

SANTA-FE GAZETTE.

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SANTA FE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

"Independent in all things, Neutral in nothing."

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Arizona.

Upon taking possession of Arizona, Genl. Carleton issued the following Proclamation and Order, which will be read with interest as a portion of the history of the part we have taken in the war:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Congress of the United States has set apart a portion of New Mexico, and organized it into a Territory complete of itself. This is known as the Territory of Arizona. It comprises within its limits all the country eastward from the Colorado river, which is now occupied by the forces of the United States known as "The Column from California," and as the flag of the United States shall be carried by this column still further eastward, these limits will extend in that direction until they reach the further geographical boundary of this Territory. Now, in the present chaotic state in which Arizona is found to be, with no civil officers to administer the laws, indeed with an utter absence of all civil authority, and with no security of life or property within its borders, it becomes the duty of the undersigned to represent the authority of the United States over the people of Arizona, as well as over all those who compose or are connected with the Column from California.

Thus, by virtue of his office as Military Commander of the United States forces now here, and to meet the fact, that wherever within our boundaries our colors fly, there the sovereign power of our country must at once be acknowledged, and law and order at once prevail, the undersigned as a Military Governor assumes control of this Territory until such time as the President of the United States shall otherwise direct.

Thus, also, it is hereby declared that until civil officers shall be sent by the Government, to organize the Civil Courts for the administration of justice, the Territory of Arizona is hereby placed under Martial Law.

Trials for capital offenses shall be held by a Military Commission to be composed of not more than thirteen nor less than nine commissioned officers.

The rules of evidence shall be those customary in practice under the Common Law.

The trials shall be public, and shall be trials of record; and the mode of procedure shall be strictly in accordance with that of Courts Martial in the Army of the United States. Unless the public safety absolutely requires it, no execution shall follow conviction until the orders in the case by the President shall be known.

Trials for minor offenses shall be held under the same rules, except that for these a commission of not more than five nor less than three commissioned officers may sit; and a vote of a majority determine the issue.

In these cases the orders of the officer organizing the commission shall be final.

All matters in relation to rights in property and lands which may be in dispute shall be determined for the time being by a Military Commission, to be composed of not more than five nor less than three commissioned officers. Of course, appeals from the decision of such commission can be taken to the Civil Courts when once the latter have been established.

There are certain fundamental rules for the government of the people of this Territory which will be rigidly enforced.

I. No man who has arrived at lawful age shall be permitted to reside within this Territory who does not without delay subscribe to the oath of allegiance to the United States.

II. No words or acts, calculated to impair that veneration which all good patriots should feel for our country and Government will be tolerated within this Territory, or go unpunished if sufficient proof can be had of them.

III. No man who does not pursue some lawful calling or have some legitimate means of support shall be permitted to remain in the Territory.

Having no thought or motive in all this but the good of the people, and aiming only to do right, the undersigned confidently hopes, and expects, in all he does to further these ends, to have the hearty cooperation of every good citizen and soldier in Arizona.

All this to go into effect from and after this date, and will continue in force unless disapproved or modified by General George Wright, United States Army, commanding the Department of the Pacific, under whose orders the Column from California has taken the field.

Done at the Head Quarters of the Column from California in Tucson, Arizona, this the eighth day of June, A. D. 1862.

(Signed) JAMES H. CARLETON,
Col. 1st Cal. Vol.,
Commanding.

HEAD QUARTERS, DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
LAS CRUCES, NEW MEXICO,
August 14th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 15.

I. Commanders of towns will at once establish sanitary regulations, and require them to be observed by the inhabitants and the troops, so far as the policing of the streets and the keeping of their dwellings, quarters, stores, corrals, etc., in a state of cleanliness may be necessary to health and comfort. Frequent inspections will be made by commanding officers, or by a medical officer under his direction, to see that in all respects these regulations are followed.

