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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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NEW MEXICO.

To the Editor of the Constitution:

SIR: Not being a reader of the New York *Tribune*, my attention has just been directed to a defamatory and malevolent editorial which appeared in that paper a few days ago in reference to the Territory of New Mexico. The article appears to have been instigated by the recently suggested proposition of admitting that Territory into Union as a State; and the editor, in order to disparage the idea in the minds of the members of the republican party, accumulates all the misrepresentations and calumnies with which ignorance and malice have assailed the people of New Mexico ever since the acquisition of that country by the United States; and he intensifies those misrepresentations and calumnies with the virulence and frenzied animosity of a sectional essayy.

Mr. Greeley makes no concealment of his purpose; for he starts with the assertion that "the virtual surrender of New Mexico to slavery is gravely meditated by leading republicans at Washington." He then says: "Had New Mexico been made a State in 1850, under Gen. Taylor's administration it would, to a moral certainty, have been a free State. But times have heavily altered under the two last democratic administrations.—The most insidious and systematic efforts have been made to plant slavery there, and not without success. Zealous propagandists fill all the important Federal offices. Pro-slavery army officers have been sent there, taking slaves with them.—The border ruffians, who were finally beaten out of Kansas, have migrated thither in platoons, and some of them have been appointed to important federal posts. A slave code of singular atrocity and inhumanity has been put through the territorial legislature and is now in full force. The scum of Southern rascaldom, driven out of California by the San Francisco vigilance committee, has drifted into Arizona and found lodgment there." All of which allegations I pronounce, of my own knowledge and upon my own responsibility, unscrupulous exaggerations, to say the least, and most of them utterly, unblushingly, and basely false.

If the editor of the *Tribune* means to assume that the policy of General Taylor, as President of the United States, had the Territory of New Mexico been under his Administration, would have inaugurated and fostered an anti-slavery sentiment, and, as a consequence, have insured the consolidation of a free state, the fallacy of that assumption becomes apparent in view of the fact that General Taylor was a Southern man, of Southern interests, Southern education and Southern principles; or if he acted, he would have that people of New Mexico would at that time have acted less in conformity to a sense of justice and duty than they have recently done in regard to slave property, I can assure him and the world that he is most egregiously in error. If the sentiment of the people of New Mexico on the subject of slavery had been elicited in 1850, it would not, in view of the obligations imposed by the Constitution of the United States, have been to the slightest degree repugnant to the state of opinion and feeling existing upon the subject at the present day.

Mr. Greeley, in pursuance of his plan to impress upon the popular mind of the north the false idea that the existing feeling in New Mexico upon the subject of slavery has been the result of Federal interference, charged upon Mr. Buchanan and his predecessor, Mr. Pierce, the intent of building up through the instrumentality of federal appointments, the cause of slavery in that Territory.—From my knowledge in regard to the appointments made there by both the present and late democratic administrations, I can boldly deny the imputation. In most of those appointments I took the initiative and never, in a single instance, were the sectional opinions of the persons appointed made the subject of inquiry, either by the appointing power or myself. That "zealous slavery propagandists" fill all or any of the federal offices in New Mexico, is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, utterly untrue. In some few instances officers of the army have taken slaves with them to that Territory but in such cases they have been taken simply for domestic convenience, and with no intent of propagating there the institution of slavery. Officers of the army have but temporary abode anywhere; they may be stationed a while where slavery exists, and then be suddenly ordered to a sphere of duty where it has no existence; and they are the very last class of men who should be assailed with the charge of having gone forth as instruments for the propagation of slavery; and the enemies of the institution are reduced to a very low resort when they have to arraign democratic administrations upon the charge of having sent slaveholding officers of the army to New Mexico as slave propagandists, when, perhaps, not half a dozen slaves have been taken into that Territory by that class of men. Such imputations are nothing more or less than the miserable subterfuge of a hard-pressed demagogue.

