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New Mexico Abroad.

The National Intelligencer of October 13th commenting upon affairs in New Mexico, among other things has the following paragraph:

According to the representations which have reached us, as officially reported in the Santa Fe Gazette of September 5th, it appears that a portion of the inhabitants of New Mexico have become exceedingly disaffected towards the Federal authorities in that Territory, both civil and military, because of an alleged neglect on the part of the latter to protect them from the incursions and ravages of the Navajo Indians—a charge of which our readers do not now hear for the first time; preferred, as it has been, under circumstances inclining them, whether justly or not, to give little weight to these popular complaints.

The portion of this quotation to which we wish to direct attention more particularly is contained in these words, "a charge of which our readers do not now hear for the first time preferred as it has been, under circumstances inclining them, whether justly or not, to give little weight to these popular complaints."

So, it appears that the Metropolitan journals do not now for the first time learn about the difficulties and embarrassments under which our people are suffering.—The have heard of them before, but their information all the time, has been of such a nature as to make them place no reliance upon its authenticity. This is strange. The conduct of the Navajo tribe of Indians for a long series of years has been of the most outrageous character, and has been the occasion of frequent comment on the part of officers having them in charge.

These comments have been officially forwarded to the Federal Capital, placed on file among the archives of the Departments and claimed the attention of the Government. Then it is reasonable to conclude that the Intelligencer has not looked to this source for the information it has given its readers in reference to the complaints that have gone up from New Mexico, for if it had they would not be regarded as being so questionable, and more importance would undoubtedly have been attached to them. The complaints are recorded in no doubtful terms, nor are they without accompanying statements of facts to sustain them in all material points. If, therefore, our people have been deprived of the sympathy to which they are justly entitled from their brethren in the states, it can only be accounted for in the fact that selfish persons have assumed the responsibility of privately misrepresenting the true condition of the Territory for the purpose of aggrandizement or ambition. An impartial and fair relation of the conduct of the Navajo Indians towards the people of New Mexico could by no possibility leave a doubt upon the mind of a candid man in regard to the course which the Government should pursue towards them. Their depredations have been flagrant and continuous almost from the date of the acquisition of the Territory by the Government, and the amount of stock they have plundered from the citizens would have been sufficient to entirely impoverish a country possessed of less recuperative powers in stock raising.

Not having had the advantages of personal observation in reference to the official conduct of Department commanders in years past, we are unable to express an individual opinion in regard to the efficiency with which they performed their duty in giving protection to the lives, and security to the possessions of the citizens. All the information, however, we have been able to collect leads us to decide that, whilst there have, at times, been officers sent here who did all in their power to hold the savages in check and relieve the people from the damaging effects of their incursions, there have also frequently been those sent out who were totally regardless of the welfare of the Territory and seemed to be more attentive to the procurement of their own ease than that of the harassed and pillaged people. Of this latter class have complaints been made, and justly made.

Sometimes they have produced the desired effect and procured a charge of commanders, which changes, it must be confessed, have not always been for the best, but frequently left us in a worse condition, in this respect, than we were before. Thus the Government has manifested every disposition to guard the Territory and give it every legitimate protection in its power, but has sometimes been most unfortunate in the selection of its military agents. As an instance of this may be cited the present Commandant whose negligence was the procuring cause of the convention to the proceedings of which the Intelligencer alludes. There are not a score of people in the country, outside of the army, who do not endorse the charges thus preferred against Col. Fauntleroy, and many of the army officers are not blind to his delinquencies and will gladly hail the day that will announce that he has been relieved from duty in New Mexico and they thereby discharged of any part of the odium which has, in the past twelve months, been brought up their department of the public service through his incompetency. So far as the people of New Mexico are concerned he is as useless a piece of mortality as ever drew its subsistence from the United States treasury and they are in no wise loth to publicly proclaim to the world this, their opinion. If on any previous occasion, the charge made by the people of this Territory against military commanders have been without cause, there cannot in this instance be a shadow of doubt cast upon their justice, and the only wonder is that they did not long since assume a more serious character than they did in the convention which assembled in this city on the 27th day of August 1866.