II. A market place shall be established in each town which meets fruits and vegetables may be sold. It is expected that all of the inhabitants living along the Rio Grande southward from the Jornada del Muerto to Fort Bliss in Texas, will, at the earliest practicable moment, repair their dwellings and clean up their streets. The people

may now rest assured that the era of anarchy and misrule when there was no protection to life or property, when the wealthy were plundered; when the poor were robbed and oppressed; when all were isolated and maltreated; and when there was no respect for age or sex, has passed away; that now under the sacred banner of our country, all may claim, and shall receive their just rights.

Therefore, let the burthen of anxiety be lifted from their hearts, and once more let them pursue their avocations with cheerfulness and with a full confidence that the protection which now shelters them from injustice and harm, will always be stronger in proportion as they shall be powerless to protect themselves.

The General commanding this district, having heretofore resided five years in this country, feels that he knows somewhat the character and wants of the people; and he appeals to every man, in confidence that he will have his support, to come forward always to preserve the peace of his neighborhood and the tranquility of the country; to forget all old feuds; to cultivate good fellowship one with the other; to make honesty, industry, and sobriety, cardinal points always to be kept in view.

And doing this, there will be little necessity for the operation of laws or the application of force to make this country prosperous, and the people happy.

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brig. General U. S. Army.

UNION BUT NOT PARTY.

The following correspondence between Francis W. Haines, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic Pennsylvania Central Committee, and Secretary Seward, will be read with interest:

LETTER OF MR. HAINES.

Headquarters of the Democratic State

Central Committee of Pennsylvania,

Philadelphia, August 11, 1862.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State:
DEAR SIR: With some hesitation I take the liberty of enclosing to you three documents, viz: The address of the Democratic State Central Committee of this State; an address this day issued by myself as chairman; and the form of a call for a great mass meeting about to be held in this city.

Allow me to say that the address of the committee has been much assailed by leading and influential journals, conducted by those who claim to be your faithful friends. The denunciation has been so decided as to pronounce it treasonable. Whether or not it is treasonable, you can best determine if you read it. It is lengthy, and may take up too much of your time, but the address issued by myself this day is comparatively short, and as it states positions sufficiently to determine the character of the former, it will relieve you of labor if you will read the latter.

As the address of the committee, as well as that by myself as chairman, are both from my own pen, I should fear the greater part of what ever reproach should attach to their publication. Still, allow me to assure you that they contain the sentiments of not less than three hundred thousand of the men of Pennsylvania; and I believe of over one million of men in the Central States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. I will add, too, that I believe there is no other million of men in the whole country of more devoted patriotism and loyalty.

I will add, too, that I believe this million of men will stand political changes, remain patriotic and loyal. If you will read one or both of the enclosed addresses, and if, in connection with the facts I have stated in regard to their supporters, it will stimulate you or serve you in any degree to promote a policy on the part of the Administration of President Lincoln to put down the doctrine of Abolitionism, my sole object in addressing you this (perhaps presumptuous) note shall be more than abundantly obtained. At all events rest assured that I address you with the profound respect due your high personal and official character.

F. W. HAINES.

RESPONSE OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Department of State, Washington, Aug. 12, 1862.
To F. W. Haines, Esq., Headquarters of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia:

DEAR SIR: I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 11th instant, together with the three papers to which it refers, two of them being appeals written by yourself, and addressed by the Democratic State Central Committee to the Democrats and all other friends of the Constitution in Pennsylvania, and the other being a call for a mass meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia the objects of which meeting will be "to express a firm purpose to stand by the maintenance of the National Constitution with devotion to the American Union, and further to declare hostility to the policy and measures of all who seek to prostitute the entry to the purposes of abolitionism, and brazenly to express the intention of the Democratic party to use it as a means to overthrow the Union, and to support the Federal Government in the exercise of its constitutional power, and to defend it, at what ever peril, against the insidious and treasonable teachings of abolitionism."

You tell me that some influential journals, conducted by political friends of mine, condemn one of these papers as treasonable, and that the others are conceived in the same spirit with the one which is so largely judged. You desire me to read them and weigh them for myself. You further intimate a hope that the perusal of the papers will have the effect of producing executions on my part to induce the President to favor a policy to put down the doctrine of abolitionism.

