SANTA FE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

"Independent in all things, Neutral in nothing."

JAMES L. COLLINS, PUBLISHER,

JOHN T. RUSSELL, EDITOR.

SANTA FE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1860.

SUBSCRIPTION.

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The Result.

In the *Border Star* of the 17th ult. we find the following table of the vote for President. It differs from the statement made in the *Gazette* last week in this: Virginia instead of voting for Bell has voted for Breckinridge. Georgia votes for Breckinridge and Maryland for Bell.

States for Lincoln.		States for Breckinridge.	
Maine,	8	Delaware,	3
New Hampshire,	5	North Carolina,	10
Vermont,	5	South Carolina,	8
Massachusetts,	13	Georgia,	10
Rhode Island,	4	Florida,	3
Connecticut,	6	Mississippi,	7
New York,	35	Alabama	9
Pennsylvania,	27	Louisiana,	6
Ohio,	23	Texas,	4
Indiana,	13	Arkansas;	4
Illinois,	11	Virginia,	15
Michigan,	6		—
Wisconsin,	5	Total	97
Iowa,	4	States for Bell.	
Minnesota,	4	Maryland.	8
	—	Kentucky,	12
Total	69	Tennessee,	12
States in Doubt.		Missouri,	9
California,	4		—
Oregon,	3	Total	41
	—	Fusion.	
Total	7	New Jersey,	7

Recapitulation.

Whole number of Electoral votes		303
Necessar to a choice		152
Lincoln,		169
Brickinridge,	79	
Bell,	41	
Doubtful,	7	
Fusion,	7	134
Lincoln over all.		35

It will be by seen articles in other portions of this paper that there has been great excitement in the States of South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia. The first named State has given pretty unequivocal evidence of its determination not to submit, and has taken, tarough the Legislature, initiatory measures for withdrawing from the confederacy. If her designs should be successfully accomplished it will virtually affect a dissolution of the Union and in a short time there will be an organization of different Republics by the different States which, by the breaking up of the federal compact, will be left without any recognized form of Government.

It may be inferred from the tone of Mr. Otero's letters that at the date they were written, the opinion prevailed in Washington City that there were but slight hopes of the intense excitement which prevailed in the South passing off without culminating in Disunion. All the newspaper intelligence tends to lead to the same conclusion. Having been aggravated by the people of the Northern States by systematic nullification of laws passed by Congress for the protection of slave property the Southern citizens have at length become enraged to such a degree that their indignation will only be appeased by an immediate reformation in Northern public sentiment and a repeal of their obnoxious "personal liberty bills" or a disruption of the Union. The former is not to be expected. Abolitionism has become a fixed principle among the Northern citizens as is plainly enough manifested by the vote at the recent presidential election. There is no prospect that they will do anything to avert the pending crisis in our national affairs. If they do not, every indication leads us to believe that disunion will follow.

What is usually termed the conservative element in the South, will be brought to bear in favor of the maintenance of the Government but in the wild fury into which an excited people have been lashed there is not much probability that conservatism will gain an audience until things will have progressed too far for it to have influence in counsels that are to have so vast an importance upon the future condition of this continent.

Misrepresentations.

Since the Legislative Assembly has convened innumerable misrepresentations have been circulated for the purpose of creating a prejudice against the publisher of the *Gazette*. Some of the falsehoods thus prepetrated are so base that they carry conviction on their face, and should have no other effect than condemning their authors, who resort to them in order to influence the members to vote against the Gazette's having the public printing. Others will be corrected in due time, to the entire satisfaction of every impartial member. We, therefore, ask a suspension of the formation of an opinion in reference to them, until time is given to place matters in their true light before the members.

There is every reason to believe that these falsehoods have been deliberately and maliciously concocted for the purpose of having a temporary effect against the publisher, and for making the members of the Legislature a party to a personal difficulty which, if properly understood, the members would scorn to interfere with, in their public capacity. They are assembled for the purpose of legislating for the good of the Territory and not to assist any one man or set of men to vent private spleen for private differences of opinion.

Col. Collins' official connection with the Navajo difficulties has been made public and is before the members of the Legislature. His correspondence explains itself, and to it he refers as a complete justification against the misrepresentations that have been made in connection with this subject.

From Washington City.