Our venerable Metropolitan contemporary may therefore, be in no doubt but there is good cause for the disaffection of which it speaks, so far as it applies to Col. Fauntleroy, it having a deep seated root in the misfortunes of the people that will not be easily eradicated, and which can only be relieved by his speedy removal from our midst.

Jeance.—A communication from Don Juan Banieta Vigil appeared in the last issue of the Gazette that did great injustice to Genl. Wilbar. One of the mistakes which Señor Vigil mentions as having been made in the advertisement of Genl. Wilbar, was committed by the compositor in this office in setting it up and was corrected in the next issue after the advertisement first appeared. This was an error over which Genl. Wilbar had no control and if any parties sustained injury by it, the responsibility rests with the Gazette office and nowhere else. It, however, consisted in a misprint of a date that could by no possibility do any person a wrong.

As to the other part of the advertisement it corresponds exactly with the printed instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land office to Genl. Pelham. If there are omissions in one of the sections of the law now, those same omissions have been made every year since 1855 in the advertisement as published, therefore it must be considered a late date now to be calling public attention to it in the manner Señor Vigil has done.

We know that Genl. Wilbar was actuated by a wish to perform his official duties in having the "notice to the inhabitants of New Mexico" published and it is unjust as well as ungenerous to reflect upon an officer for having done nothing more or less than his duties required of him.

We are pleased to be able to announce that the circulation of the Gazette is increasing so rapidly as to guarantee us in the belief that it is securing the confidence of the good people of New Mexico. If things continue as they have been for the past few weeks we will have readers in all parts of the Territory, in a very short time. It will be our aim to merit the confidence thus reposed in us and make the Gazette a paper that will do justice to the interests of every part of the country.—Send in names and you shall have the full worth of your money.

COURT MARTIAL ADJOURNED.—The court martial, summoned to meet at Fort Bliss recently, examined into the charges preferred against Capt. Van Bokkelen adjourned in consequence of the absence of important witnesses until the 1st of January next. Several of the officers stationed at Santa Fe, were in attendance upon the court. Last summer Capt. Van Bokkelen had a hearing before a court martial at Fort Union upon the same charges but the decision of the court, which has not been made public, was not approved by the Secretary of war and a new trial, was ordered.

PARKER'S TRAIN.—On Monday last Parker's train, freighted with dry goods and groceries for our merchants, arrived in the city. This makes the second trip this train has made over the plains this season.

Several passengers went to the States in last Monday's coach, among whom were Judges Watts and Porter.

LAW CARD.—Read the card of LEONIDAS SMITH Esq. in to days paper.

The Legislative Assembly will meet in two weeks from next Monday.

From Washington.
WASHINGTON, Friday, October 19.
We have very dull times at the Capital just now. The different disputants are being engaged in preaching their reports and the political wire-pullers have gone to other fields of action, where they will remain and pursue their delectable calling until election.

A leading and influential member of Congress from Virginia left here a day or two ago, and before leaving he stated to a friend that he had no idea, in the event of Lincoln's election, that the delegation would take their seats in the House of Representatives. It is stated on the very best authority that a meeting of the delegation, including Senators and Representatives, has been called and will take place several weeks prior to the convening of Congress. The event of the meeting is only known to the initiated.

Rumors are rife about extraordinary overtures from the Republicans to the South, if the leaders there will only keep quiet. Corwin writes that Lincoln will execute the Fugitive-slave Law to the very letter; that he will not countenance the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia without the consent of the inhabitants. Report says that combinations are forming which will astonish the country.

The President has directed that the name of Lieut John Drysdale, of the Third Regiment of Artillery, be dropped from the roll of the army, he having repeatedly drawn his pay twice for the same months, and having failed to appear before a court martial.

It has been stated that President Buchanan, at the expiration of his term of office, would purchase a property near this city, and make it his permanent residence. This is not so. It is his intention to return to Lancaster.

