SANTA FE GAZETTE.

VOLUME V. SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, JULY 4, 1863. (NUMBER 3 NEW SERIES

ADVERTISEMENTS

EXTRACTS FROM THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

The following extracts are published for the information of all concerned.

Section 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of any person or persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations, made liable to any duty, license, stamps or tax imposed by this act, when not otherwise and different provided for, on or before the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty two, and on or before the first day of May in each year thereafter, and in all other cases before the day of levy, to make a list or return to the assessor and assistant assessor of the district where located, of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special duty or tax, the quantity of goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured, and charged with a specific or advalorem duty or tax; the several rates and aggregate amount according to the respective provisions of this act, and according to the forms and regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or for the checkers of the Secretary of the Treasury, for which such persons or persons, partnerships, firms, associations or corporations are liable to be assessed under and by virtue of the provisions of this act.

Section 7. And be it further enacted, That the instructions, regulations, and directions of the internal revenue officers, and blanks for such returns, lists, and schedules, and all such other blanks as may be required by this act, or by the regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shall be furnished by the assessors and their assistants, and by the collector and his deputies, to the persons required to make returns and lists of their income, articles or objects liable to duty or license under this act, and to give such information as may be required by the regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which said lists, returns, and schedules shall contain the name of each and every person subject to any beneficial interest therein, together with the clear value of such interest, which schedule, list or statement shall be by him subscribed, and delivered to the said assistant assessor, or to the collector or deputy collector, and upon such payment and delivery of such schedule, list or statement, said collector or deputy collector, shall grant to such person paying such duty or tax a receipt or receipts for the same in duplicate, which shall be prepared as in his judgment may be most convenient for the purpose, and delivered to said collector or deputy collector, shall be sufficient evidence to entitle the person who paid such duty or tax to receive credit for the same, or that of a subsequent one, such property or personal estate to be liable for such payment by the heirs or parents entitled to the beneficial interest in respect to which such tax or duty was paid, and such person shareholder and such property or personal estate shall be credited and allowed such payment in every tribunal which, by the laws of any State or Territory, is or may be empowered to settle the rights and settle the interests of executors and administrators, and in case such person who has taken the oath or trust of administering upon any such property or personal estate, shall refuse or neglect to pay the aforesaid duty or tax to the collector or deputy collector, as aforesaid, within the time hereinbefore provided, or shall neglect or refuse to deliver a schedule or return to said collector or deputy collector, or shall make a false return of such legacies, property or personal estate under oath, as aforesaid, or shall refuse to give collector or deputy collector a true schedule or statement of such legacies, property or personal estate, or give the name and residence of persons entitled to such legacies or property, and shall neglect or refuse to give such information as may be required by said collector or deputy collector, or any person or persons authorized by the laws of the United States to demand the same, or shall neglect or refuse to make such payment or payments as may have been assessed or assessed upon such property or personal estate, or any part thereof, or shall remove such property or personal estate, or any part thereof, out of the jurisdiction of the United States, with intent to evade the payment of said duty or any part thereof, or shall in any manner cheat or attempt to cheat the United States of said duty or any part thereof, or shall do any other act or thing to defeat or evade said duty or any part thereof, for which such tax or duty has not been duly paid, then and in every such case the property so liable to said duty or tax, or any part thereof, or the property of said executor or administrator, or other person who may have the burden or trust of administering upon such property or personal estate, shall be liable for the payment of said duty or tax, and shall be to the amount of the United States equal such property or personal estate, or any part thereof, and which subject such property or personal estate, or any portion of the same, to be sold upon the judgment or decree of such court, and from the proceeds of such sale, the amount of such tax or duty, together with all costs and expenses of every description to be adjudged by such court, shall be first paid, and the balance, if any, deposited according to the order of such court, to be held under the control of such person or persons as shall establish their legal title to the same. The deed or deeds, or any proper conveyance of such property or personal estate, or any portion thereof, as may be made under such judgment or decree, executed by the officer lawfully charged with carrying the same into effect, shall vest in the purchaser thereof all the title of the delinquent to the property or personal estate sold, unaffected by virtue of such judgment or decree, and shall release every other portion of said property or personal estate from the lien or charge thereon created by this act. And every person or persons who shall have in his possession, charge, or custody, any money, title or paper evidencing or respecting the existence any fraudulent conveyance of any such property or personal estate, as aforesaid, proceeding from any person who may die, as aforesaid, shall exhibit the same at the request of the collector of the revenue, his deputy, or agent, and to any tax officer of the United States, in the performance of his duty under this act, his deputy or agent, who may desire to examine the same; and if any such person, having in his possession, charge or custody, any such returns, lists, or papers, shall refuse or neglect to exhibit the same on request, as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, and in case of any delinquency in making the schedule, list, or statement, or in the payment of the duty or tax accruing, or which should accrue thereon, the assessment and collection shall be made, as provided in the general provisions of this act; Provided, in all proceedings where such shall or may shall be the subject of judicial investigation the burden of such duty shall be proved, to be true, and that the requirements of the law had been complied with by the officers of the government.

