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SANTA FE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

"Independent in all things, Neutral in nothing."

JAMES L. COLLINS, PUBLISHER,

JOHN T. RUSSELL, EDITOR.

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Arizona and Sonora.

From Mr. David J. Miller who has recently returned to the City, after an absence of five months taking the census in Western Arizona we gather the following items in reference to the condition of things in the country below.

When Mr. Miller left Tucson, a few weeks since, there was a movement on foot, on the American side of the line, with a view to making a descent upon Sonora. And at Tubac, fifty miles from Tucson, there was an organized body of two hundred armed men anxious to move against Pesquéira, the Governor of Sonora. These men were under the command of Señor Antonio Gándara, who expected to have his forces largly increased after crossing the line on his march towards the capital. Many of the districts in Sonora had allready declared in favor of Gandara cause. All of Gandara's men were Mexicans but it was thought some of the Americans in Arizona would join them.

A couple of days before Mr. Miller left Tucson Mr. Thomas Smith, who resides upon his ranch in Sonora near the line, departed from the same place having learned that Gov. Pesquéira was seizing and confiscating his property. Mr. Smith sympathises with the Gandara party. No word had been received from him before Mr. Miller left Tucson.

Mr. L. J. Rose had, on the 4th of November, reached the Gila, was progressing satisfactorily and was within two hundred miles of the California line. His party were all well.

The Indians throughout Arizona were continually committing depredations. At the principal towns in the Territory—to say nothing of the smaller settlements—it was unsafe for people to go outside of the immediate vicinities of their houses.—These forays are ruinous to the whites, great quantities of their property being destroyed thereby.

In the performance of his official duties, Mr. Miller met with many embarrassing obstacles which greatly impede the progress of his work. The portion of the Territory in which he was, was obtained by the Gadsden purchase and this is the first time the census had been taken in it, consequently the people did not fully understand the object of the officer's enquiries and were slow to give the desired information.

The La Plata Mines.

In referring to the recently discovered gold mines we do not wish to manufacture an unfounded excitement for the purpose of attracting the attention of people to that region. What we shall say will be upon what we regard as good authority and entitled to credence. If the reality, upon a through test, shall fall below the present anticipations of those who have been upon the ground and make such favorable reports, they themselves will be heavier losers than any others can be. This fact is, in itself, the best evidence of their own faith in the productiveness of the mines. Already has a large outlay of money been made by them with a view to increasing the facilities for reaching the San Juan and an application is before the Legislature for an act to incorporate a company to build a toll road from Abiquiu to the gold regions. They have made arrangements for the erection of a saw mill, a great desideratum in all mining districts, which will be in operation in the course of six weeks from this time. They are also informed that Quartz mills will be brought from Denver City early in the spring. In Dolores City there are said to be one hundred and fifty houses in course of erection this winter, by those who are already upon the ground.

The entire country is said to be bountifully watered by never failing streams. This is an important consideration in matters pertaining to mining. Scarcity of water has in many instances proved fatal to gold regions which otherwise would have yielded remunerative wages to laborers. The climate too, is unsurpassed for healthfulness and its adaptation to outdoor employments. When the natural advantages with which this district of country is blessed, are taken into consideration if the gold should prove as abundant as it is now thought it will, the La Plata mines in a very short period of time will be crowded with an industrious, enterprising population, excelling in number that in the Pikes Peak country.

The citizens of Santa Fe have much at stake in the development of the promised wealth of New Mexico. This should be made the centre of trade for the mining district. Geographically we occupy the right position. In our community there is wealth enough to be employed in the accomplishment of that object. All that is wanting is to keep a watchful eye upon the progress of affairs, and to be careful that another channel is not opened up to the North of us that will anticipate our movements and divert a commerce from us which may be easily secured by a little timely enterprise.

A Statement in Reference to Diego Archuleta.

Having learned that Mr. Diego Archuleta has been in the city during the past two weeks representing that I, as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, have exercised official authority to his injury, I take this method of briefly explaining, the circumstances of which he complains, in order that the public may know whether his representations are well founded or whether he has just cause for complaint in the course I have felt it my official duty to pursue in regard to him.