THE GRAIN TRADE OF THE WEST.—TREMENDOUS SHIPMENTS.—GOLD PRICES.—The surplus products of the Great West this year are astonishing to contemplate. The foreign demand for cereals continues brisk, and every steamer from over the big waters puts up, up, up. From every point on the shores of these great lakes, breadstuffs are being shipped, but the main artery of this trade and the point where the grain most concentrates is at Chicago. Here the receipts and shipments exceed belief. No man in the old world, not attempting the corn cities of Egypt, can compare with the grain trade of Chicago. On a single day (Oct. 10th) there were shipped of wheat alone two hundred and ninety-eight thousand bushels. The season's business sums up of actual shipments: Wheat, 7,500,000; Corn, 13,750,000, and the trade is now progressing more briskly than ever. Every species of water craft that can float a cargo, is in requisition to carry off this surplus to the seaboard. No sailor is idle, no railroads are not in commission. But the most pleasing part of the grain ovation is the prices at which it moves out of the country. The average of wheat for the season will be in the vicinity of one dollar per bushel at Chicago. The farmers throughout the North-West must realize very nearly at that figure. Every day, then, for months, must there have been left in Chicago for distribution among them for corn and wheat nearly half a million of dollars. This is far but one year's crops, and this year's crop is not, as a general thing, marketed until another year, it requiring one year to cure.

So we see, the short crops of the East, the wars and rumors of wars prevailing there, the great abundance here and the facilities for buying and moving it away, all contribute to flood the West with wealth. This in its turn sends a revivifying influence through all branches of business and wakes up for the first time since the great panic, the dormant energies and capital of the country. The ready means thus put into the hands of the Farmers will stimulate to greater production, and a third more soil of rich and limitless prairie country will be put under the harrow for another crop. Should the next season prove favorable the problem would have to be solved "how can the surplus products of the Great West find transportation to the sea side?" The New York Canal, as these great prairie countries become developed, will not be able to give passage to a tithe of the crop and as yet not one-eighth part of the prairie country is under cultivation. We have long been of opinion that the St. Lawrence must be so improved as to furnish the outlet for this vast trade, and that the time will come and that soon, that the export and import trade of "The Great West" would be direct between the ports of the Lakes and the world outside.

A private letter received in the city from Albuquerque says that the volunteers in the Navajo country have captured a large amount of stock and killed many of the Indians.

The Pueblos who have returned report that they killed Sarcillo Largo. This chief has been reported killed several times but has always made his appearance among the living after his reported death.

The troops that went in pursuit of the Comanches who stole the Government cattle two weeks ago returned without having been able to succeed in overtaking the thieves or to recover the cattle.—They were on the scout for several days.

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From Central America.
The steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on Saturday night. She brings no mails, passengers, or treasure from California—the John L. Stephens, the steamer on the Pacific side, having failed to reach Panama up to the 30th ultimo, the day on which the Northern Light left Aspinwall.

A few days previous to the sailing of the Northern Light a rebellion broke out at Panama, causing some loss of life. For the preceding few weeks the Intendente of the State had been forcibly recruiting for the service against the Revolutionists under Mosquera and Nieto, and the black population found reason to complain that great injustice was done them in the impressment. Finally hundreds of them fled from the city and took refuge in the bush, when a large party of them organized, and procuring arms and ammunition, waited an opportunity to attack the city.

On the 27th of September they commenced an attack, and would probably have gained possession of the city had not a force of British marines been landed. This coming to the knowledge of the blacks, they deserted and withdrew. The skirmish lasted three hours. Five or six of the rebels were killed, and fifteen taken prisoners.—Of the Government forces five were killed. The force from the St. Mary's took possession of the railway station, but no attack was made upon it by the insurgents.—There was still a great deal of excitement among the natives in Panama on the 29th as it was supposed the insurgents were encamped within a mile or two of the city. A strong force was still kept under arms by the Government. The foreign population took no part whatever in the affair. The British force had returned to the Clio on the 28th, considering that there was not further necessity for their services.

The reports relative to the progress of the revolution in the interior of New Granada are somewhat confused, though appearances seem to indicate the ultimate defeat of the Revolutionists. The latest accounts from Losquera represent him to be surrounded by the Government forces, while at Santa Maria the revolutionary forces had been repulsed after several days' fighting. The election for President took place on the 16th, and though the general result was not known, the returns received indicated the election of Gen. Herran, in which case it is difficult to see how the revolution can continue.