I have read the documents thus submitted to me, with a high respect for the authority by which they were issued, and with a full confidence in the sincerity of the devotion to the Union which, as their authors, you have avowed.

You will allow me to say that this nation is now engaged, not in a political canvass between opposing parties about questions of civil administration, but in a civil war, carried on by opposing armies on an issue of national life or death. If the revolution prevail there will be no question of administration left to settle. If it fail there will be time enough to settle all such questions.

I am not to dictate a course for others to pursue in this crisis. But I may say, for myself, that neither as a public officer nor as a citizen, can I know with favor or disfavor parties among the supporters of the United States any more than I can make a distinction between factions which unite in fighting therebetween.

A nation, like an individual, can only do one

thing effectually at one time. It cannot wisely turn aside from the chase of the fearful demon of disunion to pursue any inferior demon, whether imaginary or real.

I think that the wrangles which occurred among the readers about their respective creeds, when they sat down to the siege of Jerusalem, were just as rational and just as wise as disputes about abolition would now be in the army of the Potomac in front of Richmond. What is unwise in the camp at such a moment cannot be wise in the Cabinet or in the assemblies of the people.

I am occupied here either in mediating between differing parties and jealous sects, or else in watching and countering the intrigues of traitors in Europe. But I sometimes think that if, instead of being charged with these duties, I were at liberty, as you seem to be, to serve the country in my own way, I could make an appeal to Democrats and Republicans abolitionists and slaveholders, in behalf of our distracted country that would bring the whole people at once under arms and send treason reeling back into the den of darkness from whence it springs. I do not know how this would be, but I do know that if I were in your place I should try.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Baltimore, September 16.

Passengers from the Monocacy, report seeing paroled prisoners from Harper's Ferry who report the surrender of Harper's Ferry on Monday morning, after a most determined defense, and the death of Col. Miles, who was killed by a shell striking off one of his legs.

According to reports Miles evacuated the Maryland heights on Saturday evening, after exploding one of his heavy guns and throwing others down the rocks. The officers were allowed to go out with their side arms and horses, and the men with their personal effects, which indicated the surrender was conditional. The Railroad bridge and the Potomac bridge were still standing, and the rebels were reported to be evacuating Maryland heights.

Boonsboro, September 15.

A battle at South Mountain, fought yesterday, resulted in a complete victory to the Army of the Potomac. The battle field was located in a gorge of mountains on the turnpike between Marlinton and Boonsboro.

To endeavor to ascertain the rebel strength and position, about 12 o'clock Gen. Reno was ordered to ascend the mountain on the left, and make an attack on the enemy's flank. At three o'clock Reno's troops got into action, and the battle with musketry for a half an hour was terrible, when the enemy gave way, leaving our men in possession of that portion of the ridge.

The loss on both sides was considerable. We had not a General or field officer injured at this point except Reno, who was killed by a mine ball passing through his body.

Gen. Hooker, commanding McDowell's corps and the Pennsylvania reserves, ascended the mountain on the right for the purpose of making an attack on the rebels' flank. He got his troops into position and moved upon the enemy two hours before sundown. Here, as in the case on the other side of the mountain, our troops succeeded in driving the enemy before them with great slaughter. The rebels here suffered more than at any other point on the battle field.

General Hatch, commanding a division under Hooker, was wounded in the leg.

Gibbons' Brigade, composed of the Second, Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin and Nineteenth Indiana. This Division did not get into action until after dark, which lasted until nearly nine o'clock. The Brigade lost 120 killed and wounded. Among the wounded is Capt. Caldwell of the Second Wisconsin. The rebels were driven back about a mile, when Gibbons' Brigade were relieved by Sumner's corps, who held the position during the night. The rebel troops engaged were Longstreet's, D. H. Hill's and A. P. Hill's corps. Had our troops had two hours longer daylight the greatest portion of the rebel army would have been taken prisoners, as they were surrounded on all sides. The only mode of escape being a narrow defile in the mountains, which artillery would soon have made impassable.

Among the rebel officers killed are Garland of Leesburg, and Col. Strong of the Nineteenth Virginia. The body of the latter was obtained to-day by a flag of truce.