Were I dealing with a man whom I deemed honest and sincere in what he asserted, I should say that the editor of the *Tribune* has fallen into an *error* in imputing the existing state of national feeling in New Mexico, on the subject of slavery, to any instrumentality exerted by the Federal officers. But I owe him not the charity of imputing the falsity of his assertions to error of opinion.—I treat it as a wilful, deliberate, and gratuitous effort to pervert the truth to accomplish a political end. He knows, as well as I know, that whatever of national sentiment has been manifested by the people of New Mexico upon the subject of slavery has been the fruit of a plain, simple sense of justice, not deranged by a religious fanaticism, not perverted by an erroneous sectional education, not maddened by an inordinate and wholly lust for political power. If he has yet to learn that this is the truth, I will assume to be his instructor, and tell him that the people of New Mexico have viewed the subject which now threatens the destruction of this Confederacy in the light of justice, without the restraint of sectional fanaticism or the obliquity of political perverseness. Recognising the right of the citizens of the different States to take with them into the common domain of the people of the United States every lawful species of property, and there enjoy the same as fully and uninterruptedly as they were accustomed to do in the State from which they respectively come, the people of New Mexico, through their legislature, enacted a code for the protection of slave property. Although I have none of that kind of property to demand protection, I commend the wisdom and applaud the patriotism that prompted the enactment of such a code; and I denounce as false and malevolent the allegation that said code is one of signal atrocity and inhumanity. Its purposes are just and its provisions humane. It aims to protect the slave corporeally and morally, that his usefulness to his master and his own security, morality, and happiness may be in the highest degree attained. It may be, however, that Mr. Greeley finds some ground for the charge of atrocity in the 23d section of the code, which forbids the amalgamation of white persons and negroes declares marriages between such persons void, and punishes with a severe penalty any white person who may procure or attempt to procure marriage with a negro. The editor of the *Tribune* may regard it as rather atrocious and inhumane for any law to impose a restraint upon the exercise of a taste which the ultra members of his party occasionally evince, to indulge in the luxury of that sort of congenial association.

"That the 'scum of Southern rascaldom'—to quote the elegant diction of Mr. Greeley—'driven out of California by the San Francisco vigilance committee, has drifted into Arizona, and found lodgment there,' is a charge no less false than the other allegations of the *Tribune*. I speak to the record when I say that not a single Southern man was expelled from California by the San Francisco vigilance committee. Those unhappy subjects were all from the North, and mostly citizens of New York. The interesting catalogue consists of Billy Mulligan, Paddy Maloney, Charley Duane, Dan Aldrich, Casey, Cora, Yankee Sullivan and others, all of whom were Northern men and addicted to the practice of shoulder hitting and ballot-box stuffing. They have never set foot in New Mexico, but are enjoying the association and pleasure of congenial spirits in the city which is honored with the presence of Horace Greeley. The only man now within the border of the Territory of New Mexico who, to my knowledge, has ever been there, who left California under the pressure of the San Francisco vigilance committee, is Judge Edward McGowan, who, after his expulsion, mostly resided, was tried by the said committee, and honorably acquitted, and is now a respected resident of that portion of New Mexico known as Arizona. As Mr. Greeley has seen fit to help out his disparagement and calumniation of New Mexico by branding Southern men as outlaws and fugitives from justice, I trust he will have the manliness to come out like a man and take back, or, at least, qualify, the names of some of his Northern friends.

"That border ruffians who were finally driven out of Kansas have migrated to New Mexico in platoons I unequivocally deny. I assume to assert that there are not half a dozen of this class of men now within the borders of that Territory; and, to my knowledge, no man of that class has ever been appointed to any Federal office in New Mexico.