Section 112. And be it further enacted, That whenever by this act any license, duty, or tax of any description, has been imposed on any corporation, or property of any corporation, the Company, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to prescribe and formulate in what manner such taxes shall be assessed and collected, and in what manner thereof the official notice required in that behalf shall be given, and of when payment of such tax shall be demanded.

Section 113. And be it further enacted, That all articles upon which duties are imposed by the provisions of this act which shall be found in the possession of any person or persons for the purpose of being sold by such person or persons in fraud thereof and with the design to avoid payment of said duties, may be seized by any assessor or deputy collector who shall have reason to believe that the same are concealed for the purpose aforesaid, and the same shall be forfeited to the United States. And the proceedings to enforce said forfeiture shall be in the nature of a proceeding in rem in the Circuit or District Court of the United States for the district where such seizure is made, or in any other court of competent jurisdiction. And any person who shall have in his possession any such articles for the purpose of selling the same, with the intent of avoiding payment of the duties imposed thereon by this act, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be recovered as hereinafore provided.

Nov. 1. 1.f.

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(Formerly of Watts & Jackson)

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

April 20.—n50,tf

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WILL PRACTICE in the several Courts of the Territory and transact promptly and carefully all other business and collections of money &c., entrusted to him.

n48,tf

SANTA FE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

"Independent in all things, Neutral in nothing."

JAMES L. COLLINS, PUBLISHER.

JOHN P. SLOSSER, EDITOR.

SANTA FE, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1863.

SUBSCRIPTION:

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For one year, ... $2 00
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In pursuance of public notice a meeting was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday evening June 29th to make arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of July.

Simon Delgado Esq., was appointed Chairman and Theodore S. Greiner Secretary of the meeting.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting after which

Gov. W. F. M. Arny was appointed President of the day, and the Hon. John S. Watts, Gen. M. E. Pino, Gen. C. P. Clever, Hon. Jose M. Gallegos, Levi Spiegelberg Esq. and Simon Delgado Esq., were appointed Vice Presidents.

Committee of Arrangements. Albert Elsberg, Esq. Felipe Delgado Esq. Lieut. Samuel Overshine, Lieut. Franklin Cook, Theodore S. Greiner Esq. John T. Russell, Esq. and Wm. Osterton Esq.

Reader of the Declaration in Spanish, C. E. Wesche, Esq.

Orator of the day in Spanish, Nicolas Quintana Esq.

Reader of the Declaration in English, George E. Blake Esq.

Orator of the day in English, Dr. Charles Leib.

Chief Marshal Judge Josh Houghton.

Aids to Marshal, David J. Miller Esq. Santiago Roca, Esq.

On motion of Albert Elsberg Esq., the meeting adjourned.

SIMON DELGADO,
Chairman.

The Words of a Good Man.

From the National Intelligencer.

Montesquieu has said that private and public virtue is not only the foundation of Republics, but the condition of their existence. The logic of the proposition commends itself to every thoughtful mind, and its truth has been demonstrated by the experience and observation of men throughout all ages. As Burke was wont to say, with that sound political philosophy which interpenetrates all his political writings, men are qualified for civil liberty in exact proportion to their disposition to put moral chains on their own appetites; in proportion as their love of justice is above their rapacity; in proportion as their sound sense and sobriety of understanding are above their vanity and presumption; in proportion as they are more disposed to listen to the counsels of the wise and good than to lend an ear to the flattery of the demagogues who are to the mob what courtiers are to the monarch.

The counsels of the wise and good are always timely, and our eye having a few days ago fallen on the subjoined observations of the late Dr. Channing, we determined to cite them as the admonitory words of one whose intellect was as enlightened as his heart was warm and patriotic.