At daylight this morning our worst fears were realized. The rebels, under cover of the night, had left on their way to the Potomac.

They went to this place, two miles from the mountain, and then took the road to Sharpsburg. They left their dead on the field, and those of their wounded who were not able to walk.

General McClellan was on the field during the whole day and night, conducting all the movements in person.

Between twelve hundred and fifteen hundred prisoners were taken during the day, most by Hooker's troops.

Yesterday, Franklin's corps advanced to a mountain pass, six miles nearer Harper's Ferry, and engaged the enemy, holding that pass for about three hours, resulting in the complete rout of the enemy with heavy loss.

Our loss in this action was about 250 killed and wounded. The rebel loss during the day and night was fully 13,000 killed, wounded and missing.

Loss acknowledged to the citizens of Boonsboro they had been defeated with heavy loss.

Our loss in wounded will probably reach 9,000. We lost but few prisoners.

LAYER.

Boonsboro, September 15.

This morning, at daylight, Pleasanton, with the Eighth Illinois Cavalry and Fitchell's Battery, started after the enemy. At Boonsboro he came up with the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, with a battery acting as a vanguard.

The Illinois Cavalry charged through the town and miles out to the Hagerstown turnpike, capturing two guns, and killed, wounded and took prisoners thirty of the Cavalry.

Richardson's Division being in advance took the road from this place to Sharpsburg two and a half miles, from which he came up with the enemy in large forces who occupied a long ridge of hills. They showed a line of battle a mile and a half long.

The afternoon was spent in ascertaining the position and force of the rebels, not a sufficient number of our troops having come up to bring on an engagement.

LAYER.

Tuesday Morning, September 16.

During last night the larger part of the army arrived on the ground. It is now 9 o'clock, and

no engagement has taken place.

The rebels are rapidly moving across the river.

Baltimore, September 16.

A special to the American from Frederick says the combined forces of Loring and Jackson stormed the works of Harper's Ferry yesterday morning, and captured the position. Miles is said to have made a desperate resistance. Accounts differ; some say he was wounded, after he hoisted a white flag; other accounts say that he was killed or mortally wounded before the surrender.

Our forces were paroled, numbering 6,000. When the paroled men left, the enemy were preparing to blow up three spans of the iron bridge. Reports were circulated in Frederick to-day that McClellan had taken Harper's Ferry, but they were not deemed reliable.

Cincinnati, September 16.

It is now ascertained that the enemy is still in position south of Florence, and throwing up intrenchments, and awaiting reinforcements. Humphrey Marshall has joined them with his forces.

The rebels blockaded the river yesterday at Hamilton; nine miles below Rising Sun. No boat for Louisville left to-day. Our gunboats went down to Hamilton this morning and shelled the woods for several miles, but the rebels had withdrawn their battery.

Baltimore, September 16.

The body of the brave, gallant and lamented Gen. Reno, has arrived here, and has been embalmed and placed in a splendid coffin. He looks very natural, and is clothed in full uniform.

Philadelphia, September 16.

A special dispatch to the Baltim. from Harrisburg, says telegraphic and railroad communication to Hagerstown was suspended last night showing that place had been totally abandoned by the rebels and reconquered by our troops.

It is rumored at Hagerstown that another battle is going on this morning between Sharpsburg and Middletown, but no particulars have been received. Sharpsburg is near the Potomac, about ten miles west of Middletown.

It is not unlikely that McClellan is engaging the rebels in that neighborhood to-day, and disputing their passage of the river.

Washington, September 16.

In accordance with an order recently issued by direction of the President, the several army corps will now stand as follows:

First army corps, General Hooker; second, Gen. Sumner; third, Gen. Heintzelman; fourth, Gen. Keyes; fifth, Gen. Fitz John Porter; sixth, Gen. Franklin; seventh, Gen. Dix; eighth, Gen. Wood; ninth, Gen. Burdette; tenth, Gen. Mitchell; eleventh, Gen. Sedgwick; twelfth, Gen. Sigel.

Gallipolis, Ohio, Sept. 14.