"The editor of the *Tribune*, not content with the slander of the foregoing calumnies, in order to accomplish his purpose of defeating the proposed admission of New Mexico into the Union, has [illegible] to charge the Territorial legislature, executive and bench, by entering upon an unprovoked and unwarrantable attack upon the native inhabitants and domestic institutions of the Territory. He says: "The mass of the people are Mexicans—a hybrid race of a Spanish and Indian origin.—They are ignorant and degraded, demoralized and priest ridden. The debasing system of peonage—a modified slavery—is still maintained there." I deny that peonage, as it exists in New Mexico, is a modified slavery, or any slavery at all. It is merely a system of apprenticeship or temporary voluntary servitude, whereby a man is enabled to borrow money, or otherwise create a debt, and to give his personal service, at a stipulated rate of hire, as security for the payment thereof. The law authorizes the making of the contract, and enforces its fulfilment, giving to the peon the privilege of changing from one temporary owner of his services to another whenever he becomes oppressed or unfairly treated. This change is made by a facile and inexpensive legal process, which is accessible and attainable by the humblest person who may have found it necessary or convenient to enter into that condition of temporary servitude. I deny that there is anything debasing in this system. The social and political status of an individual is not affected by his entering into the condition of a peon. His right of suffrage and all other civil rights remain unimpaired. There is no entailment of his services upon his family, or any member thereof. It is simply a voluntary engagement to render personal service at a stated hire for a valuable consideration. It is an obligation entered into with the entire will of the obligor, which may be satisfied and discharged by him at any moment, upon the payment of the debt on which the obligation was founded. This system has none of the elements or attributes of slavery; and if the slanderer of the people whom I have the humble honor to represent means to insinuate that the existence of this system of voluntary servitude has exercised an agency in producing that pro-slavery sentiment in New Mexico which has been manifested by the enactment of a slave code, I denounce such insinuation as an unwarrantable assumption.

The attempt to disparage the Territory of New Mexico, by branding her people as a hybrid race of a Spanish and Indian origin, will meet a prompt refutation and rebuke from every mind that is familiar with the history of that portion of our country. Ever since the conquest and colonization of the valley of the Rio del Norte, under the prowess of Don Juan de Onate, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, the Spaniards and the aborigines, or Indians, have been separated and distinct from each other, and have so remained up to this day. The conquest of New Mexico by the Spaniards reduced the aborigines, or Indians, to a state of abject but sullen and reluctant slavery. In that relation they continued—socially separate and distinct races—until a servile insurrection of the aborigines drove the Spaniards from the land. At the close of the seventeenth century the country was reconquered by the Spaniards; and from that time to the present day the Indians within the settlements have occupied pueblos or towns exclusively set apart for them, and they have scrupulously refrained from intercourse with the Spanish population, excepting so far as became necessary for the ordinary transaction of business. They have their own exclusive and peculiar government, their own places of worship, their amusements; their social intercourse is exclusively amongst themselves; they never intermarry with the Spanish people, and are to all intents and purposes separate and distinct from them. The two races never have amalgamated; and although the Spanish blood has sometimes manifested itself on the aboriginal race, and the Indian blood less frequently on the Spanish race, those instances are of rare occurrence—so rare as to render the sweeping allegation that the mass of the people of New Mexico are a hybrid race, of a Spanish and Indian origin, grossly defamatory and shamefully mendacious.

If the people of New Mexico are not so much enlightened as those of this more favored portion of the earth, it is their misfortune and not their fault; but it is not the part of magnanimity or justice to taunt them with a deficiency in mental culture, for which they are not responsible; much less so to attempt, by such an imputation, to retard their advancement in the path of political, intellectual, and material progress. If their minds are not highly illuminated by that kind of intelligence which books and scholastic cultivation alone can impart, I am able to assert, without fear of contradiction, that there is not to be found anywhere on the face of the earth a people possessing more or better moral principle or a more firmly organized moral structure. Although they have not been abundantly blessed with schools and school-teachers, I assume hesitatingly in saying that there cannot be found anywhere in the world a community of people who under the same disadvantages exhibit less of the infirmities of the human mind and heart, or manifest more of the higher attributes of our nature. There is nowhere to be found a people who live together in greater amity, peace, and content. There are none who more faithfully obey the laws of the land or render more cheerful obedience to the locally constituted authorities. There are none more devoted to their country, her honor, and her cause. Only a few years ago they were reluctantly brought, by the hand of conquest, beneath the folds of your national flag, as it was thrown to the breeze, on which, just before, had floated their own national emblem. They have had the intelligence to discern and the wisdom to appreciate the blessing of the benign system of government of the United States, and now they proudly call the American flag their own. Yet with all these high commendations to the favor and affection of their countrymen, a miserable traitor aims to retard their progress and suppress their patriotic development by calling them ignorant, degraded, demoralized, and priest ridden. The Holy Scriptures somewhere say: "Thou hypocrite, cast out first the beam from thine own eye and then thou shalt see clearly to pull out the mote that is in thy brother's eye." Let the editor of the *Tribune* take counsel from that high source, and before he casts the beam of his environed pen upon what he pleases to call priest-ridden people of New Mexico, let him administer relume to the unholy fanaticism which belabors, after Sabbath observance, the people of the North, by incendiarism of resistance to the laws of the land, of treason against the Constitution of the United States; of war upon the peace, prosperity, and happiness of our imperilled country. Let him turn the battery of his press upon the insane ravings of pretended ministers of the Gospel throughout New England and New York, and he may then rebuke the priestcraft of New Mexico. When he shall have succeeded in the task of expurgating from the great city which tolerates his presence and his press the degradation, demoralization and religious fanaticism [illegible] in the face of the highest moral and intellectual influences known to the world, he may then visit his denunciations within the bounds of truth, upon the less favored region which I have undertaken to represent. Until then his false and foolish effusions must brand him, in the estimation of every honest man, as an unscrupulous demagogue and a vile calumniator.