"The great distinction of a nation—the only one worth possessing, and which brings after it all other blessings—is the prevalence of pure principle among the citizens. I wish to belong to a state in the character and institutions of which I may find a spring of improvement which I can speak of with an honest pride; in whose records I may meet great and honored names, and which is fast making the world its debtor by its discoveries of truth, and by an example of virtuous freedom. O, save me from a country which worships wealth, and cares not for true glory; in which intrigue bears rule; in which patriotism borrows its zeal from the prospect of office; in which hungry sycophants throng with supplication all the departments of State; in which public men bear the brand of private vice, and the seat of government is a noisome sink of private licentiousness and public corruption.

"Tell me not of the honor of belonging to a free country. I ask, does our liberty bear generous fruits? Does it exalt us to manly spirit, in public virtue, above countries trodden under foot by despotism? Tell me not of the extent of our country. I care not how large it is, if it multiply degenerate men. Speak not of our prosperity.—Better be one of a poor people, plain in manners, reverencing God, and respecting themselves, than belong to a rich country which knows no higher good than riches. Earnestly do I desire for this country, that, instead of copying Europe with an undiscerning servility, it may have a character of its own, corresponding to the freedom and equality of our institutions. One Europe is enough. One Paris is enough. How much to be desired is it that, separated as we are from the eastern continent by an ocean, we should be still more widely separated by simplicity of manners, by domestic purity, by inward piety, by reverence for human nature, by moral independence, by withstanding the subjection to fashion, and that debilitating sensuality which characterizes the most civilized portions of the Old World! Of this country, I may say, with peculiar emphasis, that its happiness is bound up in its virtue!"

THE COLORADO MINT.—The machinery and fixtures for the Colorado Mint, weighing some 15 or 17 tons, arrived here on Tuesday last and was next day shipped for Denver by Floyd, Hall & Co.'s freight train.

George E. Crater, Esq., a former citizen of this place, now chief clerk of the new Branch Mint, is expected here daily, on his way to Denver.—[Neb. City News, 23d.

An English engineer has invented a printing press which will print 23,000 sheets of a newspaper on both sides in an hour. The paper from which it prints is on the web on the reel, and after passing under the type is cut in sheets. The machine does without feeding, and the reel of paper that it feeds from is unwound by its own action.

REVENUE DECISION.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that stamps on contracts for purchase and sale of gold coin on time exceeding three days, shall equal one half per cent. on the currency price to be paid, and the amount of the interest paid on settlement.

Discovery of the Source of the Nile.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of May 30th.

SOURCE OF THE NILE—SOLUTION OF THE OLDEST PROBLEM KNOWN TO CIVILIZATION.

Our attentive correspondent in Egypt has forwarded to us an extra (or Bulletino Straordinario) of the "Spettatore Egiziano," published at Alexandria under date of the 7th of May, containing more full particulars than have elsewhere been published of the discovery of the sources of the White Nile, by Messrs Speke and Grant, the intrepid English explorers. The fact that such a discovery had been made was telegraphed from Alexandria to London at the same time that this extra appeared, and some brief notices have appeared in the English journals, but we are gratified to be able to lay before our readers this more particular account, in the characteristic phrase of the original tidings. The letter containing this news, as shown by the postmarks, reached Boston in only nine teen days from Alexandria.

From the Egyptian Spectator, Extra.—Translation.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Doctor Ori for the following communication, which we hasten to lay before our readers and the public generally, to announce the great discovery of the source of the Nile, for which we are beholden to two courageous English travellers. We promise to lay before our readers more detailed information as soon as we are enabled to obtain it.

"Khartum, March 29, 1863.

"Here is great news. Speke and Grant, the intrepid English travellers, overcoming all obstacles, crossing 'under' the line, reached Kondogoro, and theirs are now approaching this place. Rosetta almost a dream. Their portfolios undoubtedly contain the solution of the great problem that has puzzled us from the remotest antiquity, viz the discovery of the source of the Nile. We have not as yet spoken with them, but leave immediately on camel back to meet them on their way, and to give them an ovation. If at the following station we obtain further details we will hasten to communicate them.

"April 2.—I add another line about Speke and Grant, knowing the immense interest that you all feel in these matters.

"Speke says but little, for two reasons: First, because, like a true descendant of John Bull, he is naturally taciturn; second, because he is only familiar with one language, and precisely the one that none of us know any thing about. We can glean but few intelligible sentences from one of the interpreters, who attempts to make us understand him in a species of Arabic 'patois.'

