of 128,567 square miles, and a population of 147,333, Chihuahua, 97,015 square miles, and 147,600 inhabitants; Durango 48,489 square miles and inhabited by 187,593 people. There is territory here sufficient to make 12 States, and support a population of as

many millions. The soil and climate are well adapted to slave labor; and hence it must be the policy of every American statesman, who has for his aim the continuance and perpetuity of the Union, to seek to obtain these States upon fair and honorable terms. Having thus secured the entering wedge, it would only be a question of time as to when the stars and stripes of American liberty would float in peaceful triumph over the fertile valleys and aridiferous hills of Mexico.

These views may be considered extravagant, and the policy indicated an interference with the rights of nations. They are not however. Order must take the place of confusion and anarchy. The superior will and energy of the Anglo-Saxon race must eventually assert its supremacy upon the North American continent. The crude and chaotic ideas of free government of such powers as Mexico, will be swept away by the progressive current of American genius, and the application of the principles of common sense must dissipate national prejudices, and inaugurate the rule of reason over passion—mind over matter.

In the above remarks, we do not wish to be considered as favoring the policy or principle of filibusterism; or as justifying the lawless forays which have carried dismay and grief to so many hearts. That which may not, in justice, be attained by the sword, will have to be sooner or later, accomplished by the more peaceful agency of diplomacy. Our country and institutions have a destiny. The swelling tide of human freedom, regulated by law, will carry before it the remnants of a barbarous superstition, and break down the wicked and worthless political fabrics which mar the face of a continent dedicated to the growth of civil and religious liberty. The resistless momentum of American progress—manifest destiny—must have a highway opened for it, arbitrary geographical lines, which mark the jurisdiction of nations whose policy is hostile to it, must be negotiated away, or in obedience to a law of nature, they will be obliterated by the expansive tendency of Americanism. It is not the policy of our government to ruthlessly encroach upon the rights or invade the provinces of neighboring powers. But "manifest destiny" sternly demands the final subjection of this continent to the enlightened rule of republican freedom; and it is not for the will of selfish ambition to prescribe the time or condition when this supremacy shall be asserted and this rule established. Every groan that issues from the down-trodden and oppressed people of Mexico and central America, is but a prayer for deliverance from revolution and anarchy. No government can maintain its ascendancy for a twelve month, because no leader is sufficiently patriotic to study the good of the people. The star of men rises and falls like the glittering of a meteor in mid-heavens, and leaves the people in more utter darkness and dismay than at its appearance. Can the American government, as the vice-gent of Providence in the spread of civil and religious freedom, stand indifferently by, while these revolting scenes are being enacted, and beautiful portions of the continent converted into a charnel house? Is it humanity that these rich and attractive countries should be the prey of rapine, murder and general desolation, when the magic of American genius would make them blossom as the rose? We think not. "Manifest destiny" says not; and we believe ere long the universal sentiment of the American people will declare not, in the repeal of the neutrality laws.

For Brigham Young, and his followers, then, to place themselves right upon the track of "manifest destiny," would be illustrating the folly and presumption of the little scrub yearling bull, which contested the right of the steam engine to pass through grounds where he had ranged theretofore unmolested. Like the Ishmaelite of old, every man's hand is against Brigham, and his hand is against every body. The present crisis in the history of the Mormon people, is but the writing upon the wall that foreshadows their destruction. And if the finger of fate should point them to the Northwestern States of Mexico, it will only be to more fixedly seal their doom. Driven by the force of justice and law from the mountain fastnesses of Utah, towards which the current of immigration is not setting, and upon which hang no hopes for the satisfaction of the just wants and demands of either section of the country, it would be the compulsion of irresistible destiny, were they to plant themselves in Sonora or Lower California.

"What fates impose, that men must needs abide; It boots not to resist both wind and tide."

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Will be sold at the late residence of Michael Gleason, dec'd, at Algodones, N. M., all the perishable property of said dec'd consisting of

Household and kitchen furniture, Horses; Oxen, Hogs, Merchandise, Corn, &c &c

At the same time will be rented the House, stables and corral, the property of the deceased, in said town of Algodones, for one year.

Sale to commence on the 15th day of March at 9 o'clock a. m., and continue from day to day until all is sold.

All sums under fifty dollars cash—over that amount, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond and sufficient security.

H. WINSLOW, Administrator, Albuquerque, New Mexico, March 6, 1858.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas letters of administration having been granted to me by the Judge of the Probate Court of the county of Santa Ana, upon the estate of Michael Gleason late of said county: All persons who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them to me for payment, and if not presented within one year they will be barred by law.

H. WINSLOW, Administrator, Albuquerque, New Mexico, March 6, 1858.