The following extracts of letters received by Col. Collins from Hon. M. A, Otero will give additional information to what may be found on the first page in reference to the state of feeling consequent upon the election of Lincoln to the Presidency.

November, 8 1860.

Dear Col.: The presidential election is over and Abraham Lincoln has received the electoral vote of every Northern State, excepting New Jersey, and I suppose, California and Oregon The excitement consequent upon an election so important has not, however, subsided. We are now looking with almost breathless suspense to the consequences that must result from this awful manifestation, on the part of the Northern people, as it seems, to disregard the equal rights which the Southern people claim in the common Territory belonging to the United States. There is but little doubt entertained as to the action of some of the cotton growing States. Secession on the part of some is anticipated, even before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. It was rumored in the streets, to-day, but how true I am not correctly advised, that the U. S. District Judge of South Carolina, the collector of the Port of Charleston and other federal officers, have already resigned, and that South Carolina, in ten day, will be an independent and sovereign nation. Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Arkansas are expected to follow her example; and this glorious Union is to be dissolved and broken up before the great and noble mission for which it was formed and intended by its founders, is consumated. And for what? for the accursed negro. God forbid that this fair land should be stained with fratricidal blood, and that the freest and best government on earth should be changed for anarchy and ruin and despotism. I can see no cause for dissolution or secession yet. I would wait for an overt act. I would be right first and then I would act. I think the South ought not to secede because of the election of Lincoln, in which contest she participated.—Had the South not taken part in the election and endeavored to defeat Mr. Lincoln I would not then find fault with her. But as she entered into the contest with her candidates I think it would be, to say the least, imprudent to secede because she failed to win the fight. It looks too much like a man who takes a hand in a game of cards, with the previous determination that if he win he will be satisfied but if he lose he intends to break upon the game and ruin everybody. Now, God knows I am very far from being a Republican either in principle or feeling. I would fight that party to the utter end. But I don't think it is necessary to dissolve the Union merely because that party happens to elect a President, who, by the way, will have no Congress to support him and who will be placed in the same condition that Taylor and Filmore were placed. A President without a Congress is like a head without a body-it can do no harm however much it might feel disposed so to do. It would be a physical impossibility. With a Congress against him does any one suppose that he will be able to accomplish anything which would tend to promote to the development of the principles of this party. No, certainly not. Now Mr Lincoln is not as objectionable as a large number of Northern Democrats, if we take his record during the time he was in Congress, and compare his votes with Northern Democrats.

November, 9 1860.

It is difficult to determine what will be the future action of the South. The political horizon there looks threatening.

To day, it is said, the question will be considered in cabinet counsel. Mr. Buchanan through the entire canvass, has kept silent upon the subject, and is expected to express his opinion to his cabinet today. The public, however, will not be able to know them, at least, not until he shall bring them into practical operation in the event of secession by some of the Southern States.

If a dissolution of this country should take place, we of New Mexico will be expected to take sides with one of the two or three or four of the Republics into which it would probably be divided.—What will be the determination of the people of New Mexico if such deplorable consequences should come to pass, I cannot say. My own opinion and my counsel to them would be, in that event, a Union with the Pacific free States, west of the great prairies. If California and Oregon declare their independence of this Government I am for joining them. Our resources are similar to theirs, our interest therefore the same. But I hope in Providence that we may be spared the witnessing of such deplorable and ruinous result as a dissolution of this great and glorious government. I hope the South will wait for an overt act before they plunge this Republic into civil war and anarchy.

In my opinion there will be a new organization of parties, one in favor of the Union the other against the Union. I need not say to you to what party I would adhere if such would be the case. You may rest assured that as long as there is no direct violation, or an overt act committed by the administration of Mr. Lincoln, against the institutions of the South and its constitutional rights I can be nothing else than a Union man.

"The Union of lakes, the Union of lands,
The Union of States none can sever
The Union of hearts and the Union of hands,
And the flag of our Union for ever."

November, 12 1860.

More confirmatory intelligence of the determination of the South to dissolve the Union. Senators Chesnut of South Carolina and Toombs of Georgia have resigned their places. Such act will be followed by the resignation of all the Senators and Representatives from all the cotton States—Serious consequences anticipated. Mr. Buchanan, is reported, will issue a proclamation in a day or two. I shall send you a copy as soon as it is published. The resignation of Senators Chesnut and Toombs will be followed by that of their colleagues and Representatives. So look for the worst.