MIGUEL A. OTERO.

Hon. of Representatives.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 5, 1861.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Let the Work go On.

We are glad to see that the Boston Daily Advertiser sounds the appeal made to the people of Massachusetts, and already noticed in this paper, for a repeal of the so called "personal liberty bill" of that State. As we anticipated the high character and influential position of the signers to the address, commend it to the consideration of the people, not only in Massachusetts, but in other Republican States having such laws on their statute books; and will lead, we cannot doubt, to speedy action by the Legislatures of such States whether favorable or otherwise, will depend of course upon the intensity of the anti-slavery sentiment of the members.

When statutes of the character referred to are pronounced unconstitutional, by such authority as Chief Justice Shaw, Judge Curtice, late of the United States Supreme Court, Ex-Governor Lincoln, Attorney General Clifford, Wm. G. Ewing, and other able constitutional lawyers, to say nothing of the opinions of the distinguished statesmen perhaps as deeply learned in the law, but nevertheless among the leading public men of Massachusetts, it is quite time that the Legislature take prompt action for their repeal.

We are glad to see this movement in Massachusetts, and shall rejoice if it proves successful. It ought to be at once imitated in other States. Let the work go on. The Advertiser, the able and most influential Republican paper in the State, speaks as follows:—

We print this morning an address to the people of Massachusetts, which, from the character of the names appended to it, beginning with that of the late venerated Chief Justice, no less than from its intrinsic weight of reasoning, will unquestionably receive the careful attention of our readers. It is not an electioneering document, as we understand, and contemplates a political movement of no partizan character. It simply invites the people of Massachusetts, at this crisis in the national history, to examine carefully our own State record; and if we find that in a single point our record is stained by an act of disloyalty to the Constitution of the Union, it invites us to take measures to remedy the defect by the repeal of the obnoxious statute.

It cannot fail to strike the thoughtful portion of the people that if only this thing was done, we should have immensely improved our condition in the controversies raging about us. There would no longer remain the slightest pretext to justify the violent measures for the disturbance of the public peace upon which some heated partizans at the South seem to be determined. When we are sure that we have put ourselves right, we can afford to wait the progress of events with confidence, we might almost say with indifference, as to the issue. Void of offence, we need apprehend no danger.

The Crittenden Resolutions.

WHEREAS, The Union is in danger, and it is difficult, if not impossible, for Congress to concur by the requisite majority, so as to enable it to take such measures to recommend the States such amendments to the Constitution as are necessary to avert the danger.

WHEREAS, In so great an emergency the opinion and judgment of the people ought to be heard.—Therefore

Resolved, That provision be made by law, without delay, for taking the sense of the people and submitting to them the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled; two thirds of both houses concurring, That the following articles be and are hereby proposed and submitted as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution, when ratified by Conventions of three-fourths of the several States:

Article 1. In all the territory of the United States now held, or hereafter acquired, situate north of latitude thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, slavery or involuntary servitude, except as punishment of crime, is prohibited while such territory shall remain under Territorial government. In all the territory south of said line of latitude, slavery of the African race is hereby recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress, but shall be protected as property by all the departments of the Territorial government during the continuance of such Territorial government; and when any territory north or south of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population requisite for a member of Congress, according to the Federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, it shall, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without slavery, as the constitution of such new State may provide.