On Wednesday, the 11th, a column of the enemy about 3000 strong, and to be under the command of General Loring, the first notice of whom was in our rear, between Fayette and Ganley, made an attack on our forces encamped at Fayette, consisting of the Thirty Fourth and Thirty Seventh Ohio regiments, numbering about 1200 men, under command of Colonel Siler, when a desperate fight ensued, lasting until dark. Our forces cut their way through, routing General Dodge during the night, having lost about 100 killed and wounded, mostly of the Thirty Fourth Ohio.

In the meantime, another column of the enemy approached Ganley on the Lewisburg road, under command of General Williams, cutting off the Forty Seventh Ohio, and two companies of the Ninth Virginia and one company of the Second Virginia, who were at Summersville. Nothing has since been heard of them.

Under these circumstances, Colonel Lightburn's front, flank and rear being threatened by an overwhelming force, compelled him to evacuate Ganley, which he successfully accomplished on the morning of the 11th after destroying all the Government property that he was unable to carry away. He accordingly moved down the Kanawha in two columns, one on each side of the river, reaching Camp Pitt on the afternoon of the 12th, skulking the whole way here.

He massed his troops on the north bank of the Kanawha, but being had pressed by the enemy he retreated during the night, reaching Elk river just below Charleston, on Saturday morning. He made another stand on the lower bank of the Elk river, and after a desperate battle, lasting from 1 o'clock until dark, our forces shelled and destroyed Charleston, two hours only being left. The result of the fight is unknown, nothing having been heard from Col. Lightburn since six o'clock on Saturday evening. Up to that time our troops were pursuing the enemy severely.

We understand that our forces completely destroyed the salt works.

Col. Lightburn brought an immense train of 600 loaded wagons safely to Elk river. The retreat to Elk river was conducted in good order.

Great anxiety is felt for the safety of our forces, as well as of Point Pleasant and Gallipolis.

The militia are flocking here from this and the surrounding counties. This border is in great danger. The enemy's forces are represented as being 10,000 strong, with a proportionate force of artillery.

Washington, September 14.

The following was received by the Associated Press by a special messenger:

Frederick, Md., September 13.—Frederick is ours. Our forces entered the east end of the town yesterday afternoon. An hour later a cavalry force under Pleasanton entered by the Market street turnpike. The main body of the rebels evacuated the city on Thursday. A few cavalry from Stuart's command and the Hampton Legion made a charge upon our troops when the latter entered, but the enemy was speedily repulsed. Our loss was two killed and six wounded. The enemy suffered to that extent at least.

The excitement of our forces was of the most enthusiastic character. The entire city was overjoyed, the people turning out en masse. The rebel force is estimated at 150,000 strong.

The citizens of Frederick suffered much from rebel incursions, including the loss of domestic supplies.

The rebels left Frederick with the intention of invading Pennsylvania, but subsequent events indicate that they will endeavor to retreat into Virginia, via Williamsport.

Four hundred and fifty rebel sick, left at Frederick, were paroled yesterday afternoon.

The Eighth Illinois Cavalry charged on two rebel regiments and three guns a short distance

above Middletown, on the road to Hagerstown. We had three men wounded, and took forty prisoners.

Later in the afternoon four squadrons of the Third Indiana cavalry charged on a regiment of rebel cavalry supported by artillery, on the road leading from Middletown to Harper's Ferry. It was a desperate affair. We lost thirty killed and wounded.

Our cavalry so forced a wagon train yesterday that they were compelled to burn a half a mile of wagons to prevent their falling into our hands.

A man who left Harper's Ferry yesterday states that Longstreet was repulsed in the forenoon. At 8 a. m. the battle was renewed in the direction of Harper's Ferry. The firing was rapid and heavy. Our main column, it was thought, would come up to the enemy this afternoon.

The forces engaged by our troops yesterday were those covering the enemy's retreat.

Telegraphic Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.
FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, September 15.

To-day has been one of the most exciting in the history of Washington. Loyal citizens are everywhere crazy with excitement, and secessionists everywhere depressed. Bull Run has been avenged, and the strength and dignity of the American flag asserted in this most glorious and decisive victory of the war.