"From his answers we learn that the Nile springs from a Lake Victoria that he professes to have circumnavigated and found to be very extensive; that Kondogoro is five degrees (less some minutes) from the equator in the northern hemisphere, and about the same latitude south of the lake which, he says, is the source of the Bahr el-Biad or White Nile.

"They started from Zanzibar with seventy men; of these only seventeen remain. The number was greatly diminished by desertion, others were lost by sickness and casualties. They had to fight their way to reach White River, but relate marvellous things of the sub equatorial regions, and above all report large quantities of ivory. They may be considered very fortunate to have accomplished their purpose without meeting the unhappy fate of poor Peney.

"Now would be the time for the Egyptian Government to make an effort so as to anticipate others in the work of discovering and digging up these immense treasures; now they could do it themselves, with all the profit and the glory."

Captains Speke and Grant have discovered the answer to a question which has perplexed the world ever since the time of Herodotus. "With regard to the sources of the Nile," said the Father of History, more than twenty three hundred years ago, "I have found no one among all those with whom I have conversed, whether Egyptians, Libyans, or Greeks, who professed to have any knowledge, except a single person," whose story was untrustworthy. Cæsar is reported to have said that he would abandon warlike pursuits if he might have a certain hope of seeing the sources of the Nile.

It was long since ascertained by travellers ascending the stream of the Nile that near Khartum, in north latitude 15° 37', its waters divide into two branches, called respectively the White Nile and Blue Nile. Below this confluence the Nile flows fifteen hundred miles into the Mediterranean, and (with the exception of a single unimportant tributary) it receives nowhere a single drop of water, while it is a fruitful source of supply to numerous works of artificial irrigation.

The sources of the Blue Nile, three springs in north latitude 10°, were ascertained by the Portuguese Jesuit, Father Lobo, and afterwards by Bruce; but those of the White Nile have hitherto defied discovery. Brunea penetrated as far as north latitude 7°; Linant Bey, in 1827, not quite so far; Dr. Hoskins and Col. Leake, baffled in their efforts, declared that an armed force would be necessary to subdue the great extent of country through which the river passes. Werne went as far as 4° of north latitude and M. Bruo Rollet nearly as high. The former was obliged to return by reaching shoals which could not be crossed by his boats, and he dared not leave them. The river where his exploration ceased was three hundred and twenty three feet wide, "broad, surrounded by high reeds; the banks (he says) seem to be of a soft green color, formed by pale green aquatic plants—blue convolvulus, moss, water thistles, and a kind of hemp—in which yellow ambac tree flourishes, hung round with luxuriant deep yellow creepers." The river seemed to stretch SSW.

The latest expedition in this direction to discover the source of the Nile is that of Capt. Petherick, as a volunteer of whose party our fellow citizen Dr. Brownell of Connecticut, lost his life last year in the manner heretofore recorded. Dr. Brownell's death occurred in north latitude 15°. The fate of Petherick and his companions is unknown.

Meanwhile, Capts. Speke and Grant entered the interior of Africa from the eastern coast, and left Sanzibar, September 25, 1860, to prosecute discoveries in the interior. On the 13th instant we printed an account derived from Mr. Goodhue, United States Vice Consul at Zanzibar, stating that they had last been heard from April 11, 1862, (a year ago, that is) in latitude 1° 30 south; that they had been thwarted in their progress down a river which they had discovered and which they belived to be the first certain branch of the Nile.

We now hear of them at the other end of their journey which has been crowned with complete success. It appears that the adventurous travellers have indeed penetrated to the source of the White Nile, which they find to be a large lake, and to this they have loyally given the name of "Victoria." Having made this discovery, the little band of explorers, reduced from seventy to seventeen, have sailed down the river—the grandest voyage ever known to geographer—and their approach to Khartum is reported in the above letter. There is some obscurity in the account with regard to the position of the lake; the strict sense of the original (which our translation faithfully follows) would place it as far north as 10° of north latitude; but as previous discoverers have followed the river at least six degrees further south, we suspect that there is some inaccuracy in the report in this respect.

It has been given to the present age to solve this interesting geographic problem, as also that of the northwest passage; and, although in neither case do the discoveries which have been made promise much practical advantage to mankind, we cannot but felicitate ourselves that the domain of knowledge has been enlarged by persistent and intelligent effort.