Yours &c.
MGL. A. OTERO.

About the New Gold Mines.

Abiquiu N. M. Nov. 29 1860.

Editor of Santa Fe Gazette:—Observing in your issue of the 27 ult. the notice of the departure of a company of Miners from this place in quest of gold and inferring from that article you were not, at that time, in possession of all the facts in relation to the Sierra Laplata mines, I take the liberty of placing at your desposal such additional facts as may be interesting to yourself and readers.

I reached the Sierra Laplata range early in July, after having traced the "great central gold belt" for over three hundred miles. But slight indications of this belt are found between the Rocky Mountain Range west of the head of the Arkansas river and the Sierra Lapalata range. The intervening space of two hundred miles being covered generally by a heavy secondary formation. The Quartz Leads reappeared upon Lake Fork of Gunnison's river and near where it flows out of the Mountains. This stream contrary to the representations of map maker takes its rise far west in the Sierra Lapalata range and for the first fifty miles flows North East parallel with, and near the centre of the "Gold Belt," and near its source, with its confluents and adjacent streams will be found remunerative gold mines. After spending some time upon these streams I ascended Lake Fork to its head and crossed the Range to the head waters of the Rio de los Animos, which stream flows South into the Rio San Juan, taking its rise far north in the Mountains. From the same mountains and the same immediate vicinity flow Lake Fork of Gunnison's river, Cevollo Creek, Cedar Creek, Un-cour-pa-gra San Miguel river the Dolores and the Rio de las Piñas. The mountains are of immense altitude retaining upon their summits perennial snows. In these mountains, on the waters of the Rio de los Animos are the gold mines discovered by myself and party in August last. They are extensive gulches and bare diggings and I believe them to be richer than any mines hitherto discovered to the North East of them. A very large percentage of the mountains in the vicinity of these mines yield Quartz of California down to dark brown chemically decomposed and decomposing, in quantity, and I believe, in quality sufficient to give profitable employment to all who may come to work in the mines. This belt of leads traverses the mountains from the point of intersection, about one hundred miles, running due south west, having an average width of about fifteen miles. Much the greater part of the gold belt and nearly all of the tillable land is upon the southern slope of the mountains and not accessible from the North. Hence early in October I arrived at Abiquiu with a small party, in order to determine the practicability of reaching these mines from some central point on the frontier of New Mexico. In the absence of Mr. A. H. Pfeiffer, the Indian Agent, I met with a cordial reception from Mr. H. Mercure who kindly furnished me with all necessary information and in ten days after, we reached the mines, about one hundred and seventy five miles distant from Abiquiu, over the *only good practical road* to this district of country—organized in accordance with the usual mining customs—claimed a town site in a beautiful park in the centre of the mining District, and organized it.—Having accomplished the object of our mission, and the falling snow and scarcity of provisions warning us of the necessity of departing, a portion of my men returned directly to Abiquiu: A few others and myself went to San Meguil river, thence to the Doloros and Rio de los Marcus.—Here learning that Mr. A. H. Pfeiffer had kindly consented to accompany Capt. Dodd's company in quest of me I found them upon the Rio de los Animos, stopping at the base of the mountain inconsequence of the falling snow.

On the Rio de los Animos, at the mountains, and at the upper margin of a magnificently beautiful agricultural valley of great extent, is located Animos City, at present containing a population of from three to five hundred men. At the Pagoso (the great Boiling Spring) is claimed and organized the City of Pagoso, in the vicinity of which are many very fine agricultural vallies. On all the tributaries of the Rio San Juan and upon the Rio San Juan itself is to be found a large extent of arable lands.

There will be not less than twenty-five thousand Americans engaged in mining and Agricultural pursuits upon the waters of the Rio San Juan within a year from the present writing, and perhaps double that number. Justice to New Mexico requires that the Territoy should be the direct beneficiary of the development of these mines and I learn with regret that a movement is already on foot to divert the travel and commerce to a more nothern channel, a movement alike prejudicial to New Mexico and injurious to the mines. If you desire the City of Santa Fe to be a mining metropolis and a point upon a great national line of commerce, you occupy the natural position, but prompt and energetic action is necessary to secure it. You have to compete with capital, energy and men familiar with these things.