The regulations of the Indian Department require the Superintendent to exercise a general supervision over Agents, instructing them as to their duty in the performance of their functions among the Indians for whom they act, selecting suitable localities for the establishment of Agencies and to examine their accounts &c. Mr. Archuleta was upon his appointment by the President assigned to the Utah Agency at Abiquiu and was instructed to reside at that place and there make his distributions and transact all other business with the Indians under his charge. To these instructions he paid no regard whatever and for many months only appeared at the Agency occasionally, but not in such a way as to comply with the regulations of the Department. This gave rise to dissatisfaction both on the part of the Indians and of the citizens of Abiquiu and surrounding vicinity. The former complained that they could never find their Agent when they wanted to see him and that they received nothing from him—that they had to go to Taos to see Agent Carson whenever it was necessary for them to consult with an Agent. The people were greatly annoyed with the presence of the Indians in their midst, without any person being with them who could exercise some restraint upon their actions.

When matters had reached this point I felt it to be my duty to advise the Department of the condition of affairs at the Abiquiu Agency, having first done all in my power to impress upon Mr. Archuleta the importance of obeying the instructions that had been given him. In my letter to the Department dated May 31 1858 I used the following language: "I have not been able to induce Agent Archuleta to remove to the Agency and the Indians complain that he is never there to consult with them. In consequence of this many of his band of Utahs now go to Agent Carson when they have business with an Agent.

I deem it important that the Agents should be as near the Indians as practicable. I will therefore again instruct Agent Archuleta to remove to the Agency and if he does not do so I will report him to the Department."

I reply to this Commissioner Mix wrote me under date of July 2, 1858.

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st of May stating the necessity for Agents to reside as near as possible to Indians under their control, and of the difficulty you have had in this respect with Agent Archuleta. I approve of the course which you have pursued towards him and *require* in case of his refusal in future to reside at the Agency, that you shall inform the Department of it."

Notwithstanding these specific instruction from the Commissioner, I, at that time, forebore to report Mr. Archuleta although he continued to neglect his duty and disobey his institutions as absolutely as he had formerly done. To supply the deficiency in the service occasioned by the conduct of Mr. Archuleta I was compelled to appoint a sub-Agent to transact the business of the Agency. From this I had no escape. The Indians were to be attended to and Mr. Archuleta would not give them any attention. After the appointment of Sub Agent Pfeiffer I notified the Department of the appointment and in the same letter, which bore date July 26, 1858, I made the following statement in reference to Mr. Archuleta's case.

"I will not now comment upon the efficiency of Agent Archuleta. He is the only Mexican in the Territory holding office under the Federal Government and our motives would doubtless be misunderstood by the natives here were we to criticise him too closely. When he has had more experience in the service he will doubtless be able to make himself more useful."

From this it will be seen that I exercised every possible indulgence towards Mr. Archuleta and even became his apologist, before the Department, for his official delinquencies. My hopes, however, that he would be able to make himself more useful after having had more experience were not realized. In no one important case from that day until the time of his suspension last summer has he complied with the regulations of the Department or rendered the country any services for the salary he has regularly drawn from the Treasury.

In order that my duties in regard to this subject of Agents residing with their tribes may be fully understood I will make the following quotation from instructions received by me from the Commissioner of Indians Affairs:

"Sir: I am instructed by the Secretary of the Interior to require that the various Indian Agents and sub-Agents should reside with their respective tribes, and make, monthly, through their Superintendents, full reports of their operations and of the condition of their agencies. * * * * The several Superintendents of Indian Affairs will make quarterly reports of the conduct of the Agents and sub-Agents in every respect within their respective Superintendencies."

It will be seen that the conduct of Mr. Archuleta was of such a nature that he should have been reported to the Department more than two years ago, and had it not been that he was the only Mexican in the Territory, holding office under the United States Government he certainly would have been removed long since. No American, conducting himself as did Mr. Archuleta, would have been permitted to retain his position one moment after it had been ascertained that he was determined not to comply with the regulations of the Department.

Without further notice of the many other neglects of duty of which Mr. Archuleta was guilty, I will now notice the circumstances connected with his suspension last July.