From Costa Rica we learn of the return of President Mora, who, with his suite, had reached Punta Arenas, and has been received with every demonstration of delight by the inhabitants. Two days before his arrival, in anticipation of that event, the people had seized the Government arms and deposited all the officers of Monteleone. On Mora's arrival preparations were immediately made for the effectual defence of the place, in case any effort should be made to stay the progress of the new revolution. No doubt seemed to be entertained that Mora would again gain possession of the whole country in a short time.

From the South American States there is nothing of special importance. There was very little change in the position of affairs in Ecuador. Gen Flores still remained near Guayaquil on the 24th of September, but had made no attack. Castilla was reported to be about to send 2,000 men to the aid of France. Buenaventura was still in the hands of the revolutionists, and the war steamer Clio had sailed from Tumaco to attack the place.

From the Mexico Times.
New Gold Discoveries.
PINO ALTO MINES, Oct. 29th 1866.
MR. EDITOR:—The party of Prospectors who left this place about a month since, have returned and report gold in a branch of the Rio Gila, about 126 miles distant from this point. There is some difference of opinion as to what branch of the Gila the discovery was made upon, but, from our knowledge of the geography of the country, we think it is what is known on old Spanish maps, as the Rio San Joaquin, and more recently as the Rio Prieto.

Many fabulous stories have been told, and are on record, of the richness of this region of Arizona; and we hope they will soon be realized, by the brave hearted adventurers who have undergone so much hardship, and encountered every privation and danger, common to such expeditions, with a fortitude truly to be admired.

The river has more water than the Gila itself, and gold was found for thirty miles up and down the stream. The gold is coarse resembling very much that from the lower Gila; and it is estimated that there will be work for at least thirty thousand men. All the party consisting of 26 men, with many more from this place, left immediately with provisions, tools, etc., to take up claims, and to commence work.

THE MINUTE MEN'S PLEDGE.—A letter from Columbia, S. C., gives the following as the pledge of the minute men organized there:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of South Carolina, in view of the impending crisis necessarily incident upon the election of a Black Republican to the Presidency of these United States, and in view of our duties to our section, ourselves and our best interests, which must fall in the event of the triumph of Northern fanaticism, hereby form ourselves into an association, under the name and style of 'The Minute Men,' and do further solemnly pledge our lives, our fortunes and sacred honor, to sustain Southern constitutional equality in the Union, or, failing in that, to estab-

lish our independence out of it.' The members are required to wear a blue cockade on the left side of the hat, and procure a Colt's revolver, a rifle, or other approved firearms.

A public demonstration is to be made on Friday night, and if one may judge from the blue cockades seen on the streets, the demonstration will be an important one, not only in numbers but in the character of the men composing it in public procession. The members are required to carry a lantern, flambeau or other demonstrative implement appropriate to the occasion.

The Japanese Homeward Bound.

A correspondent of the New York Times, writing on the 14th of August from the United States frigate Niagara, says:

The Japanese have been as busy as any literary genius could be the wide world over. There is never a moment, by light of day or lantern, that those who are not devoting their energies to chop sticks or pipes are not diligently at work with pencils and red paper, copying words out of dictionaries, transcribing vocabularies, making tracings of maps, or saying their lessons in English; and all conducted, too, with a patience and studious attention united to a down-right natural polish for the acquisition of learning and information that is as remarkable as it is commendable. Moreover, in all their varied pursuits and occupations, which they have sedulously carried on ever since leaving New York, there is no jar or discord, and they truly seem, so far as we may judge—and in a position, too, and life on shipboard is rather calculated to try the human temper—to be the best natured people possible to imagine. They never say cross words, or even looked them, but are kind, amiable, and courteous one towards the other; and from the noble Kamis down to the ignoble cooks they get on harmoniously and pleasantly, and their light musical laughter by day and night greets our ears through the open skylight of their spacious cabins.