The establishment of a private mail from the mines to a connection with the United States Mail, to be succeeded by a reliable Express for the transmission of gold is an immediate necessity. It will be either by way of Denver City or by way of Santa Fé. The people of Santa Fe can say which route will be selected.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully yours,
CHARLES BAKER.

Pagoso City.

At a meeting held on the 30th day of Oct. on the San Juan River, for the purpose of establishing, and locating a town near the Hot Springs (known as Pagoso) the following officers were chosen. Albert Pfeiffer was chosen chairman and T. H. Dodd Secretary.

On motion W. A. Davidson, D. McShane, H. Young S. M. Broath, and W. C. Collier were appointed a committee to select and stake out the town site and to report at the next meeting.

On motion S. M. Broath, F. Woods, W. C. Collier, were appointed a Committee to draft by-laws to govern this association, and to report at next meeting.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet on the 31 of Oct. 1860.

T. H. DODD, Secretary.

Oct. 31, 1860.

Meeting met pursuant to adjournment.

The committee appointed to select and stake out the town site made the following report.

That they had staked out one mile square of ground commencing above the Hot Springs and running one mile south, one mile east, one mile north, and one mile west making 640 acres of ground and taking in the Hot Springs known by the Indians as "Pagoso."

The committee appointed to draft Constitution and By-laws presented the following.

We the undersigned for the purpose of settling the valley of the San Juan, and the valleys of the tributaries of the same, to develop the mining deposits of this country, have organized ourselves into an association for the purpose of building and settling a town, at the Hot Springs known as Pagoso, situated in the valley of the San Juan.

Sec. 1. This association shall be known as the Pagoso Town Association.

Sec. 2. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and five Directors.

Sec. 3. The duties of the President shall be to preside over this Society at all of its meetings, to call the Association to order, and all other duties pertaining to that office.

Sec. 4. The Secretary shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of the Association, preserve its papers and such other duties as may be presented by the By-laws.

Sec. 5. The Treasurer shall hold all monies and equivalent funds of this Association and such other duties as may be prescribed by the By-laws.

Sec. 6. In case of absence or resignation of the President or other offices, the Association may appoint one protem until the Association may elect.

Sec. 7. Officers of this Association shall hereafter be elected by ballot unless by consent.

Sec. 8. The Directors of this Association may call a meeting of this Association by publishing the same to the members thereof.

Sec. 9. All assessments on the members or stock-holders of this Association must be levied by two third vote of all the members present at the meeting.

Sec. 10. All members of this Association must sign the Constitution.

On motion the above Constitution was adopted.

The following persons signed the Constitution.

Albert Pfeiffer, W. T. Anderson, T. H. Dodd, J. F. Deane, H. Young, S. Eddy; N. M. Collier, L. arns, D. McShane, J. P. Reeser, S. Wilkinson. J. J. Essman, W. A. Davidson, Wm. Kdrick. T. G. Hogen, R. B. Chisne, J. Woods, Th. Reynolds, L. M. Swift, N. M. Belder J. C. Pendy, Juan de dicos Beball, R. B. B. Veach, Jes Archelletta, J. L. Gaspar, Julian, Lusero, A. Swift, Nestor Gurntana, C. H. Collins, Reg Trugillo, H. L. Merrill, Juan Domingo, W. M. Iggart. W. L. Crow, J. Aldrich J. R. Crow, Sen D. Trugillo, W. A. Kendrick, F. B. Fay, L. Osbx. S. Toner, B. Scoot, D. R. Campbell S. M. Bres. W. C. Collier, G. W. Wood, Wm. Reeser Wm herwood Marten Brenell, E. R. Howard.

On motion the following officers were permanently ected. Albert Pfeiffer President, Theodore H. Dd. Secretary; Severo D. Trujillo Treasurer. W. A Davidson; D. McShane. H. Young. S. M. Breathand W. C. Collier, were elected Directors.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

T. H. Dodd. Secretary.

At meeting held at Abiquiu Nov. 30th 1860. The Pident called the meeting to order. On motion James McNaner was admitted a member of this association provided he bring into the mining reon a Saw mill.

On motion Col. C. H. Collins was admitted a member of this Association—also Henry Mercure—also Jn Ward and Captain Charles Baker were admitted members of this Association.