In consequence of the inability of Dr. Steck to give proper attention to the Mescalero Apaches in the neighborhood of Fort Stanton it became necessary for me to send another Agent there last spring to assist those Indians in planting and to furnish them with supplies. His chief duty was, however, to Superintend the planting, for Dr. Steck had already entered into a contract with Mr. Beckweth for furnishing a sufficient quantity of corn meal to subsist them until the crops of the season would mature. Hence on the 20th of March 1860 I detailed Mr. Archuleta for that duty and furnished him with the necessary instructions; at the same time requesting him to repair to Fort Stanton with as little delay as possible.—He, however, did not start from Santa Fe until about the first of April and did not arrive at the Fort Stanton until about three weeks after that date: It should not have taken him more than five days with moderate traveling to have reached the Fort. After having remained at the Agency something like three weeks, he, without consulting me or asking for leave of absence returned to his home. For this he had no reason to assign, but when he got here he learned that one of his children was unwell and I did not insist on his immediate return to the Agency, but allowed him to remain with his family until the 7th of July following. On that day, he being in Santa Fe, I informed him that he was expected to start, without delay, for his Agency and that no excuse would be received for further delay, at the same time directing his attention to the manner in which he had left the Agency and the length of time he had been absent. I also mentioned to him the imperative necessity that existed for his immediate presence at the Agency.

In reply to my letter he, in unequivocal terms, told me that he would not obey my instructions and that he would not go to the Agency at Fort Stanton. He couched his answer in such language that I was left no alternative but to suspend him from the service and report him to the Department. He seemed to have entirely misconceived the position he occupied as an officer of the Government. Consequently on the 8th of July I addressed him a note in which I informed him of his suspension from the exercise of his official functions.

These are the facts of the case. The public can judge whether in my official capacity I have been ungenerous and exacting towards Mr. Archuleta or whether he has not received much more indulgence at my hands than he was entitled to. With his fellow cuntrymen he is endeavoring to create the belief that he has been wronged—that he has, without good cause, been deprived of his office—that his character has been injured and that his honesty has been impugned. I can only say that whatever may have been the effects of his suspension, they were the result of his own misconduct and that no act of mine could avoid them. Time after time did I try to impress upon his mind the importance of complying with the regulations of the Department. But all was of no avail. He persisted in his insubordination until he deliberately penned a letter in which he informed me that his self respect would not allow him to obey instructions which every Agent in every Superintendency within the United States has to obey.—Hence if he has any wrongs to avenge he, must avenge them upon himself for he and he alone, has been the author of them.

JAMES L. COLLINS.

Resolutions Passed at a Meeting of the Santa Fe Fire Company.

Whereas our late member Mr. Hugh Gunn has been taken from our midst by death.

Therefore be it resolved by the Santa Fe Fire Company, that in the decease of our late member we have lost an estimable upright citizen of the Community, and a useful, and efficient member of our Company; that we deeply sympathise with the family of the deceased in their sad bereavement, and hereby tender to them the kindest wishes of the Company for their health and happiness.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Santa Fe Gazette, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

ALBERT EISBERG, }
L. Y. BALDWIN, } Committee.

CONTEST.—We understand that it is the intention of Dr. Steck to contest the election in Arizona which according to the returns gave Mr. McGowan a majority of two or three hundred for Delegate. The Mesilla *Times* expresses no opinion on the merits of the case.

☞The Texas papers report the majority in that State in favor of Breckinridge and Lane to be forty thousand. They also state that numerous military companies are being organized throughout the Commonwealth in anticipation of a dissolution of the Union.

☞Attention is directed to the advertisement of Genl. Wilbar in another column of to day's paper.

☞Land speculators would do well to examine our advertising columns.

The Censure of Gen. Harney.

The following is the official letter which, by order of the president, has been addressed to General Harney:

Having given a most careful examination to all the events which have lately occurred in the department of Oregon, and to the explanation of his conduct therein submitted by Gen. Harney to this Department, the Secretary of War feels it his duty to express his disapproval of the orders issued by General Harney, under date of April 10, 1860, by which Capt. Pickett was placed in command at Camp Pickett. A question having arisen between the governments of the United States and Great Britain as to the sovereignty of the island of San Juan, and danger being anticipated to the friendly relations of the two countries from the condition of affairs upon the island itself General Scott was sent, on the 16th September, 1859, empowered by the government of the United States, to make such temporary arrangement as would avoid all collision, until the whole matter had been amicably adjusted by the diplomatic action of the two nations.