The Ambassadors are always to be seen watching every thing attentively in detail, smiling occasionally, and evidently well pleased with all the surprising performances going on in the different parts of the ship. Upon one occasion one of the eleven-inch guns was fired with a shell, and the immense distance from the ship at which it exploded greatly astonished them. All of these manoeuvres, which tend to increase the discipline of the crew and the efficiency of the ship, or any thing of a warlike character, never fails to attract their individual attention. I do not believe there ever were a race of beings more intensely interested in the use of firearms than they are. Many are constantly tinkering at their pistols, taking them apart and putting them together again.

ADVERTISEMENTS

J. HOUGHTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office at Santa Fe. (Formerly office of Smith & Houghton.)
All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention. He resides in the city of Washington, and will make his office and promptly to prosecute claims before Congress, the Departments and Court of Claims.
Santa Fe, Nov. 17, 1866.—2 m.

LEONIDAS SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Prompt attention will be given to all business intrusted to my care, in the District Court of New Mexico.
Santa Fe, Nov. 17, 1866.—2 m.

NOTICE.
The undersigned having obtained letters of administration on the estate of H. Louis decaumont agent of Belgium, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay and settle without delay with the administrator, and all persons having claims against the estate of said H. Louis decaumont are hereby notified to present the same for allowance before the Hon. Probate Court of this County within one year from this date.
ALBERT ELPHING, Administrator.
Santa Fe October 15th, 1866. 3-m.

BUSINESS NOTICE.
JOHN S. WATTS.
During the months of November, December, January, February, and March, I will be in the City of Washington, and as I have no personal attention to my business in New Mexico, which may be entrusted to my care—for prosecution before the Court of Claims, the Probate Court, or any of the Departments.
JOHN S. WATTS, Attorney at Law.
Santa Fe, N. M., Oct. 12. 1-7.

WILLIAM MORRISON, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN THE OILY AND SHEETIRON WARE, PARLOUR, COOKING AND HEATING STOVES, FOR COAL AND WOOD.

Japan Ware, Hollow Ware, &c. We will duplicate any St. Louis Bill, Ten State Wire and Shostrom as a small article on St. Louis prices.
Main Street near the Levee, KANSAS CITY MO.

JAMES H. CLIFT, AUCTIONEER.

Will promptly attend to all business in his line—private, if requested, as well as public. Collections, on Commissions, will also be taken and attended to by him, on reasonable terms.
Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 22d.—1 m.

JACKSON & WATTS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW—SANTA FE, N. M.

Prompt attention given to any business intrusted to their care.
A. M. JACKSON, J. HOWE WATTS.
Oct. 12. 4-m.

NOTICE TO THE INHABITANTS OF NEW MEXICO.

The Surveyor General of New Mexico, by act of Congress approved on the 23d July, 1854, is required to make a full report on all such claims as originated before the cession of the Territory to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, of 1848, showing the various grades of title, with his decision thereon, as to the validity or invalidity of such claims, under the laws, usage, and customs of the country before its cession to the United States. And he is also required to make a report in regard to all Pueblo lands lying in the Territory, showing the extent and locality of each; stating the number of inhabitants to the said Pueblo respectively, and the nature of their title to the land. Such report to be made according to the form which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior; which report shall be laid before Congress for such action thereon, as may be deemed just and proper, with a view to confirm land, title grants and give full effect to the treaty of 1848, between the United States and Mexico.

Claimants, in every case, will be required, to file a written notice, setting forth the name of "present claimant," name of "original claimant," nature of claim, whether inchoate or perfect, its date, from what authority the original title was derived, with a reference to the evidence of the power and authority under which the granting officer may have acted; quantity claimed, locality, extent and extent of containing claims, if any, with a reference to the documentary evidence and testimony relied upon to establish the claim, and to show transfer of title from the "original grantee" to "present claimant."

Every claimant will also be required, to furnish an authenticated copy of survey, if a survey has been made, or other evidence, showing the precise locality and extent of the tract claimed.

To enable the Surveyor General to execute the duty thus imposed upon him by law, he has to request all those individuals who claimed land in New Mexico, before the treaty of 1848, to produce the evidence of such claims at his office, at Santa Fe, as soon as possible.

ALEX. P. WILLIAMS, Surveyor General New Mexico.

SANTA FE, N. M., Oct. 20th. 4-m.