On motion James H. Ford, and Cyrus H. De Forrest we admitted members of this Association proved they survey the town site of Pagoso in as a manner as the Directors may direct.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

T. H. TODD, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS

BATHS! BATHS!

SALT WAT BATHS! MUSTARD BATHS! WARM LYE BATHS! CO OR WARM!

Given at the "MORNING STAR SHAVING SALOON." Opposite the Exchange Hotel.

BY ANDREW PITTS
Proprietor.

OFFICIAL.

Surveyor General's Office.
New Mexico, Dec. 8th 1860.

Notice is here given to Donation Claimants, that this office has receive instructions, from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to transfer all Books, papers &c. relative to Donation ims, to the Register & Receiver of the Land Distrct of New Mexico, in the city of Santa Fe.—

From and after date, all Claimants, or Attorneys for said Claimants, to apply to Land Office to arrange their business.

A. P. WILBAR,
Surveyor General.

Dec. 8. 3t

100,000 ACRES OF LAND,

FOR SALE IN NEW MEXICO

UNDER the 5th ction of an act of Congress approved July 22d 1860 confirming private Land claims in New Mexico. I have 100 for sale for the above number of acres. The best can be located in a square body on any vacant land not selected New Mexico or Arizona. As this is the only chance for a capable location at the option the purchaser, it affords an inducements to capitalists desiring large body of land contiguous to valuable mines for agricultural settlement, or to select and enter a title to towns or other places now on his without title. The section of the act of Congress above cited will explain the float and show the title to be indisputed. Proposals for the purchase of the entire quantity are invited until the 1st day of March 1861. The float will be sold to the highest responsible bidder, per acre half cash in hand, the residue in one year, or the view can be made and final payment the security will be required. Satisfactory security will be given for the making of a valid title on final payment. No attention paid to bids not accompanied with a satisfactory reference. Lands are not located in New Mexico, Address.

JOHN S. WATTS,
Washington City,
D. C.

THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS.

THE DAILY GLOBE, containing the proceedings of the next session of Congress, in newspaper form, and THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX, containing them in book form, revised by the members, will be printed by me for the session to commence the 24 of next December.

For one copy of THE DAILY GLOBE until the 1st day of next April——$2 00
For one copy of THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX during the session $3 00

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX go free through the mails.

No attention will be pa to any order unless the money accompany it.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. 18, 1860.

JOHN C. RIVES.

Nov. 24th 4.

J. HOUGHTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office at Santa Fé. (Formly office of Smith & Houghton.)

ALL business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His relations in the city of Washington, will enable him effectively and promptly to prosecute claims before Congress, the Departments and Court of Claims.

Santa Fé, Nov. 17, 1860-4y.

LEONIDAS SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

PROMPT attention will be given to all business intrusted to my care, in the District Courts of New Mexico.

Santa Fé, Nov. 17, 1860.—m.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has received letters of administration on the estate of H. Gunn deceased late of Bet gos Gunn, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Gunn are hereby notified to pay and settle without delay with the administrator; and all persons having claims against the estate of said Bridget Gunn are hereby notified to present the same for allowance before the Hon. probate Court of this County within one year from this date.

ALBERT EISHING,
Administrator.

Santa Fe October 16th 1860 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 heretofore will give my personal attention to any business from New Mexico which may be entrusted to my care—for prosecution before the Court of Claims, the Supreme Court or any of the Departments.

JOHN S. WATTS,
Attorney at Law.

Santa Fe, N. M.
Oct. 13. —y.

WILLIAM JORRISON.

Manufacturer and Dealer in Copper and Sheetiron Ware,

PARLOUR, COOKING AND HEATING STOVES,
FOR COAL AND WOOD,

Japan and Ware, Hollow Ware, Etc. We will duplicate any St. Louis bill, Tin Plate Ware and Sheetiron at a small advance on St. Louis prices.

Main Street near the Levee,

KANSAS CITY MO.

STEVENS & CLIFT,
AUCTIONEERS

Will promptly attend to all business in their line,—private, if requested, as well as public. Sales on Commission, will also be taken and attended to with care, on reasonable terms.

Santa Fé, N. M., Sept. 22 1—m.

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

Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to their care.

A. M. JACKSON,
J. HOWE WATTS.

Oct. 13 4—m.