Art. 2. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in places under its exclusive jurisdiction, and situate within the limits of States that permit the holding of slaves.

Art. 3. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia so long as it exists in the adjoining States of Virginia and Maryland, or either, nor without the consent of the inhabitants, nor without just compensation first made to such owners of slaves as do not consent to such abolishment. Nor shall Congress at any time prohibit officers of the Federal government, or members of Congress, whose duties require them to be in said District, from bringing with them their slaves, and holding them as such during the time their duties may require them to remain there, and afterwards taking them from the District.

Art. 4. Congress shall have no power to prohibit or hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, or to a territory in which slaves are by law permitted to be held, whether that transportation be by land, navigable rivers, or by the sea.

Art. 5. That in addition to the provisions of the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress shall have power to provide by law, and it shall be the duty so to provide, that the United States shall pay to the owner who shall apply for it, the full value of his fugitive slave in all cases when the marshal or other officer whose duty it was to arrest said fugitive was prevented from doing so by violence or intimidation or when, after arrest, said fugitive was rescued by force, and the owner thereby prevented, and discharged in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of his fugitive slave under the said clause of the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. And in all such cases, when the United States shall pay for such fugitive they shall have the right in their own name to sue the county in which said violence, intimidation or rescue was committed, and to recover from it, with interest and damages, the amount paid by them for said fugitive slave. And the said county, after it has paid said amount to the United States, may, for its indemnity, sue and recover from the wrongdoers or rescuers, by whom the owner was prevented from the recovery of his fugitive slave, in like manner as the owner himself might have sued and recovered.

Art. 6. No future amendment of the Constitution shall affect the five preceding articles, nor the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, nor the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of said Constitution, and no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress any power to abolish or interfere with slavery in any of the States by whose laws it is or may be allowed or permitted.

And whereas, also, besides those causes of disturbance embraced in the foregoing amendments proposed to the Constitution of the United States, there are others which come within the jurisdiction of Congress, and may be remedied by its legislative power; and whereas, it is the desire of Congress, as far as its power will extend, to remove all just cause for the popular discontent and agitation which now disturb the peace of the country, and threaten the stability of its institutions.—Therefore,

1. *Resolved* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the laws now in force for the recovery of fugitive slaves are in strict pursuance of the Constitution, and have been sanctioned as valid and constitutional by the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States; that the slaveholding States are entitled to the faithful observance and execution of those laws, and that they ought not to be repealed, or so modified or changed as to impair their efficiency; and that laws ought to be made for the punishment of those who attempt, by rescue of the slaves, or other illegal means, to hinder or defeat the due execution of said laws.

2. That all State laws which conflict with the Fugitive Slave acts, or any other Constitutional acts of Congress, or which in their operation impede, hinder, or delay the free course and due execution of any said acts, are null and void by the plain provisions of the Constitution of the United States. Yet those State laws, void as they are, have given color to practices and led to consequences which have obstructed the due administration and execution of acts of Congress, and especially the acts for the delivery of fugitive slaves, and have thereby contributed much to the discord and commotion now prevailing. Congress, therefore, in the present perilous juncture, does not deem it improper respectfully and earnestly to recommend the repeal of those laws to the several States which have enacted them, or such legislative corrections or explanations of them as may prevent their being used or perverted to such mischievous purposes.

3. That the act of the eighteenth of September eighteen hundred and fifty, commonly called the Fugitive Slave law, ought to be so amended as to make the fee of the Commissioner, mentioned in the eighth section of the act equal in amount, in cases decided by him, whether his decision be in favor or against the claimant. And to avoid misconstruction, the last clause of the fifth section of said act which authorizes the person holding a warrant for the arrest or detention of a fugitive slave to summon to his aid the posse comitatus, and which declares it to be the duty of all good citizens to assist him in its execution, ought to be so amended as to expressly limit the authority and duty in cases in which there shall be resistance or danger of resistance or rescue.

4. That the laws for the suppression of the African slave trade and especially those prohibiting the importation of slaves in the United States, ought to be made effectual, and ought to be thoroughly executed, and all further enactments necessary to those ends ought to be promptly executed.