In pursuance of these powers General Scott repaired to San Juan, and having taken steps, the which he deemed advisable, returned, leaving with General Harney, for his guidance, instructions and orders of the following dates: November 5th and 9th, 1859. The essential points of these instructions and orders were, first, the removal of the larger part of the United States force on San Juan island; second, the retention of one company of United States troops, under Captain Hunt: third, the special injunction to General Harney to remember that the sovereignty of the island is still in dispute between the two governments, and, until definitely settled between them, the British subjects have equal rights with American citizens on the island, accompanied by a copy of General Scott's assurance to Governor Douglas of his intention to instruct our commanding officers on the island to allow no person claiming to be a functionary of Washington territory to interfere with any British subject residing or happening to be on the same island whilst it shall remain in dispute between our respective governments. In opposition to these instructions, General Harney removed Captain Pickett in his place, issuing at the same time to Captain Pickett the following order:

"Third—Under the organic act of the Congress of the United States for the establishment of the territorial government of Washington, the first Legislative Assembly of 1854 passed an act including the island of San Juan as a part of Whatcom county. The act was duly submitted to Congress, and has not been disapproved. It is, therefore, the law of the land. You will be obliged, consequently, to acknowledge and respect the civil jurisdiction of Washington territory in the discharge of your duties in San Juan, and the general commanding is satisfied that any attempt of the British commander to ignore this right of territory will be followed by disagreeable results, out of his power to control."

The Secretary of War disapproves this order of General Harney, in violation of the order of General Scott, and of the agreement between the two governments respecting the island of San Juan, which might have been attended by disastrous consequences. At the same time, whilst expressing his disapprobation, he has has no doubt of the good intentions of General Harney in the premises: and from his known high character and distinguished services, he is not disposed to be severe in his condemnation.

JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.
War Department, Oct. 25, 1860.

GRIZZLY BEAR ADAMS.—The death of Adams, the celebrated Western hunter, at Naponset, R. I., has been published. A New York paper thus sketches the life of the most fatal enemy of the grezzly bears that has lived in latter days:

Young Adams was born in Maine, May, 1805, under a pine tree, while his father was felling the timber and building a log hut for the reception of his mother. 1848, Adams joined the great army of gold-hunters who left the Atlantic States for the Pacific coast, and for the ten years following passed his time as a hunter among the mountains and forests of California. Here he had numerous startling adventures with the wild beasts who inhabited the country, and, taming a number of bears, brought them to San Francisco, and was subsequently engaged to exhibit them in the city by Nixon and Barnum. In this city "Old Adams" attracted much more attention than even the wild animals he exhibited. He was a splendid looking man, with a long grey beard, and a keen, magnetic eye, which cowed down almost at a glance the large brutes over which he held such singular sway. In Italy he would have served painters and sculptors as a model of "Moses," but in this country he was known only as a trainer of wild beasts. The picturesque costume of fur and skins which he adopted when in the ring became him well. A few weeks ago "Old Adams" published a tolerably well-written book; giving an account of his perilous adventures. In his encounters with bears in California, he received many frightful wounds. He was several times scalped by the brutes, and while he was in this city was suffering severely from the effects of his wounds. He consulted the College of Physicians and Surgeons, but was told that his case was beyond remedy, and we presume that he has at last succumbed under these scratches and bites. He was a very courageous man, had an unaccountable fancy for the company of grizzly bears.

DESPERATE AFFRAY.—A bloody affray occurred in Independence Co., Ark., a few days since, between a party of seven or eight men, in which two of them, named Fleming and Mullen, were killed, and three or four seriously injured. Bowie-knives and revolvers were the weapons used by the combatants.

Blondin's feats at Niagara prove that he would make a good clearing-house officer—he so admirably regulates balances between banks.

☞Men who endeavor to look fiercely by cultivating profuse whiskers, must be hair-em scare-em fellows.

"Time is money," it is said; but those who have most of the former, have usually the least of the latter.

☞What reason have we to suppose that "Orphelia" was a young lady of rural tastes? Because she lived in her "Hamlet."