The appointment of paymasters, commissioners and quartermasters, where applications have been laid before the secretaries, will be commenced on Thursday.

The National Relief Association, composed of delegates from various State and local societies, is about to be formed; and great abuses are asserted to exist in the hospitals in this city.

Richmond papers of Saturday have arrived. A debate in the rebel Senate on Friday, on resolutions thanking Lee, and calling on him to advance his standard into our territory was spicy, meeting with opposition from Conrad, of Louisiana, and Lyons of Virginia. They said they were not prepared to assume the responsibility of such a policy. The latter doubted if a rebel army could safely invade the North. Miles, of South Carolina, favored giving Jackson a small command to go North, for now was the time to strike the blow. The resolution, however, passed with thirty votes against it.

The Richmond Wing, of Saturday, in a lengthy article on the Maryland invasion, says her opportunity has now arrived. The barrier of the Potomac had been crossed, and the victorious banner of the Confederacy waves on Maryland soil. If the feeling of her people be what it has been represented, they will rush to arms. Should they be apathetic in this crisis, it must be regarded as proof of indifference if not hostility.

New York, September 11.

The morning papers contain nothing additional to what was telegraphed last night, with the following exception:

A Washington dispatch to the Herald says the following important intelligence has just been received:

It puts a new face upon the condition of affairs at Harper's Ferry, and shows that although there has been no direct intelligence from General McClellan during the day, the enemy are evidently panic stricken, and unwilling to await the approach of his victorious army, even in strong positions.

By dint of overwhelming numbers, the small garrison under Miles and White were compelled to surrender, after nearly three days' hard fighting, and after Miles had been seriously wounded and incapacitated for further participation in the defense of the position.

Information is telegraphed to night from the Herald correspondent at Frederick, as follows:

An officer who has just arrived from Harper's Ferry, reports that the rebels had evacuated the place in a great hurry.

They are sending everything across the river as fast as possible. They left Harper's Ferry in such haste they had no time to complete paroling the prisoners, and a number were unconditionally released in consequence.

Washington, September 16.

The following extract from a letter received at the War Department, dated Mesilla, Arizona, August 15th, shows with how little an army may be moved:

It must be remembered the California troops have marched through a desert country, where no provisions or forage could be obtained, therefore, every thing for horses and men were carried with them, and yet, with a train less than that of a regiment marching fifty miles from Washington, they have averaged fifteen miles a day for nearly sixty days.

The First Infantry and Cavalry California Volunteers have successfully marched one thousand miles, over a route by the Colorado desert, via river, Tucson and the Mimbres from the Pacific coast to the Rio Grande.

They have done so without the loss of ten men in Indian and rebel skirmishes, with abundant supplies and a serviceable train, and have reached the western border of Texas in a condition for immediate contest with the enemy.

The officers and men have shared the hardships of the march alike, without tents and without baggage, one wagon being sufficient to transport ten days' rations and the property of each company for fully half the distance over burning deserts in mid summer, with a scanty supply of water.

The men have uncomplainingly carried their knapsacks. They have only been too well satisfied, as every step carried them nearer to the heart of the rebellion.

St. Paul September 14.

A letter from Commissioner Dolz was introduced into the Legislature yesterday, dated Fort Ripley, Sept. 11th. He says he has been here 12 days endeavoring to effect an amicable arrangement with the Chippewas, but despairing doing so. After sending messengers to Hole-in-the-Day for 10 days, he finally consented to meet in council at Crow Wing. Instead of bringing 30 or 40 Chiefs, as he agreed, he brought near 300 men all armed. In Council, Hole-in-the-Day was bold and impudent, and no result was reached by the conference. It was to be renewed, but a collision was feared.

Mr. Dolz regards the danger of a outbreak imminent. The letter was referred to a committee of three, who reported a resolution, which was adopted, that David Cooper, H. M. Ross, Fred Ayres and E. A. C. Hatch, be appointed Commissioners to repair to Fort Ripley, and act in behalf of this State, in connection with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in any negotiation best calculated to preserve the peace and prevent outbreak. These Commissioners left last night.