A Proclamation by the Governor.

AN APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION.

WHEREAS, By an Act of the Legislative Assembly, entitled, "*An Act to fix the time and mode of apportioning the Council and House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, approved January 26, 1860,*" it is provided in the second section thereof, that if the Legislative Assembly shall fail to make the apportionment according to the provisions of that act, at their first session after the Census shall have been taken by the United States Marshal, then, and in that case, it shall be the duty of the Governor, within thirty days after the adjournment of the Legislative Assembly, to apportion the members of the Council and House of Representatives, as nearly as practicable, to the different Counties, "*according to the Organic law of the Territory.*"

AND WHEREAS, The Legislative Assembly has adjourned, without having made the required apportionment, and the Organic law requires that "an apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several Counties or districts, for the election of the Council and House of Representatives *giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its population, (Indians excepted), as nearly as may be.*"

Be it therefore known that I AMBROSE RENCHER, Governor of New Mexico, by virtue of the said Act of the Legislative Assembly, and in pursuance of the Organic law, do apportion the representation among the Counties and districts of the said Territory, in the Council and House of Representatives, as follows:

The Counties of Taos, San Miguel, and Rio Arriba, shall each be entitled to elect two members of the Council.

The Counties of Mora, Santa Fe, Santa Ana, Bernalillo, Valencia, and Socorro, shall each be entitled to elect one member of the Council.

The Counties of Dona Ana, and Arizona shall constitute one Senatorial district, and shall be entitled to elect one member of the Council.

The Counties of Taos, and San Miguel, shall each be entitled to elect four members of the House of Representatives.

The Counties of Rio Arriba, and Santa Fe, shall each be entitled to elect three members of the House of Representatives.

The Counties of Mora, Bernalillo, Valencia, Socorro, and Dona Ana, shall each be entitled to elect two members of the House of Representatives.

The Counties of Santa Ana, and Arizona, shall each be entitled to elect one member of the House of Representatives.

I do hereby, as Governor as aforesaid, make known and proclaim that the apportionment herein made shall be the representation to which each County and district shall be entitled in the Council and House of Representatives, until otherwise changed by law. And I do further proclaim and require, that all Public Officers shall strictly observe and enforce the same in all elections, hereafter to be held in this Territory, for the election of members of the Council and House of Representatives, of the Territory of New Mexico.

Done at Santa Fe the sixth day of Febuary 1861.

A. RENCHER, Gov. N. Mexico.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

I inclose you for publication an apportionment of Representation as made by me under an act of the Legislative Assembly. In doing it, the organic law requires that I should have regard not only to the representation of the counties, but that I should regard also the representation of each section of the Territory, and make it according to the ratio of its population, as near as practicable. I found the ratio of representation in the House of Representatives was 3,080. Dividing the number of inhabitants in each county, by this ratio, and it gives the number of representatives to which each county is entitled. The fractions remaining over, I have carried to the adjoining county, so as to give to that section of the Territory the benefits of those fractions. For example, I found by this ratio, that San Miguel was entitled to four members, with a large fraction, and Santa Fe to two members, with a still larger fraction. I, therefore, carried the fraction of San Miguel to Santa Fe, and gave her another member, so as to give to this section of the Territory the benefit of both fractions. I found that Valencia was entitled to two members, with a large fraction, and Socorro to one, with a still larger fraction. I, therefore, carried the fraction in Valencia to Socorro and gave her two members, so as to give the benefit of both fractions to that section of the Territory. In the same manner, and in conformity to this provision in the organic law, I apportioned the Council and House of Representatives as nearly as practicable.

The only county that seems to have been favored in this apportionment is Santa Ana. But it is quite certain, as was represented to me, that exposed, as she was, to the ravages of the Navajo Indians, at the time the census was taken, her full population does not appear in that document. I, therefore, carried the fractions from Bernalillo, and the Senatorial fraction from Santa Fe to Santa Ana, and gave her one Senator and a Representative.

The duty imposed upon me by the Legislative Assembly was an unwelcome one, but I have endeavored to discharge it faithfully, according to the provisions of the organic law. I hope, therefore, it may prove satisfactory.

Very respectfully,

A. RENCHER, Gov.