Burning of the sloop-of-War Preble.

The following graphic description of the recent destruction of the United States sloop of war Preble by fire has been furnished to the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

U. S. FERRY FORCE,
Pensacola Bay, (Florida,) April 27, 1863.

I have witnessed to day the destruction by fire of the U. S. sloop of war "Preble." She was stationed about five miles up the bay from the navy yard, and adjacent to the city. She was first discovered to be on fire at 9 30 A. M. Not knowing the cause, and suspecting the rebels had seized her, armed boats' crews were called away, and the steamers "R. R. Cuyler" and "Rosebe," with the sloop "Caroline," were ordered to get under way and proceed to her assistance. Those of us who were unemployed repaired to the mizzen top, where, by the aid of glasses, we obtained a commanding view, and witnessed the catastrophe in its several stages to the final explosion, which occurred at 10 30. It was a beautiful morning, and every thing conspired to render it a magnificent, though deplorable sight. At first nothing unusual could be seen but a dense column of smoke issuing from the fore hatch. This was soon followed, however, by darting points of flame, which, licking here and there, caught upon different parts of the ship and in the rigging, whence, fed by the tar, it leaped wildly and madly on.—The fore top, the main top, and lastly the mizzen top, were quickly on fire, and from these the flames spread to the yard arms, loosening the sails, which unfurled in sheets of flame. The yards were soon "a cock bill," and the topmasts inclining as if ready to fall.

Meantime the fire in the body of the ship was progressing rapidly aft towards the magazines.—The officers, abandoning all hope of saving the ship, were seen with the crew, going over the stern into the boats to save themselves. The flames, no longer impeded, rushed on more furiously than before. The guns were discharged in succession by the heat, and the balls could be seen ricocheting across the water, endangering not a little those in the vicinity. Then the shell room was attacked, which was indicated by the successive explosions of the shells. The national ensign, falling with the gaff, continued flaunting in the breeze over the stern. At last, when the ship was on fire fore and aft and aloft, the masts all standing except the mizzen topmast, the fire reached the magazine, and a column of mingled fire and smoke and rubbish rose at once hundreds of feet in the air, accompanied by a report which must have been heard at a great distance. As the smoke lifted nothing was to be seen of the ship but the forecastle still burning. This soon disappeared and left the surface clear, where but an hour previous stood the time honored "Preble." A large column of smoke was visible long afterwards, slowly ascending to the northward, as if intent on bearing to the seat of government the melancholy tidings of the lost ship.

The officers and crew, who are now on board our ship, saved nothing of their own. The paymaster saved his books and money, and the "log books" were found afterwards floating in the water, though in a bad condition, being much burned and minus their covers.

The accident was caused by the taking fire of some tar oil, which they were transferring from a cask to a tank in the fore hold. The captain of the hold perished in the flames. They got him part way out, but his clothes gave was and he fell back beyond their reach. No other lives lost.—The "Preble" was one of the oldest vessels in the navy.

—The N. Y. Clipper, in its "remarks" upon the fight between Con Orem and the blackguard Geoghegan, uses the following creditable language:

Of Con Orem we can only say that he proved himself as game a man as ever entered the ring; a fine, fair, two handed fighter, with extraordinary wrestling abilities, and remarkably quick on his feet. It required no ordinary amount of moral as well as physical courage for a stranger like him to enter the ring in the face of such malignant hostility as the villainous crowd around the ring manifested towards him, but throughout he displayed the greatest coolness and command of temper. His superiority, as a boxer, to Geoghegan, was acknowledged by every one who saw the fight, while self possession and gentlemanly conduct, prior to, and during the fight, created a general prepossession in his favor.

Our latest accounts from New Orleans announced the arrest by some of Gen. Banks' forces of Ex Governor Robert C. Wickliffe. He was taken prisoner at his residence in Bayou Sara. He was Governor of Louisiana previous to the election of Thomas Overton Moore, the present incumbent, and was a warm friend of Mr. Douglas in the last Presidential election. The Era says he took no part in the acts of secession, and it was not until long after the overt act of treason at Fort Sumter, and when nearly everybody was forced to define his position, that he committed himself, more from necessity than choice, to the fortunes of the rebellion.

The Utica, New York, Observer says that the most notable street incidents in that city during the sessions of the Leaguer's late Convention, were the controversies between the soldiers and the Leaguers about Gen. McClellan. The latter abused the General, while the former supported him.